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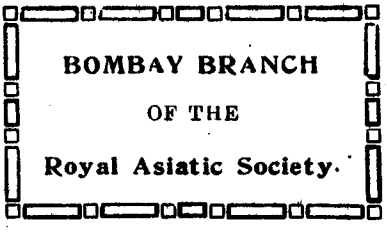

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THE

ANNALS

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OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN 1868-69.

INTRODUCTION.

SINCE the conquest of the Punjab by Lord Dalhousie in 1849, and of Pegu in 1852, the boundaries of the British Empire of India, excluding Aden and the Straits Settlements, have been the Suliman range, the Karakorum and the watershed of the Himalayas on the north except at Nepaul and Bhootan; the sea on the west and south; and a jungle line marked by no natural features stretching from the Yoma range irregularly in a south-east direction through Burma to the tenth parallel of latitude. Roughly, British India may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° N. and longitude 66° 44′ and 99° 30′ E. involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sindh the *inland* frontier is 4,680 miles, while the *coast* line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. The length of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, on the meridian of 75°, is 1,900 miles. The extreme breadth is 1,800 miles, on the parallel of 28°. The whole Peninsula contains an area of about 1,557,000 square miles and a population of 204,000,000 or 123 to the mile. It is thus thirteen times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and contains ten times the population. Contrasted with the colonial possessions of Great Britain the dependency of India stands thus—

	Square miles.	*Population.*
India, ...	1,557,000	204,000,000
Falkland Isles, ...	7,600	662
Natal, ...	16,145	193,103
Cape of Good Hope, ...	200,610	566,158
St. Helena, ...	47	6,860
Gold Coast, ...	6,000	151,346
Sierra Leone	468	41,806
Gambia	21	6,939
North America, ...	632,360	3,328,872
Straits Settlements, ...	1,095	282,231
Ceylon, ...	24,700	2,088,027
Mauritius, ...	708	310,050
Labuan, ...	45	2,785
Hong Kong, ...	32	115,098
Australia, ...	2,582,070	1,662,063
Bermuda, ...	24	11,796
Honduras, ...	13,500	25,635
West Indies, ...	12.583	934,197
British Guiana, ...	76,000	148,026
Gibraltar, ...	1⅔	15,462
Malta, ...	115	139,502

Contrasted with other empires of great territorial extent and population, if we except China, India still maintains its pre-eminence in both combined :—

	Square miles.	*Population.*
INDIA, ...	1,557,000	204,000,000
CHINA, ...	1,297,999	367,000,000
RUSSIA WITH TURKISTAN, ...	7,731,881	93,000,000
NETHERLANDS INDIA, ...	445,411	18,000,000
TURKEY, ...	1,812,048	35,000,000
UNITED STATES, ...	1,486,917	31,445,089
MEXICO, ...	1,030,442	8,000,000
BRAZIL, ...	7,677,800	3,100,000
PERSIA, ...	648,000	4,500,000

British India, non-feudatory and feudatory, is slightly less in area alone than the extent of all Europe without Russia, which is 1,686,117 square miles, but the population of Europe is only 189,475,968. The whole Peninsula of India and a large portion of Burma is governed by Great Britain, with the exception of the small territories held by Portugal and France. By the last census of 1868 the whole population of the French possessions was 229,000 souls and their superficial extent 49,000 *hectares* or 122,500 acres :—

Name.	Locality.	Square Miles.	Population.
French—			
Chandernagore ...	On the Hooghly ...		32,670
Karical ...	Coromandel Coast ...		
Pondichery ...	Ditto	191¼	171,217
Yanaon ...	Orissa Coast ...		
Mahé ...	Malabar Coast ...		
Portuguese—			
Goa ...	Western Coast ...	1,066	363,788
Damaun ...	Concan Coast ...	Not known.	44,808
Diu ...	South Coast of Kattywar		

The French and Portuguese territories are administered by a Governor General, the former from Pondichery and the latter from Goa.

The vast empire of British India is administered, chiefly directly, by English officials under a Viceroy and Governor General, but to some extent indirectly through Native Chiefs guided by English officers. No census of the Feudatory States has been taken save in isolated cases, and the surveys are not yet complete. But the following may be accepted as representing the portions of India governed directly by English officials, and those administered indirectly through Native Chiefs with subsidiary sovereign powers.

	Square miles.	*Population.*
Non-Feudatory ...	960,210	156,000,000
Feudatory	596,790	48,000,000

Thus nearly a third of the area and a fourth of the population are directly under their own Native Chiefs, to the number of 153, to whom alone they pay revenue, while both chiefs and people enjoy all the security and many of the blessings of English rule and civilization.

The following chapters will be devoted to details of the Administration of Non-Feudatory India. The last chapter will treat of Feudatory India. The statistics of area and population are taken from the latest reports and enumerations.

CHAPTER I.

AREA, POPULATION AND LANGUAGES.

The Administrative System.

THE East India Company was established in 1599. In 1636 Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the privilege of planting factories in Bengal. The Presidency of Madras was constituted in 1639, that of Bombay in 1662 and that of Bengal in 1682. In 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made Governor General of India with certain powers, chiefly political and financial, over the other two. In 1784 the Board of Control was created in England. In 1858 the East India Company ceased to rule, and a Secretary of State with a Council of 15 members took its place. In 1861 the Indian Councils' Act was passed. With the exception of the transfer of North Canara from Madras to Bombay and the addition of Sindh to Bombay on the conquest of that province, these presidencies have retained very nearly their original limits, including the provinces conquered from the Peishwa and Guikwar between 1800 and 1818. But the succession of conquests in Northern and Central India and Burmah, gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. British India has, during the past eight years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State as well as under the Governor General, and each having a Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Council composed of these officials and two civilians. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British province. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. Madras, Bombay and Bengal have each a Legislative Council as well as a High Court. These Councils, as well as the Legislative Council of the Governor General, consist of the executive members, of two representatives of the English mercantile community and two or three representatives of the Natives, as extraordinary members. The North-Western Provinces have a High Court and the Punjab a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the Provinces which

have no legislatures of their own in detail, these Provinces being represented by officials. The Governor General must sanction every Act of the three subordinate Councils before it can become law, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to veto any Act of the Governor General's Council.

The administration of all the Provinces is now nearly uniform. In some of the more backward portions of each, all the laws have not been introduced, and even in the older Provinces there are still districts where a speedier judicial procedure is observed and such districts are sometimes still termed "Non-regulation," though that term has lost its original meaning. Each Province is divided into Zillahs, or Districts, or large Counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-Assistants. These Districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner. English Counties average 1,000 square miles in extent. In India they are much larger. In Bombay, for instance, Collectorates average about 6,000 square miles and Khandeish is supposed to be 15,000 square miles. There is no Revenue Board in Bombay. There are two Revenue Commissioners, between whom the Collectorates are divided. The Revenue Commissioner there corresponds immediately with Government and is also Police Commissioner of his Division. Each District has a treasury and a jail. In Lower Bengal Districts are broken up into Subdivisions under Joint, Assistant or Deputy Magistrates. Under the new constabulary system, introduced by Act V. of 1861, each District has a Superintendent of Police, and the Districts are grouped for police purposes into circles under Deputy Inspectors General, while the whole Police force of each Province is under an Inspector General. The constabulary, except on the North-Eastern and Trans-Indus frontiers, is a purely civil force organised on the Irish system, and subject in all respects, except internal discipline, to the civil authorities, that is, to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners, or Collector-Magistrates, of Districts.

The Civil Services.

The Provinces are administered by a covenanted civil service, an uncovenanted civil service and military officers of the Staff Corps. The Troops employed and the number of Covenanted Civil Servants, are given in the following Table, in which the Provinces are arranged in the order of their importance according to revenue, population and area:—

Province.	Covenanted Civil Servants actually employed.	British Troops.	Native Troops.
Bengal	219	4,168	11,694
North Western Provinces ...	163	8,189	9,035
Madras	138	3,427	17,425
Bombay	97	8,496	21,257
Punjab	60	14,100	26,792
Central Provinces	14	2,843	6,454
Oudh	21	4,548	2,874
British Burmah	1	1,930	2,929
Mysore	1	1,929	6,311
... ...			
Hyderabad	2	2,524	10,772
Rajpootana	...	1,125	5,437
Central India	...	3,838	7,871
Total	716	57,117	128,851
Directly under the Government of India	10	These totals are the troops exclusive of officers.	
On leave	122		
Total of Civil Service posts	848		

On 31st December 1868 the strength of the *Bengal* Civil Service was as follows:—

Government.	Number of Civilians.	Total Absent.	Special leave.	Percentage of Absentees.
Government of India, ...	24	3	Nil.	12·5
Bengal, ...	246	42	4	17·4
N. W. Provinces, ...	196	27	1	13·77
Punjab, ...	55	7	Nil.	12·72
Oudh, ...	20	1	Nil.	5
Central Provinces, ...	14	5	Nil.	35·7

In 1854 the appointments in the Civil Service, which had previously been at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, within certain limits of age. The first examination took place in 1855, under the direction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, requested

the Civil Service Commissioners to supervise the annual competition. The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23, with the view of including Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1859 it was lowered to 22, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, if they were kept in England for even one year of special study, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded in the average age at which the B. A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to 21, that the successful candidates might pass a probation of two years in England; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been 18, was reduced at the same time to 17. A still more important change took place in the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns were abolished, and the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, was to be completed in England. In the eleven years ending 1868 the number of candidates examined was 2167 and the number selected was 613. In the further or qualifying examinations the number certificated by the Commissioners was 444.

Madras.

Madras consists of 20 Districts, including the city. The area is estimated at 140,726 square miles, and the total population at 26,539,052. By the quinquennial census taken on the 1st March 1867, the population of the Presidency, exclusive of the city of Madras, was found to be 26,089,052 thus classified :—

Hindoos	24,172,822
Mahomedans	1,502,134
Christians	414,096

The population of the city of Madras is supposed to be about 450,000, thus classified :—

		Death Rate per 1000. 1866.	1867.
Europeans and East Indians...	17,219	38·1	28·8
Hindoos	365,576	30·6	27·2
Mahomedans	67,205	29·9	26·5

The last quinquennial census is not in itself more reliable than any of its predecessors taken on the same inaccurate system. But for purposes of comparison the results are approximately reliable. The population, excluding the city, by the preceding census (1861) was 20,041,702, so that the increase in the quinquennial period is 6,047,350, or in the annual ratio of 60 per thousand.

Abstract showing the area, houses, and population in the several districts of the Madras Presidency in 1867.

Districts	Square miles.	Number of houses.	Population.			Total.			Particulars.	
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.
Ganjam ...	4,457	285,253	1,230,106	4,491	1,193	650,482	585,308	1,235,790	770,341	465,449
Vizagapatam ...	18,935	498,790	1,915,463	17,787	1,308	1,003,600	930,958	1,934,558	1,346,807	587,751
Godavery ..	7,535	399,913	1,394,453	31,496	1,523	722,713	704,759	1,427,472	991,207	436,265
Kristna ...	7,227	273,850	1,220,942	68,778	6,932	664,088	632,564	1,296,652	927,714	368,938
Nellore ...	4,546	230,781	1,110,942	56,418	1,304	605,955	562,709	1,168,664	750,784	417,880
Cuddapah ..	9,177	342,953	1,055,674	87,521	1,564	597,661	547,098	1,144,759	754,376	390,383
Bellary ...	11,496	304,494	1,209,717	92,394	2,887	680,698	624,300	1,304,998	942,712	362,286
Kurnool ...	7,470	201,250	683,876	83,488	3,493	397,479	373,378	770,857	578,063	192,794
Madras ..	2,183	123,605	769,763	20,933	13,587	413,366	390,917	804,283	553,108	251,175
North Arcot ...	15,146	317,765	1,707,553	74,444	5,134	...	.....	.....	1,279,864	507,270
South Arcot ...	4,779	188,544	1,211,493	31,490	18,863	658,184	603,662	1,261,846	1,062,504	199,342
Tanjore ...	3,735	333,821	1,589,274	85,211	57,134	851,855	879,764	1,731,619	1,187,479	544,140
Trichinopoly ..	3,565	193,208	939,339	24,529	42,953	504,245	502,581	1,006,826	824,928	181,898
Madura ...	8,790	436,057	1,765,527	119,181	61,681	968,115	978,274	1,946,389	1,752,003	194,386
Tinnevelly ...	5,146	376,763	1,343,980	81,782	95,496	754,391	766,777	1,521,168	985,403	535,765
Coimbatore ..	8,470	406,273	1,386,915	28,274	15,549	725,370	705,368	1,430,738	876,129	554,609
Salem ...	7,604	445,011	1,567,146	41,558	10,529	819,218	800,015	1,619,233	1,263,342	355,891
South Canara ...	4,206	151,825	722,948	74,114	42,626	426,730	412,958	839,688	721,080	118,608
Malabar ...	6,259	326,224	1,347,708	478,245	30,425	931,040	925,338	1,856,378	1,115,213	741,165
Total ...	140,726	5,836,400	24,172,822	1,502,134	414,096	.....	... .	24,301,918	18,683,057	7,405,990
Add population of North Arcot for which particulars of Males and Females are not given								1,787,134		
Add population of the City of Madras ...								450,000		
Grand Total ..								26,539,052		

Madras

Statement showing the number of Ryots, Puttahs, and Stock in each District of the Madras Presidency in 1867.

District.	Ryots.			Puttahs.			Ploughs.	Cattle.			
	Registered Ryots.	Sub-tenants.	Total.	Single.	Joint.	Total.		Tilling cattle.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Sheep.
Ganjam ...	32,279	7,302	39,581	31,048	3,440	34,488	46,734	100,056	34,565	6,435	10,029
Vizagapatam	3,364	901	4,265	3,935	21	3,956	8,402	22,589	8,387	6,485	5,754
Godavery ...	54,216	8,222	62,438	41,318	12,073	53,391	78,544	165,905	66,171	41,614	38,279
Kistna ...	110,820	41,111	151,931	97,959	32,440	130,399	106,170	225,884	178,327	121,450	264,303
Nellore ...	68,704	15,464	84,168	57,904	19,889	77,793	59,961	134,805	141,754	62,283	398,338
Cuddapah ...	129,002	31,460	160,462	126,055	21,961	148,016	107,441	229,728	140,324	99,552	533,860
Bellary ...	291,408	34,512	325,920	128,828	5,808	134,636	130,357	268,126	145,063	82,443	466,160
Kurnool ...	86,999	17,328	104,327	68,900	16,937	85,837	67,849	137,582	42,864	70,657	172,090
Madras ...	32,211	21,830	54,041	39,637	7,424	47,061	53,017	112,379	50,244	18,271	116,326
North Arcot	146,243	86,126	232,369	133,218	45,250	178,468	108,047	236,488	173,161	45,970	361,388
South Arcot	349,556	60,788	410,344	230,509	26,545	257,054	119,463	257,381	159,968	68,468	480,503
Tanjore ...	86,090	32,049	118,139	117,124	1,015	118,139	138,702	283,015	124,988	62,793	218,452
Trichinopoly	100,533	25,829	126,362	121,277	5,085	126,362	79,996	168,624	154,449	59,216	656,962
Madura ...	91,715	40,441	132,156	119,934	4,762	124,696	88,449	181,954	164,818	33,089	434,464
Tinnevelly ...	113,396	76,754	195,150	127,233	9,433	136,666	69,194	165,485	135,507	50,269	687,744
Coimbatore	303,051	149,747	452,798	127,784	101,063	228,847	150,039	323,499	224,126	56,442	696,956
Salem ...	172,682	253,559	426,241	150,341	55,058	205,399	116,788	234,142	307,809	46,102	626,399
South Canara ...	39,161	.....	39,161	39,161	.....	39,161	141,654	304,604	175,213	27,165	2,908
Malabar ...	78,163	29,710	107,873	165,793	996	166,789	143,863	320,354	260,257	43,734	25,399
Total ...	2,294,593	933,133	3,227,726	1,927,958	369,200	2,297,158	1,814,670	3,872,601	2,687,995	1,002,438	6,196,314

Statement showing the different sources of Irrigation in each District of the Madras Presidency in 1867.

Districts.	Tanks.	River Channels.	Spring Channels.	Anicuts.	Wells.					
					Govt.	Private.			Dasalunadum.	Total wells.
						Old.	New.	Total.		
Ganjam	2,154	282	249	..	7	986	44	1,030	.....	1,037
Vizagapatam	579	114	4	7	4	1	...	1	.....	5
Godavery	1,404	1,372	60	1	32	325	46	371	.....	403
Kistna	758	677	1,242	62	23	1 862	396	2,258	2	2,283
Nellore	773	93	361	142	617	7,321	3,277	10,598	3	11,218
Cuddapah	4,290	586	629	40	8.696	19,103	4,668	23,771	9,303	41,770
Bellary	1,172	285	1,500	157	9,565	4,493	5,470	9,963	250	19,778
Kurnool	502	51	190	34	....	6,550	1,182	7,732	34	7,766
Madras	1,741	111	156	33	694	4,540	3.181	7,721	.....	8,415
North Arcot	3,287	536	565	144	...	44.854	16,791	61,645	213	61,858
South Arcot	2,905	978	245	176	...	11,539	31,621	43,160	.....	43,160
Tanjore	723	4,536	45	178	...	6,984	4,713	11,697	.....	11,697
Trichinopoly	1,865	762	89	89	10,237	2,583	1,723	4,306	.....	14,543
Madura	649	61	1	74	...	2,858	99	2,957	.....	2,957
Tinnevelly	2,549	335	310	165	...	16,274	11,177	27,451	.....	27,451
Coimbatore	169	98	145	123	11	38.900	5,483	44,383	.....	44,394
Salem	2,146	333	121	499	18,262	15,081	9,074	24,155	.....	42,417
South Canara	...	243	777	...	...	2,152	206	2,358	3	2,361
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	27,666	11,453	6,689	1,924	48,148	1,86,406	99,151	2,85,557	9,808	3,43,513
Out of Repair	12,202	2,039	1,236	902	10,362	49,122	15,129	64,251	810	75,423
Grand Total	39,868	13,492	7,925	2,826	58,516	2,35,528	1,14,280	3,49,808	10,618	4,18,936

Each District ranges from 4,000 to 12,000 square miles in extent. The Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna are on the north-east coast, to the east of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The other east coast districts are Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, the last named being situated in the extreme south of the peninsula. To the west of Madura and Tinnevelly, and on the west coast of the peninsula, are the Travancore and Cochin territories, governed by Feudatory Rajahs. North of these States, on the same coast, are the Madras districts of Malabar and South Canara. The central districts of the Presidency are those of Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Salem, between Malabar and Madras, and those of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot between the Mysore country, which intervenes between Canara and Bellary and Nellore.

The water supply is somewhat varied. The average annual rain-fall during the five years ending 1866-67, ranged from 17·57 inches in Bellary to 146·31 inches in South Canara. The following shows the rain-fall in each district in the three years ending 1868-69:—

Districts.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ganjam	38·94	48·26	22·54
Vizagapatam	51·28	49·89	34·07
Godavery	39·19	30·57	19·10
Kistna	22·97	29·21	26·95
Nellore	32·53	21 61	25·06
Cuddapah	24·31	16·77	17 08
Bellary	16·75	13·87	20·75
Kurnool	19·83	22·00	24·33
Madras	37·26	15·15	11·81
North Arcot	31·45	17·06	24·00
South Arcot	33·02	25·08	20·56
Tanjore	27·71	22·58	27·47
Trichinopoly	60·30	28·92	29·36
Madura	18·64	25·59	28·26
Tinnevelly	27·94	29·24	29·39
Coimbatore	25·36	22·33	19·75
Neilgherry Hills	.....	.....	33·44
Salem	25·97	26·41	26·35
South Canara	139·05	127·19	138·82
Malabar	85·05	97·33	107·64

Whether we look at the languages, the history, or the land tenures of the people, the Madras Presidency may be divided into three parts—the Telugu country of the North, extending to and including Nellore; the Tamil country of the South, and the Canarese and Malayalum districts of the Western or Malabar coast. The first division came most under the influence of the Mahomedans, and we find in it, as in Bengal, the zemindary tenure of big landlords, acting as middlemen between the State and the actual cultivators. In 1802 the Regulations extended to this Northern division the permanent settlement of Bengal, making it with the zemindars and not with the hereditary cultivators. In the Southern division, where the Mussulman influence had been very weak, the land was held by cultivating village communities who paid rent direct to the old Hindoo sovereigns. These original village shareholders, or Meerasidars, had tenants under them, and when the Mussulmans obtained power and exercised their usual rapacity through farmers of the land revenue, the Meerasidars ceased to have any surplus income, and were practically reduced to the level of their own tenants who, though they cultivated, did not own the land. In the third or Western division, the village or communal gives place to the individual right to land free of all rent to the State, known as *Jenm* or birthright. Not till Hyder Ali conquered Southern India from Mysore were Malabar and Canara subjected to a land-tax. The landlords were bound to pay only one kind of service—military, and even then they received subsistence money. They had leasehold tenants without any right of occupancy from lapse of time. But the result of this was extravagance on the part of the landlords, and the growth of a class of mortgagees, chiefly Moplahs, who, under Hyder Ali, became the real owners. Thus, though we succeeded to a heavy land-tax, we found Malabar prosperous being owned chiefly by wealthy capitalists. Canara had been over-assessed, but we have since done it justice.

Though the cultivation of every ryotwary village is inspected once a month, at least, by a Government officer, there are no reliable condensed returns giving the extent of land under each crop, and little or nothing is known, with accuracy, of the zemindary estates, whether as to area, cultivation or population. The population in ordinary years has subsisted without difficulty on the produce raised. The extent of land under cultivation in those portions of the Presidency held on ryotwary tenure, has risen from about ten million acres in 1855, to sixteen million acres in 1865. In 1868-69 the area under cultivation

increased by 202,696 acres. The total area of the Presidency is estimated as more extensive than that of Great Britain and Ireland, and about the same size as the present kingdom of Prussia. There are no details as to the extent of land cultivated and waste in about one-fourth of this area, but it is known that of the remaining three-fourths, one-third is under cultivation, and supposing the proportion of the waste to cultivated land to be the same throughout the Presidency, a very rough approximation to the total cultivation of the Presidency may be arrived at. It may be estimated to be about 28 millions of acres.

Ryotwary lands	...	... 16 million acres (actual.)
Inam lands ...	...	... 4¼ million acres (actual.)
Zemindary land	...	... 5½ million acres (estimated.)
Malabar and Canara	...	... 2¼ million acres (estimated.)

In the Ryotwary or Government lands of other districts, the land tax is fixed on each field in regard to its extent and quality, but in Malabar and Canara the tax is upon the holding.

In France in 1865, there were 85 millions of cultivated acres to 47 millions of acres of forest and waste land. In the same year, half the area of Spain was uncultivated, and in 1846 there were, in the British Isles, 46 million acres of arable and pasture land, against 31 million acres of waste. The available returns show, that of the 20¼ million cultivated acres of Ryotwary and Inam or rent-free lands of which there are details, a little less than one-fifth is irrigated, and supposing the estimated cultivation of the whole Presidency to be divided in the same proportion, there would be about 5½ million acres of irrigated land, and 22½ million acres of unirrigated land, under crop. It may fairly be estimated that, on the average, 15 million acres of dry land are devoted to the production of food grains, and that 5½ million acres of wet land are used for the same purpose. The Revenue Settlement Department estimate the produce of an acre of the best rice land to be from 1,080 Madras measures (about 30 cwt.) in the southern districts, to 1,200 measures (about 33 cwt.) in Godavery and Kurnool, and the produce of the worst rice land to vary from about 300 measures (about 8 cwt.) in the former districts, to 533 measures (about 14 cwt.) in the latter. Probably, therefore, 20 cwt. of paddy, (rice in the husk) or 10 cwt. of cleaned rice, may be fairly taken as a good average of the productive powers of the 5½ million acres of irrigated land, and 190 measures, or about 5 cwt., may be similarly be taken as the productive power of the 'dry' land, whether it be devoted to the growth of raggy, cumboo, cholum, or any

other of the numerous unirrigated crops which are used as food by the lower classes. One acre of wet land will thus produce as much food as two acres of dry land. The rough estimate of the annual production of the country, in food grains, would thus be 55 million cwt. of rice, and 75 million cwt. of dry grain.

Mr. Dalyell, Secretary to the Madras Government, estimates that there is an annual supply of 129 million cwt. of grain for the support of the population, or more than 5 cwt. for each person, being more than 1½ lbs. per diem, whereas a family of five can subsist upon 7 lbs. per day, without difficulty and three acres of superior land, supposing one acre to be irrigated, or four acres of unirrigated land would support such a family for a year.

Bombay.

Bombay and Sindh consist of 18 districts besides Bombay Island. The area is 131,298 square miles and the estimated population 13,038,609.

Division.	Area in square miles.	Estimated Population.	Number of acres under cultivation in 1867-68.	
			Acres.	Beeghas.
Northern Division.				
Bombay Island	18½	816,562		
Ahmedabad	3,849	755,185	513,295	13,998
Kaira, including Punch Mahals	3,138	715,697	380,682	16,973
Surat, including Broach	2,957	792,638	318,049	1,232,177
Tanna, including Colaba	9,268	843,565	1,390,044	.....
Khandeish	14,636	822,476	2,411,194	143,139
Total	33,866½	4,776,123	5,012,664	.....
Southern Division.				
Poona, including Sholapore	7,679	1,200,000	3,598,850	.....
Ahmednuggur, including Nassick	10,000	1,042,416	3,446,180	.....
Sattara	5,070	972,421	1,652,740	.....
Ratnagerry	4,783	680,524	701,126	.....
Kulladghee	6,500	691,425	1,938,808	.....
Belgaum	4,480	777,032	1,100,424	.....
Dharwar	6,000	800,000	1,547,761	.....
Canara	4,138	366,351	..	.....
Total	48,650	6,530,163	13,985,889	.....
Sind.				
Shikarpore	9,042	513,458	721,671	.....
Hyderabad	8,914	566,865	606,150	.....
Kurrachee	13,650	340,000	366,591	.....
Frontier	2,176	85,000	93,092	.....
Thur and Parkur	15,000	225,000	200,154	.....
Total	48,782	1,730,323	1,981,658	.....
Grand Total	131,298	13,038,609	20,980,211	.....

In the 13 Bombay districts the population was thus classified several years ago :—

Hindoos	5,652,109
Wild Tribes	913.976
Low Castes	782,003
Jains	128,798
Lingayets	565,447
Mussulmans including Siddees ...	779,264
Jews	3,608
Parsees	132,563
Christians	57,766

In the five Sindh districts the population was thus classified :—

Mahomedans	1,354,781
Hindoos	363,295
Other religions	50,551

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, shews the following results :—

Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
Budhist or Jain	8,021	·98	Parsee	49,201	6·03
Brahmin	30,604	3·75	Jew	2,872	·35
Lingayet	1,598	·19	Native Christian	19,903	2·44
Bhatia	21,771	2·67	Indo-European ...	1,891	·23
Hindoo of other Caste ...	491,540	60.20	European ...	8,415	1·03
Hindoo Out-Caste ...	32,434	3·97	Chinese	358	·04
Mussulman	145,880	17·87			
Negro-African	2,074	·25	All Races ...	816,562	100·

The surface of Bombay Island is about 18·62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses were 24,206 in number ; of these, 6,676 were thatched huts. Of the 17,530 tiled houses, sixty-two per cent. had upper stories and twenty-two per cent. had more than one upper floor, the mean height of the walls of the houses is about twenty-three feet. The mean width of the streets is twenty-six and a half feet, or but little greater in measurement than the heights of the walls. The streets and lanes differ much in width the range being from six to forty-nine feet. There were reported to be 3·97, or nearly four families to each house, and if the inhabited outhouses be taken into account, there were 30·6 persons to each house, and 18·3 to each floor. There are 33 houses assessed at Rs. 10,000 and upwards, 68 at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 ; 1,297 at from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, and 15,790 at Rs. 1,000 and under. The following shows the cultivated and waste area of Bombay, omitting North Canara, in the two years ending March 1868 :—

Collectorates.	Cultivated in 1867-68.		Cultivated in 1866-67.		Left waste in 1867-68.		Percentage of waste on the culturable lands.					
	Acres.	Beegas.	Acres.	Beegas.	Acres.	Beegas.	A.	G.	A.	B.	W.	W.
Ahmedabad	5,13,295	13,998	5,04,350	13,833	81,626	24,954	13	25	13	64	1	5
Kaira	3,80,083	16,973	3,86,791	15	1,01,614	22,351	21	3	12½	53	13	3
Surat	3,18,050	12,32,178	2,02,701	13,66,569	29,181	1,86,690	8	16	23	13	3	3
Tanna	13,90,044	.....	13,66,960	.....	88,788	.....	6	0	2	.....	.....	
Khandeish	24,11,195	1,43,139	22,39,452	3,08,980	23,38,203	4,56,423	35	27	10	76	2	10
Total	50,12,667	14,06,288	47,00,254	16,89,397	16,39,412	6,90,418	24	25	13	32	18	11
Poona	35,98,851	.....	35,78,422	.....	67,530	.....	1	33	11	.....		
Ahmednuggur	34,46,180	.....	34,53,742	.....	2,78,882	.....	7	19	7	.....		
Kulladghee	19,38,808	.....	19,47,436	.....	1,21,248	.....	5	35	6	.....		
Ratnagherry	7,01,126	.....	4,31,151	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....		
Belgaum	11,00,425	.....	10,98,689	.....	91,004	.....	7	25	9	.....		
Dharwar	15,47,761	.....	15,48,376	.....	1,02,765	.....	6	9	1	.....		
Sattara	16,52,741	.....	16,53,911	.....	52,199	.....	3	2	7	.....		
Total	1,39,85,892	.....	1,37,11,727	.....	7,13,628	.....	4	35	12	.....		
Grand Total	1,89,98,559	14,06,288	1,84,11,981	16,89,397	23,53,040	6,90,418	12	15	0	32	18	11

The survey and assessment of the land in the Bombay Presidency differ from those which prevail in other Provinces. Each village is, in the first instance, surveyed and measured off into separate fields or "numbers" as they are termed. In determining what is to be the area of a number, the convenience of the occupant is considered. Thus, supposing a man is found in possession of a large quantity

of land, his estate would be divided into several recognized numbers, the area and assessment of each would be shown separately. By this means he would be able to part with one or more of them as he pleased. After the total amount of land included within the limits of a village has been surveyed, demarcated, and mapped off into numbers, each number is classified and assessed. The results are recorded in what is termed the Village Survey Register. In it the total area of the village, as divided into numbers, is accounted for. Each number as it exists on the map is entered separately, together with the name of the occupant, the area in acres, the amount of assessment, and other particulars as to the nature of the soil and classification. In determining who is to be considered the occupant, the officer introducing the settlement is guided by the circumstances of who is actually in possession, and who has hitherto paid the rent to Government. Summary decisions of this kind are usually acquiesced in; but if they are not, the parties are left to fight it out in the ordinary courts. At the time of the introduction of the settlement, the occupants receive an assurance that, so long as they pay the assessment punctually, the land is theirs, to dispose of in any way they may think proper; that they are at liberty to throw up, transfer or sell any recognized number they choose; that no alteration in the assessment will be made for a certain number of years, usually thirty; and that, when a re-assessment is made, any improvements that may have been effected by an outlay of capital, will not be considered. The survey and assessment officer's work stops here, and the village is handed over to the management of the Collector.

An average Collectorate contains twelve *taluqs* or divisions, each of which contains about one hundred Government villages, that is to say, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, who are usually hereditary. The officers on whose services Government is mainly dependent consist of the *patel*, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes; the *tullatee* or *koolkurnee*, who is the clerk and accountant; the *mhar* who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. The patel and koolkurnee either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land, or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections. The mhar and watchman, in common with the other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive, besides, grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The other servants

are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and those whose services are necessary to the community. A village is, for Government or social purposes, complete in itself; and is, so to speak, independent of the outer world. The revenue-accounts of a village are simple but complete. The survey-register is the basis of them. Every occupant is given a separate receipt-book, in which the total amount of his holdings is entered, and the patel and koolkurnee are bound under heavy penalties to record in it the sums he has paid. Each year, what is termed the *Jama-bandi* of the village is made, at which time the total amount of revenue due from the village is made out. In point of practice this is now, as far as Government interests are concerned, a very simple business, as there is little or no unoccupied land; and the *Jama-bandi* as nearly as possible represents the sum entered in the register. But it is a process that, nevertheless, is of considerable use, and could not safely be dispensed with. In the first place, it brings the Assistant or Deputy Collector in annual contact with each village in his charge, and enables him to judge of its wants and requirements. It is the time at which all cultivation and other returns useful for statistical purposes can be checked. Above all, it is the time at which the village-accounts can best be examined; transfers of numbers verified; and such a scrutiny made, as is essential to the protection of the individual occupant from fraud.

Over each taluq or division of a Collectorate there is an officer termed a *mamlutdar*, whose salary varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem. Under him is a stipendiary establishment of some fifteen clerks, on salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60 per mensem. The mamlutdar is responsible for the treasury-business of his taluq. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages; that the village-accounts are duly kept; that the occupants get their payments duly receipted; that the boundary-marks are kept in proper repair; and, in fact, to see that the village officers do their work properly. He has also to look after the administration of the Local Funds, and is a Subordinate Magistrate. The system must be entirely one of check and percentage examination. A certain number of villages are appointed to the several members of the mamlutdar's establishment and placed under their supervision; it is his business to see, by personal examination, that they do their work. An Assistant or a Deputy Collector is placed in revenue and full-power magisterial charge of, usually, three taluqs. He has to reside and travel about

them during eight months in the year. He has to satisfy himself, by direct personal inspection, that the revenue and magisterial work is being properly done. He sees that the revenue of each village is properly brought to account at the time of the annual *jama-bandi;* nominates the village officers; judges for himself of the wants of his taluqs in respect to local roads, wells, tree-plantations and the like; tries all full-power cases; hears appeals from the orders of the mamlatdars; replies to references made by them; and generally supervises their proceedings. The Collector and Magistrate is placed over the whole District. He also has to travel at least for six months in the year.

There are two Revenue and Police Commissioners for the entire Presidency. These officers are constantly on the move in their respective Divisions during the fair season. They have thus an opportunity of judging for themselves of the requirements of the several parts of the country, of the manner in which both the revenue and police administration is being conducted, and of the qualifications of the several officials. They entertain appeals from the Collectors' decisions, and are the channels of communication between them and the Government. From June to October they both reside at Poona, which is also at that season the head-quarters of the Government. Opportunity is thus afforded for personal intercourse, and Government can at any time obtain their joint opinion on a question of general importance. It will be seen, remarks Mr. F. S. Chapman, Secretary to the Bombay Government, who gives this description, that, step by step, beginning with the village officers, and ending with the Commissioners, the people are brought into direct communication with the Government.

Aden is under the jurisdiction of Bombay. Almost the most southerly point on the Arabian coast, Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ North, and longitude 45° 10′ East. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low narrow neck of land 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. It consists of a large crater formed by lofty and precipitous hills, the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1,775 feet: those on the exterior sides slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys radiating from a common centre. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern

face, where a gap exists, opposite the fortified island of Seerah. The population in 1856 was as follows :—

Christians, ...	1,129
Indian Mahomedans, ...	2,557
Arabian ditto, ...	4,812
African ditto, ...	3,627
Other ditto, ...	58
Hindoos, ...	5,611
Parsees.	61
Jews, ...	1,224
Miscellaneous, ...	1,659
Total	20,738

The population of the cantonment only in 1867 was 2,193 classified as follows :—

	Male.	Female.
Hindoos	666	409
Mussulmans	390	241
Parsees	16	11
Jews	45	36
Native Christians	101	19
Indo-Europeans	4	11
Europeans	73	157
Unknown Races	11	3
All Races and Castes	1,306	887

Bengal.

The territory under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa including the Tributary Mehals, Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar. It extends from the meridian 82° to 97° east of Greenwich, and lies within the parallels of 19° 40′ and 28° 10′ north latitude. From the Chumparun District as far eastward as the recently annexed Bootan Dooars, the Himalaya range, running through the independent states of Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bootan, forms the northern boundary of the Province. Further east, along the northern frontier boundary of Assam, lies a tract inhabited by the Akhas, Duflas, Meeries, Mishmees and other wild tribes; along the eastern frontier lies a part of the independent Province of Burma; below that the Munipore State; still lower are various hill tribes, such as the

Nagas, Looshais, Khyens, Meekirs, &c.; and at the extreme south-east is British Burma. On the south of Chittagong, which is the south-eastern district of the Province, is the Akyab District of Arakan. Between Chittagong and Orissa lies the Bay of Bengal. In the south-west Orissa is bounded on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by certain Tributary Estates, and by the Sumbulpore and Belaspore Districts of the Central Provinces. Further north, abutting on the western frontier of the Lieutenant-Governorship, are the native state of Rewah in the Indore Agency, and the districts of Mirzapore, Ghazeepore and Goruckpore of the North-Western Provinces.

The territory consists of Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Regulation Provinces are divided into eight commissionerships, and the Non-Regulation Provinces into three. The eight divisions comprise thirty-six districts, each of which is under a magistrate and collector, with the exception of Howrah, where the district officer is a magistrate and deputy collector, and is subordinate, as regards his fiscal jurisdiction, to the collector of the adjoining district of Hooghly.

Regulation.

Bhaugulpore Division.	Bhaugulpore. Monghyr. Purneah.	Presidency Division.	Nuddea. Jessore. 24-Pergunnahs.
Patna Division.	Patna. Gya. Chumparun. Sarun. Shahabad. Tirhoot.	Burdwan Division.	Burdwan. Bancoorah. Beerbhoom. Hooghly. Howrah. Midnapore.
Rajshahye Division.	Rajshahye. Bogra. Dinagepore. Maldah. Moorshedabad. Pubna. Rungpore.	Dacca Division.	Dacca. Backergunge. Furreedpore. Mymensing. Sylhet.
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong. Tipperah. Noakhally.	Orissa Division.	Cuttack. Pooree. Balasore.

The Non-Regulation Districts are nineteen in number including the Native State of Cooch Behar, now under the management of a British officer, during the minority of the Rajah. Each of these districts is under a Deputy Commissioner.

Non-Regulation.

Assam Division.	Kamroop. Durrung. Nowgong. Naga Hills, Seebsaugor. Lukhimpore. Khasia and Jynteah Hills.	Chota Nagpore Division.	Hazareebaugh. Lohardugga. Maunbhoom. Singbhoom.
		Dacca Division.	Cachar.
Cooch Behar Division.	Julpigoree. Gowalparah. Garrow Hills. Darjeeling. Cooch Behar.	Bhaugulpore Division.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
		Chittagong Division.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The following statement shows the staff of officers who were employed on the 31st March 1869 in the administration of justice and in ordinary duties connected with land revenue. It does not include the police, nor the officers of the special departments, such as salt, customs, opium, income-tax, registration, &c.

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
13	Judges of the High Court.	
1	Registrar of the High Court.	
2	Members of the Board of Revenue.	
2	Secretaries to the Board of Revenue.	
1	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	
8	Commissioners of Divisions ...	Regulation Provinces.
3	Ditto	Non-Regulation Provinces.
26	Civil and Sessions Judges ...	Regulation Provinces.
4	Additional Judges	Ditto.
1	Extra ditto (temporary)	Ditto.
2	Judicial Commissioners	Non-Regulation Provinces.

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
23	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade...	Regulation Provinces.
13	Ditto, 2nd grade	Ditto.
4	Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.
6	Ditto ditto, 2nd grade	Ditto.
6	Deputy Commissioners, 3rd grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.
3	Ditto ditto, 4th grade ...	Ditto.
3	Cantonment Magistrates	Regulation Provinces.
2	Magistrates of Police, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1	Coroner of Calcutta*	Ditto.
22	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st grade	Ditto.
6	Extra or Acting ditto ...	Ditto.
11	Ditto, 2nd grade	Ditto.
53	Honorary Magistrates, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
53	Ditto ditto, Mofussil ...	Ditto.
30	Ditto ditto, ditto ..	Non-Regulation Provinces.
1	Registrar General of Assurances ..	Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.
4	District Registrars	Regulation Provinces.
20	Special Sub-Registrars	Ditto.
17	Sub-Registrars†	Ditto.
14	Ditto	Non-Regulation Provinces.
5	Small Cause Court Judges, Calcutta ...	Regulation Provinces.
17	Small Cause Court Judges, Mofussil ..	Ditto.
27	Subordinate Judges	Both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.
37	Moonsiffs, 1st grade	
74	Ditto, 2nd grade	
75	Ditto, 3rd grade	
7	Asst. Commissioners, 1st grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.
7	Asst. Commissioners, 2nd grade ...	Ditto.
9	Asst. Commissioners, 3rd grade ..	Ditto.

* Held by one of the magistrates of police, Calcutta.

† These are held by assistant magistrates, deputy magistrates, assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners or medical officers, in addition to their own duties. The officers are remunerated by fees.

Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
55	Covenanted Assistants passed by the 2nd standard*	Regulation Provinces.
19	Covenanted Assistants passed by the 1st standard ...	Ditto.
17	Unpassed Assistants ...	Ditto.
1	Extra Asst. Commr., 1st grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.
1	Extra Asst. Commr., 2nd grade ..	Ditto.
4	Extra Asst. Commrs., 3rd grade ...	Ditto.
2	Extra Asst. Commrs., 4th grade ...	Ditto.
4	Extra Asst. Commrs., 5th grade ...	Ditto.
6	Extra Asst. Commrs., 6th grade ...	Ditto.
10	Extra Asst. Commrs., 7th grade ..	Ditto.
10	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 1st grade	Regulation Provinces.
17	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 2nd grade	Ditto.
27	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 3rd grade	Ditto.
43	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 4th grade	Ditto.
49	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 5th grade	Ditto.
58	Officers of the subordinate Executive Service, 6th grade	Ditto.
5	Supernumeraries	Ditto.
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A portion of the salary of the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division is paid from the revenues of the State of that name, which is under his management during the minority of the Rajah. The Commissioner of Orissa is also superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, and has the powers of a magistrate in those Mehals. He has also the powers of a sessions judge in Balasore. The Commissioner of Dacca has the powers of a sessions judge in Dacca and Furreedpore. The

* Most of these are acting in the higher appointments, and a few are employed in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

commissioners of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, have the powers of a sessions judge throughout their respective jurisdictions. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Jyntea Hills, the Naga Hills, and the Garrow Hills, exercise the powers of a sessions judge. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Jyntea Hills and of Cachar, have also the powers of a civil judge. The judge of Sylhet has power of a sessions judge in Cachar. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Jynteah Hills, the Naga Hills, the Garrow Hills, Gowalparah, Darjeeling, Julpigooree, Luckimpore, Cachar, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Lohardugga and Singbhoom, have powers to try all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. Of the 26 civil and sessions judges in the Regulation Districts, one, the judge of Cuttack, has jurisdiction over three districts, eight have jurisdiction over two districts each, and the remaining seventeen over one district each. There are three classes of uncovenanted judges, namely, Small Cause Court Judges, Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs. In the city of Calcutta there are two stipendiary magistrates and 53 honorary magistrates. In the interior, the 36 collectors of revenue in the Regulation Districts are also chief magistrates in their respective districts. There are also 33 joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, 3 cantonment magistrates who are military officers, and 287 magistrates of lower grades: of the latter, 53 are honorary magistrates, and 234 are stipendiary magistrates. In the Non-Regulation Provinces, besides the deputy commissioners, there are 85 magisterial officers, of whom 30 are honorary and 55 stipendiary magistrates: of the stipendiary magistrates, 28 are assistant commissioners, 18 extra assistant commissioners, and 9 members of the subordinate Executive Service. The total number of sub-divisions in the Regulation Provinces is 76, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces 22, including the 4 sub-districts in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

In the subordinate Judicial and Executive Services there were in March 1869 286 Hindoos, 87 Mahomedans and 106 Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians.

No regular census has ever been taken of Bengal. The figures are chiefly estimates made when the districts were surveyed, years ago in many cases, and not since corrected. The population of Bengal has without doubt increased in at least the same ratio as that of other Provinces, and it is probably nearer 60 than 40 millions. An experimental census was taken in some municipalities and towns in 1869, preliminary to the general census of 1871. On that Mr. H. Beverley, F. S. S., the Registrar Gene-

ral, reports that the total number counted was 2,782,114 in the several divisions. Of these 1,419,124 were males and 1,362,990 females. Of the males 877,812 were above and 541,312 under twelve years of age. Of the females 905,043 were above and 457,947 under twelve. The males comprise 51 per cent. of the population, thus confirming the results of other Indian censuses as opposed to the experience of European statistics. In Burdwan and Rajshahye the females actually exceed the males, while in Cooch-Behar and Assam, there are only 77 and 81 females respectively to 100 males. But no great stress can be laid on these figures, showing as they do the results for selected towns and districts only. While there are only 49·23 males among every 100 of the adult population there are 54·17 males in every 100 children. The number of adult men who were counted was 877,812 against 905,043 adult women, whereas the number of boys counted was 541,312 against 457,947 girls. A large number of girls may have been returned as women, although from the males exceeding the females in the total population, it must be inferred that in Bengal, as in England, male births are more frequent than female births. The average number of persons to a house varies from 2·65 in Dacca to 5·71 in Cooch-Behar but the terms "house" and "enclosure" were understood in very different senses in different parts of the country. The density of population varies from 134 souls to the square mile in Cooch-Behar to 2,629 in Burdwan. In regard to castes, it would appear that out of 637,515 souls (with some few exceptions all adult males), 428,163 are Hindoos, 185,720 Mahomedans and 4,002 Christians—the remainder being Sonthals, Paharis, and other hill tribes. The following shows the occupations of the people—

Government Servants, &c. ...	14,245	or 2·75	per cent.
Professional Persons	12,967	,, 2·52	,,
Personal Servants, &c. ...	22,851	,, 4·45	,,
Agriculturists, &c.	119,524	,, 23·27	,,
Merchants and traders ...	84,542	,, 16·46	,,
Artisans	39·635	,, 7·71	,,
Indefinite	219,787	,, 42·79	,,
Total	513,551	,, 99·95	,,

The number of petty traders returned is remarkable; they would appear to be more than twice as numerous as the artizans. Indeed the small proportion of this latter class, notwithstanding that these figures mainly relate to an *urban* population shows the very backward condition of the mechanical arts and manufactures in Lower Bengal.

The areas given below are taken from the survey results, except where marked * in which cases the figures are approximate :—

Division or Commissionership, with area.	District.	Sub-divisions.	Square miles.	Estimated Population.
Cuttack ... 23,704	Cuttack ...	Jajipore, Kendraparah	3,062	1,293,864
	Pooree	Khoordah ...	2,698	613,536
	Balasore	Bhuddruck ...	1,876	494,056
	Deukanal, Mohurbunj, Keonjur ..., Boad, &c.	Tributary Mehals.	16,068	750,000
Burdwan ... 14,195	Burdwan	Cutwa ..., Culna ..., Boodbood	2,693	1,088,967
	Beerbhoom ...	.....	3,144 including 1,994 sq. mls. of Sonthal Pergunnahs.	827,624
	Bancoorah ...	Raneegunge ...	1,349	743,000
	Hooghly ...	Jehanabad ..., Serampore ...	2,007	1,370,120
	Howrah	... ..		950,000
	Midnapore	Tumlook ..., Gurbettah ..., Contai ...	5,032	1,558,450
Presidency 15,853	Calcutta & Suburbs	... ..		1,000,000
	24-Pergunnahs	Pusseerhaut ..., Baraset ..., Diamond Harbour, Barraipore ..., Satkhira ..., Barrackpore ..., Dum-Dum ...	2,536	1,478,175
	Soonderbuns ...	.....	6,300	545,393
	Nuddea ...	Bongong ..., Meherpore ..., Chooadangah ..., Kooshtea ..., Ranaghat ...	3,304	551,229
	Jessore ...	Nurail ..., Khoolna ..., Jenidah ..., Bagirhant ..., Magoerah ...	3,713	957,152
Rajshahye 18,913	Maldah	.....	1,655	305,563
	Dinagepore ...	... ..	4,067	1,000,000
	Rungpore	Bhowaneegunge, Julpigoree ...	4,360	1,287,475
	Bogra	.....	1,704	400,000
	Pubna ...	Comercolly .., Serajgunge ...	1,458	281,366
	Rajshahye ...	Nattore ...	3,035	710,290
		Carried over ...	70,061	18,206,280

Division or Commissionership, with area.	District.	Sub-divisions.	Square miles.	Estimated Population.
		Brought forward ..	70,061	18,206,280
Rajshahye 18,913	Moorshedabad ...	Jamoorkandie ...		
		City of Moorshedabad ...	2,634	967,619
		Jungypore ...		
	Patna ...	Behar ...		
		Barh ...	2,102	872,000
		Dinapore ...		
	Shahabad ...	Sasseeram ...		
		Buxar ...	4,385	1,600,000
		Bhubooah ...		
Patna ... 24,387	Gya	Arungabad ...		
		Sherghotty ...	5,372	1,367,392
		Nowadah ...		
	Sarun	Sewan ...	6,185	1,200,000
	Chumparun ...	Battiah ...		850,000
	Tirhoot ...	Durbhangah ...		
		Hajeepore ...		
		Madhoobanee ...	6,343	1,872,405
		Seetamaree ..		
		Tajpore ...		
	Bhaugulpoor ...	Bowsee ...	7,804 including 3,595 sq. miles of Sonthal Pergunnahs.	1,766,759
Bhaugulpoor ... 16,917		Soopool ...		
		Madheypoorah ...		
	Monghyr ...	Jumooie ...	3,593	925,040
	Purneah ...	Arrareah ...		
		Kissengunge ...	5,520	1,000,000
	Dacca ...	Moonsheegunge ...		
		Manickgunge ...	3,218	904,615
	Mymensing ...	Jamalpore ...		
Dacca ... 28,524		Kissoregunge ...	6,710	1,154,658
	Sylhet	.....	4,981	1,504,289
	Cachar	.....	7,542 *	220,000
	Furreedpore ...	Madareepore ...	1,634	624,176
	Backergunge ...	Perozepore ...	4,439	948,835
	Chittagong ...			800,000
Chittagong 15,745	Ditto Hills ...	Cox's Bazar ..	10,916	250,000
	Tipperah ...	Nasirnuggur ..	2,655	1,000,000
	Bullooah ...	.....	2,174	.....
	Kamroop Gowhatty	Burpettah ...	3,382 *	400,000
	Durrung	Mungledye ...	2,275 *	178,163
	Nowgong ..	.....	3,648 *	247,500
	Seebsaugor ..	Golaghat ...	2,457 *	226,000
Assam ... 29,464*	Luckimpore	Jaipore ...		
		North Luckimpore ...	8,000 *	117,393
	Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	Jowai	5,536 *	118,925
	Naga Hills ...	.....	3,966 *	250,000
		Carried over ...	187,732	39,572,049

* Not including Naga Hills south of the district of Seebsaugor and east of the Doyang river.

Division or Commissionership, with area.	District.	Sub-divisions.	Square miles.	Estimated Population.
		Brought forward ..	187,732	39,572,049
Chota Nagpore ... 43,722	Lohardugga or Ranchee	Palamow ...	11,404	1,412,956
	Hazareebaugh ...	Burhee ...	7,021	750,000
	Singbhoom ...		4,503	289,789
	Maunbhoom ...	Govindpore ...	5,552	528,340
	Bonai ..		1,296	
	Chang Bhokar ...		727	
	Gangpur ...		2,809	
	Jushpur ...	Tributary States ...	1,806	300,000
	Koreah ...		1,719	
	Odeypur ...		779	
	Sirgooja ...		6,103	
Cooch Behar 11,760	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Terai ...	1,234	85,000
	Western Dooars ...	.....	1,880	30,000
	Gowalparah with Eastern Dooars	Dhoobre ..	4,378	* 230,000
	Cooch Behar ..	.....	1,287	80,000
	Garrow Hills ..	.....	3,390	* 80,000
Total Area and Population of Bengal ...			243,620	43,358,134
Tipperah Hills			2,879	
Add for natural increase since this estimate was made many years ago				5,000,000
Grand Total			246,499	48,358,134

A special enquiry into the mortality caused by the Famine in Orissa in 1866 was made by Deputy Collectors, with the aid of corrected returns made by the zemindars. The total population in 1865 was 3,015,826; of these 814,469 perished, and 115,028 either emigrated or disappeared, making a total loss of 929,497 and leaving 2,086,329 surviving. The percentage of deaths to population is 27, which, added to 3·81, the percentage of emigrants or missing, gives a general percentage of 30·81 as loss of population during the famine.

On the night of 8th January 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took a census of that portion of the city of Calcutta which is under their jurisdiction embracing 7·8 square miles. The results were as follows, but they are not reliable :—

Population	377,924
Average proportion of males to females	157·83 to 100
Ditto, children to adults	100 to 485·60
Average rate of mortality	5·40 per hundred.
Rate of mortality among Europeans ...	2·71 ditto.

The *floating population* is assumed at about 50,000, raising the total population of the Municipal portion of Calcutta to 430,000. The population of all Calcutta, including the densely inhabited suburbs, may fairly be taken to be a million :—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Males to* 100 *Females.*
Europeans	6,820	2,545	907	952	220·96
Indo Europeans	4,082	4,218	1,324	1,412	96·02
Greeks	17	7	2	4	172·72
Armenians	291	238	88	86	116·98
Asiatics	786	412	120	123	169·34
Jews	240	228	111	102	106·36
Parsees	73	15	6	4	415·79
Africans	39	9	2	3	.....
Chinese	378	...	31	...	.....
Mussulmans	65,812	28,738	9,667	8,842	200·85
Hindoos	1,19,539	78,901	21,010	19,740	142·48
Total	1,98,077	1,15,311	33,268	31,268	

North-Western Provinces.

The Latitude of these Provinces is between 30° 7′ and 23° 51′ North, and the Longitude between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ East. They are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaon, Himalayas, Oudh and the Nepalese Terai ; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundlekund and Rewah ; on the west by the river Tonse, until its junction with the Jumna, thence the Jumna till the 28th degree of Latitude ; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpore and Bhurtpore ; and on the east and south-east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal. The "non-Regulation" portions are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. This last Division from its isolated position, requires distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between Latitude 22° 15′, and 27° 45′ north, Longitude 71° 45′, and 77° 22′ east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypoor, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypoor. The Ajmere Division comprises Ajmere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypoor, and to Marwar or Jodhpore.

The Meywar possessions consisting of three Pergunnahs, and the Marwar of two, were made over to the direct management of the British in 1822-23. The British portion now forms a component part of Ajmere proper :—

Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications, 1868-69.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of					
	Cultivated.	*Waste.* Culturable.	*Waste.* Uncultivated.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or Granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing Navigable Rivers and Canals.		Made Roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.			Railroads.
	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.		Miles.			Mls.
			British Possessions.					Rivers	Canals	1.	2.	3.	
The Kumaon Himalayas, ...	669	270	11,420	12,359	97,909	1,920	95,989	26	66	410	360	1,040	..
Plains north of the Jumna and Ganges, ...	27,450	7,867	10,033	45,350	426,730	2,318	424,412	2,395	801	2,262	3,034	2,003	472
Tracts south of the Jumna and Ganges, ...	9,298	3,759	4,927	17,984	492,510	500	492,010	723	36	678½	2,003	3,767	217
Ajmere, ...	252	211	659	1,122	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	37,669	12,107	27,039	76,815	1,017,149	*4,738	1,012,411	3,144	903	3,350½	5,397	6,810	689

Lakhiraj, (rent-free) square miles, ... 6,872

Total, ... 83,687

Places of Observation.	Rain-fall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			July.			Dec.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean Maxima.	Mean.	Mean Minima.	Mean Maxima.	Mean.	Mean Minima.	Mean Maxima.	Mean.	Mean Minima.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Roorkee, ...	9·00	17·89	·11	27·00	101	87	72	96	90	78	74	58	44	S. W., N. W., calm.	S. E., S. W., calm	N. W., calm.
Meerut, ...	13·37	11·03	·00	24·40	101	89	76	97	91	79	*	*	*	N. W., W.	W., E., calm	W. N. W.,
Muttra, ...	11·30	83·40	·00	94·70	101	92	83	98	94	88	*	*	*	N. E., E., S.	Various.	calm.
Agra, ...	1·35	16·17	·00	17·52	105	94	79	98	91	83	76	64	51	N. W.	Various.	Various.
Ajmere, ...	1·42	8·33	·60	10·35	*	95	77	*	88	79	*	65	47	Various.	W. S. W.	N. E., S. W.
Goruckpore, ...	10·30	20·48	·00	20·48	98	86	75	96	87	80	75	65	49	*	E., W.	E., W.
Morar, ...	3·35	3·10	·00	6·45	105	94	83	97	92	88	75	65	56	W. N. W.	W., S., N. W.	N. N. W.
Allahabad, ...	0·90	11·09	·00	11·99	102	88	77	96	89	82	*	*	*	N. E., E., W.	S. W., W.	
Chunar, ...	2·52	33·79	·00	36·31	109	92	75	99	91	83	79	64	49	E., W.	W., S. W.	W.
Benares, ...	1·68	29·75	·00	31·43	107	89	73	110	97	89	79	66	42	W. various.	W., S. W.	Various.
Nagode, ...	1·49	19.51	·25	21·25	102	91	83	191	86	81	74	65	57	N. N. W.	S. E., W., S. W.	N. N. E.
General Mean, ...	5·10	23·10	·096	27·38	103	91	77	98	91	83	76	64	50			

The mark * shows that, either from want of instruments or from accident, no observations have been taken.

Commissionerships.	Executive Districts.	Jdl & Rev Subdivns.	Square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population (above 5,000.)		Number of Villages.	Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Magists. of all sorts.	Max. Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
													Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra Doon ...	2	934	102,831	Dehra ...	6,847	423	3	6	95	13	210	72,432	54,857	1,29,690
	Saharunpore ...	4	2,227	866,453	Saharunpore ...	44,119	1,926	10	17	116	29	880	2,06,156	10,75,700	14,58,938
	Mozuffernuggur	6	1,650	682,189	Kyrana ...	16,953	1,039	11	14	24	12	723	1,80,615	10,76,099	12,49,196
	Meerut ...	38	2,368	1,199,593	Meerut ...	79,378	2,062	20	27	18	17	1,556	3,69,831	19,60,194	23,12,058
	Bolundshuhur	28	1,910	800,481	Khoorja ...	24,584	1,596	9	14	112	28	721	1 71,049	19,30,194	20,53,257
	Allygurh ...	43	1,858	925,538	Coel ...	48,403	2,029	21	27	38	20	736	3,28,530	18,40,303	21,11,156
Kumaon	Kumaon ...	4	6,000	385,790	Almorah ..	6,151	3,487	9	7	150	50	155	1,11,067	1,31,769	3,48,272
	Gurhwal ...	1	5,500	248,742	...	...	4,417	3	3	103	81	26	35,534	95,433	1,11,485
Rohilkhund ..	Bijnour ...	7	1,884	690,975	Nujeebabad ..	19,557	3,028	12	10	24	8	596	1,83,498	8,72,358	10,07,825
	Moradabad ...	16	2,460	1,095,306	Mooradabad ..	57,304	3,027	18	14	16	13	854	3,05,848	11,73,269	14,71,463
	Budaon ...	10	1,971	889,810	Budaon ...	31,044	2,020	16	15	26	20	769	2,58,302	10,09,080	11,30,446
	Bareilly ..	12	2,926	1,464,199	Bareilly ...	105,649	3,438	23	20	38	16	5,076	3,86 271	16,85,282	18,54,471
	Shahjehanpore	37	1,713	918,850	Shahjehanpore	71,719	2,355	16	14	43	34	672	3.07,758	9,71,723	12,17,597
	Terai ...	1	734	91,802	..	..	488	2	2	50	50	110	45,869	2,04,120	2,10,922
Agra ...	Muttra ...	24	1,610	800,321	Kosee ...	12,419	1,069	16	12	133	19	761	2,11,457	16,62,617	35,09,056
	Agra ...	11	1,882	1,029,760	Agra ...	142,667	1,144	21	17	18	3	1,535	3,79,189	16,13,633	53 10,776
	Furruckabad ...	10	1,694	915,943	Furruckabad ..	73,110	1,645	18	11	29	19	915	3,10,307	10,63,319	14,01,349
	Mynpoorie ...	5	1,666	700,220	Mynpoorie ...	21,179	1,412	14	16	15	10	561	2,32,140	10,88,181	12,26,792
	Etawah ...	27	1,631	626,444	Etawah ...	27,220	1,592	13	20	44	24	522	2,16,463	11,67,265	2,74,777
	Etah ...	3	1,400	614,35	Khasgunj ...	15,107	1,434	10	13	34	12	440	1,06,871	7,28,090	12,14,714
Jhansie ..	Jaloun ...	19	1,544	405,272	Calpee ...	18,514	953	11	11	22	12	59	1,73,045	7,62,509	8,40,252
	Jhansie ...	4	1,610	357,774	Mow ...	19,410	699	10	10	20	14	843	2,43,600	4,05,081	8,51,203
	Lullutpore ...	2	1,947	248,146	Lullutpore ...	9,258	750	8	7	36	24	479	1,77,073	83,339	1,22,984
Allahabad	Cawnpore ...	54	2,353	1,188,862	Cawnpore ...	113,601	2,272	17	18	45	29	893	3,28,339	21,39,211	23,57,697
	Futtehpore ...	6	1,580	680,786	Futtehpore ...	20,478	1,617	11	11	35	19	565	2,33,558	14,21,406	15,30,558
	Banda ...	10	5,030	724,372	Banda ...	27,573	1,265	13	10	40	21	723	89,346	13,30,578	14,07,148
	Allahabad ...	6	2,765	1,393,183	Allahabad ...	105,926	3,994	22	27	24	8	1,410	2,38,628	19,90,709	23,26,510
	Humeerpore ...	7	2,289	520,941	Raat ..	17,690	918	5	10	98	37	551	1,62,700	10,56,403	11,32,854
	Jounpore ...	9	1,555	1,015, 27	Jounpore ...	25,531	4,363	15	12	72	14	594	1,66,092	12,40,011	14,36,588
Benares..	Goruckpore ...	5	4,583	1,963,816	Goruckpore ...	50,853	8,114	14	11	46	32	706	2,47,760	11,45,641	18,86,495
	Bustee ...	5	2,797	1,455,697	Mhendawul ..	7,349	7,563	11	9	32	12	452	1,63,915	13,43,754	14,47,555
	Azimgurh ...	...	2,554	1,385,872	Azimgurh ...	14,513	6,316	14	9	34	23	492	2,33,019	14,81,804	16,77,165
	Mirzapore ...	13	5,200	1,054,413	Mirzapore ..	71,849	5,376	14	10	96	62	709	1,04,894	8,35,448	8,75,699
	Benares ...	..	995	793,277	Benares ...	173,352	2,299	9	8	20	19	1,109	2,30 880	8,95,435	12,64,127
	Ghazeepore ...	6	2,195	1,332,403	Ghazeepore ..	34,285	5,114	15	9	28	10	802	2,97,768	14,90,227	18,00,000
Ajmere ..	Ajmere and Mhairwara ...	5	2,072	426,268	Ajmere ...	34,763	936	12	11	64	28	1,567	3,22,421	3,16,468	5,91,955
	Total	440	83,686	30,016,137	.....		92,189	466	462	....		30,294	78,32,835	3,93,50,517	5,12,11,870

Popu-

Districts.	Inhabited Houses.				
	Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of Dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Dehra Doon ...	1,238	18,976	20,213	41,380	26,256
Saharunpore ...	19,955	158,882	178,837	295,887	250,493
Mozuffernuggur ..	.....	.....	159,260	228,805	197,071
Meerut ...	21,378	276,406	297,784	413,351	350,397
Bolundshuhur ...	7,270	107,499	114,769	262,080	244,403
Allygurh ...	33,334	156,425	189,759	314,885	281,293
Kumaon ...	.....	.....	86,399	117,218	124,097
Gurhwal ..	49,186	.....	49,186	75,891	79,952
Bijnour ..	.....	.....	149,967	227,279	212,005
Moradabad ...	.....	.....	250,872	370,852	336,829
Budaon ..	.....	180,665	180,664	297,119	263,627
Bareilly ...	7,631	69,633	77,264	495,258	428,701
Shahjehanpore ..	2,439	180,186	182,625	313,867	272,108
Terai ..	.....	21,509	21,509	35,532	25,824
Muttra ...	13,492	164,481	177,973	270,518	241,253
Agra ...	33,813	184,765	218,578	359,265	309,058
Furruckabad ..	.....	261,064	261,064	314,210	277,029
Mynpoorie ...	.....	.....	148,916	244,071	208,225
Etawah ...	2,562	132,046	134,608	220,668	187,319
Etah ..	.....	.....	120,269	213,728	179,184
Jaloun ..	9,565	81,401	90,966	144,391	130,850
Jhansie ..	19,249	57,750	76,999	119,957	111,357
Lullutpore ...	.....	.....	36,382	78,243	73,963
Cawnpore ...	92,400	184,889	277,289	422,258	371,846
Futtehpore ..	8,855	148,996	157,851	229,617	215,223
Banda ...	.....	.....	169,138	242,159	230,001
Allahabad ...	7,102	292,207	299,309	476,509	443,124
Humeerpore ..	17,788	96,127	113,915	179,536	165,000
Jounpore ...	1,065	195,514	196,579	358,131	315,933
Goruckpore ...	.....	.....	359,655	624,147	594,921
Bustee ...	468	239,137	239,605	448,904	429,588
Azimgurh ...	1	297,067	297,068	464,149	423,687
Mirzapore ...	3,202	175,128	178,330	345,236	344,196
Benares ...	.....	.....	116,507	268,894	265,508
Ghazeepore ...	.....	291,103	291,103	450,046	457,098
Ajmere ..	.....	.....	86,117	146,942	86,426
Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	10,086	2,418
Military ...	.....	.....	.....	38,961	8,405
Total ...	.....	.....	6,007,330	10,160,030	9,194,668

lation.

Population.				Classification of population.		
Children under 12 years.				Christians.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
19,908	15,287	102,831	110	791	120	...
179,954	140,149	866,483	389	1,126	110	111
141,261	115,052	682,189	440	36	18	13
234,330	201.515	1,199,593	508	317	328	529
162,689	131,309	800,481	424	43	90	23
184,764	144,596	925,538	498	66	74	67
82,797	61,678	385,790	64	180	29	4
51.995	40,904	248,742	50	26	...	8
141,743	109,948	690,975	367	17	17	120
209,599	178,026	10,95,306	445	38	21	107
182,656	146,408	889,810	451	21	5	55
287,750	252,490	1,464,199	501	713	...	137
181,039	151,836	918,850	1,713	71	6	98
16,461	13,985	91,802	125	3	...	...
164,552	123,998	800,321	496	81	...	69
198,631	162,806	1,029,760	548	873	619	900
187,369	137,385	915,943	1,694	51	90	278
147,814	100,110	700,220	420	58	11	104
128,329	90,128	626,444	384	52	9	13
128,559	92,880	614,351	437	20	40	...
76 950	53.081	405.272	262	14	13	...
68,853	57,607	357.774	222	54	28	...
51.533	44,407	248,146	126	11	3	...
213,908	180,850	1,188,862	502	426	231	214
126,639	109,307	680,786	431	44	22	33
136,022	116.120	724,372	239	46	42	13
257,994	215,556	1,393,183	504	393	685	741
94,622	81.783	520,941	228	11	30	...
197,716	143.647	1,015,427	653	34	23	17
427,113	337.635	1,983,816	446	53	26	188
315,095	262.110	1.435,697	556	14	...	...
238,351	189,685	13,85,872	545	20	35	...
197,541	167,440	1,054,413	307	117	12	188
143,854	115,021	793,277	797	235	650	413
251.576	173.683	1,332,403	589	157	169	210
122,540	70,360	426.268	160	558	...	49
1,123	817	14,444	...	685	128	...
5,086	3,865	56,317	...	14,371	284	...
6,018,786	4,713,414	30,086,898	16,600	21,823	3,968	4,702

Popu-

Districts.	Classification of population.				
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
Dehra Doon ...	91,073	10,823	24	... ...	.....
Saharunpore ...	585,781	273,098	...	6,257	.....
Mozuffernuggur ...	482,450	190,318	...	9,354	.....
Meerut	889,887	291,194	...	17,338	.....
Bolundshuhur ...	650,982	149,343	...	.....	.....
Allygurh	829,295	93,557	...	2,479	.....
Kumaon	52,392	128,986	...	9	204,190
Gurhwal	247,963	733	...	12	.....
Bijnour	468,566	222,255	...	.....	.....
Moradabad... ...	733,034	362,106	...	.....	.....
Budaon	772,368	117,361	...	.....	.....
Bareilly	1,157,347	306,002	..	.. ...	... .
Shahjehanpore ...	797,910	120,759	6	.....	.....
Terai	57,918	33,881	..	.....	.....
Muttra	729,804	66,802	...	3,565	.....
Agra	927,628	99,740	...	.....	.....
Furruckabad ...	809,102	105,560	..	852	... ..
Mynpoorie	662,597	37,450	..	.....	.....
Etawah	589,220	37,150	...	.....	.....
Etah	558,200	56,091	...	...	.....
Jaloun	365,596	39,649	...	.....	.....
Jhansie	343,766	13,916	10	.....	.....
Lullutpore	220,637	5,073	...	11,278	11,144
Cawnpore	1,114,870	73,121	...	.....	.....
Futtehpore... ...	608,876	71,811	...	.....	.....
Banda	669,761	43,110	...	17	11,383
Allahabad	1,178,929	183,335	...	465	28,630
Humeerpore ...	488,161	32,739	.	.....	.....
Jounpore	927,945	87,408	..	... .	.....
Goruckpore ...	1,792,489	191,046	14	.....	...
Bustee	1,232,114	223,569	..	... ..	.....
Azimgurh	1,204,642	181,175	..	.....	.....
Mirzapore	927,798	68,330	..	.....	57,868
Benares	721,684	70,098	...	198	.....
Ghazeepore ...	1,204,989	126,978	...	.....	.....
Ajmere	347,742	54,058	66	23,795	.....
Railway	10,706	2,925	..	.....	.. ...
Military	30,154	11,508	...	.....	... —
Total ...	25,484,376	4,183,057	120	75,629	313,215

lation.

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		Emgn.	Imgn.
49,583	53,248	Paharee and Oordoo	.....	.....
470,954	395,529	Oordoo	865	.....
280,849	401,340	Ditto	.....	.....
521,890	677,703	Oordoo	.....	.....
395,647	404,834	Oordoo and Hindee	.....	.....
398,908	526,630	Nagree and Oordoo	7,261	10,438
360,767	25,023	Oordoo and Paharee	..	.....
202,591	46,151	Nagree	124	.....
276,080	414,895	Oordoo	.....	.....
660,505	434,801	Oordoo and Persian	.....	.....
630,528	259,282	Hindee	.....	.....
995,086	469,113	Oordoo	.....	.....
665,326	253,524	Oordoo and Hindee	2,988	2,590
56,507	35,295	Ditto ditto	.....	.....
438,672	361,649	Nagree and Oordoo	.....	.....
569,541	466,219	Hindoostanee and Hindee ...	.. ...	.....
539,869	376,074	Oordoo	.....	.....
446,316	253,904	Hindee and Oordoo	.....	.....
394,015	232,429	Ditto ditto	7,129	665
372,137	242,214	Ditto ditto	.....	.....
217,750	187,522	Ditto ditto	1,000	...
167,253	190,521	Hindee	...	.....
145,813	102,333	Hindee and Oordoo	16,890	3,225
717,813	471,049	Ditto ditto	45	.....
354,015	326,771	Hindee	.....	.....
412,396	311,976	Ditto	.....	.. ...
773,343	619,840	Oordoo and Hindee	.....	.....
303,027	217,914	Ditto ditto	.....	.....
633,351	382,076	Hindee and Oordoo	279	.....
1,555,478	428,338	Hindee	.....	.....
1,125,881	329,816	Oordoo and Hindee	3,958	.....
907,049	484,823	Hindee and Oordoo	104	.....
580,234	474,179	Hindee	.....	.....
370,414	422,863	Hindee and Oordoo	1,574	.. ..
708,790	623,613	Hindee	1,585	.....
223,594	202,774	Mixed Hindee...	.....	.....
4	14,440	....	.....	.....
.....	56,317	....	.....	.....
17,915,976	12,170,922	....	43,802	22,918

The first attempt to take an accurate census of the North-Western Provinces was made on the night of 31st December 1852. It was then intended to take a decennial census, but owing to the Mutiny and Famine, the next enumeration was not made till the night of 10th January 1865. The village accountants form an admirable agency for collecting information, being acquainted with the circumstances and the residents of the several villages, and accustomed to enquiries of a similar nature. The villages themselves are compact. The facilities for enumeration are still further increased by the numbers living in one enclosure. The small size of an Indian village, with a population of a thousand inhabitants, would be surprising to those accustomed only to the more comfortable residences of the English peasantry. Even in the towns, though the facilities are less than in the country, the heads of wards (Meer Mohulladars), from their position and intimate knowledge of their fellow-wardsmen, make expert and useful enumerators. The mode adopted in 1865 was as follows: I.—A preliminary enumeration of the people was first made by the tellers, one of whom was allotted to an average of a hundred houses. The returns thus formed were then carefully tested on the spot by supervisors, each supervisor having under him from ten to twenty tellers, and all ascertained errors were corrected. The returns were then subjected to a second check by the Government officials. II.—All errors having in this way been eliminated as far as possible, the returns thus checked were redistributed to the enumerators, and on the night fixed for the census, each teller carefully compared the entries in his return with the actual facts to be recorded. The returns were then finally collated and compared in the offices, first, of the Sub-Collector (the Tehseeldar), and afterwards of the Collector, by whom they were furnished to the Board; and they form the ground-work of the tables published. The preliminary enumeration was completed in the early months of the cold weather of 1864, and was then subjected to a double test—first by the supervisors, and second by the county officials. This scrutiny was accomplished by the end of the year; and the returns then revised were again checked by, and altered so as to correspond with, the actual facts existing on the night of the 10th January, 1865. Mr. W. Chichele Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, analyses the details in his valuable Report of 1867.

The density and increase of population since 1853 is seen in the following table;—

District.	Population to square mile.		Percentage of cultivation on area.		1865.		1853.	
					Area.	Cultivation.	Area.	Cultivation.
	1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	Square miles.		Square miles.	
Benares, ..	797	857	69·4	65·9	995·70	692·20	995·48	656·36
Jounpore, ...	654	737	60·3	57·7	1,552·16	935·73	1,552·16	896·27
Ghazeepore, ...	604	732	65·5	66·7	2,222·15	1,457·11	2,180·95	1,454·50
Bareilly, ..	582	442	66·4	53·	2,372·78	1,577·74	3,119 10	1,651·50
Agra. ...	549	587	66·	62 6	1,873·50	1,241·34	1,864·90	1,168·02
Azimgurh, ...	545	637	49·8	49·6	2,545·07	1,268·64	2,516·40	1,247·98
Furruckabad, ...	541	501	56·7	55·1	1,694·37	961·80	2,122·94	1,170·34
Meerut, ...	508	516	68·5	64·5	2,361·97	1,618·8	2,200·10	1,418·37
Allahabad, ..	504	495	55·9	54·4	2.764·95	1,548·47	2,788·72	1,518·06
Cawnpore, ...	502	500	55·2	53·3	2,366·16	1,305·92	2,347·96	1,250·68
Allygurh, ...	498	527	76·	70·7	1,859·56	1,414·02	2,122·19	1,501·63
Muttra, ...	496	535	70·6	69·1	1,612·53	1,138·97	1,613·35	1,114·63
Goruckpore, ..	465	421	55·9	47·5	7,400·81	4,140·99	7.340·16	3,488 90
Budaon, ...	451	424	64·3	60·4	1,972·64	1.270·18	2.401·86	1,450·47
Moradabad, ...	445	422	50·7	48·6	2,460·74	1,248·42	2.698·77	1,312·37
Shahjehanpore, ...	437	427	53·	48·4	2,328·77	1,245·96	2,308 37	1,119·06
Etah, ...	437	0	63·1	0	1,404·43	886·15	0	0
Futtehpore, ...	431	428	53·3	50·3	1,580·35	842·60	1,583·08	796·55
Mynpoory, ...	420	412	52·8	53 3	1,666·45	879·70	2,020·23	1,073·59
Boolundshuhur, ...	419	427	63·6	61·3	1,908·39	1,214·37	1,823·58	1,118·10
Mozuffernuggur, ...	414	409	61·7	63·7	1,646·98	1,015·90	1.646·31	1,047·69
Seharunpore, ...	389	370	54·8	55·9	2,227·85	1,221·67	2,162·34	1,209·77
Etawah, ...	384	364	51·5	47·8	1,631·44	841·55	1,676·99	871·57
Bijnour, ...	367	366	47·5	48·6	1,882·28	894·96	19,100·00	922·85
Jaloun, ..	262	0	60·8	0	1,546·43	940·09	0	0
Banda, ..	239	247	45·8	43·9	3,030·14	1,389·95	3,009·55	1,323·17
Humeerpore, ...	228	245	51·4	53·7	2,288·50	1,178·20	2,241·64	1,203·52
Jhansie, ...	222	0	39·9	0	1,608·27	642·05	0	0
Mirzapore, ...	203	214	24·3	23·3	5,200·23	1,263·01	5,152·30	1,200·46
Ajmere, ...	160	0	9·3	0	2,672·13	251·15	0	0
Lullutpore, ...	127	0	17·1	0	1,947·41	334·05	0	0
Turrai, ...	125	0	18·9	0	734·00	139·63	0	0
Kumaon, ...	64	0	0	0	6,000·00	Unknown	0	0
Gurhwal ...	50	0	3·42	0	5,000·00	171·38	0	0

Benares is now, as it was also in 1853, the most thickly peopled district. The density stands at 797—or, including the Military and Railway, 803—per square mile, against 856 in 1853. The most thinly populated districts are in the Kumaon division, where the density averages 58 to the mile. Large tracts of Gurhwal are thickly populated. Where the situation is favourable, the cultivation may often be found stretching high up the hill, terrace after terrace. Of the plain districts, leaving the Turrai out of consideration, Lullutpore, in the Jhansie

division, is the most sparsely peopled, the average to the square mile being only 127 persons. Ajmere, with its population of 160 to the mile, comes next, and in density approaches very near to Switzerland, which it slightly exceeds. Of the remaining districts, twenty-nine in number, five have an average density of between 200 and 300 persons to the mile; three between 300 and 400; eleven between 400 and 500; seven between 500 and 600; two between 600 and 700; and one close upon 800, viz., 797, the most thickly peopled of all. The extremes of density in the subdivisions into which the districts of the North-Western Provinces are divided, vary from 6,773 to the square mile in the Dehat Amanut of Benares, which contains the city of that name, to 37 to the square mile in Agoree, Robertsgunge, in the Mirzapore district.

Looking at the people according to *creed* we find that of the 30 millions nearly 26 millions are Hindoos and 4¼ Mussulmans. The latter bear but a small proportion to the idol-worshippers, whom during their political ascendancy they not unfrequently subjected to compulsory conversion. They form less than a seventh of the whole population, there being only 100 Mahomedans to every 609 Hindoos. The Divisions in which they are most numerous, are those of Meerut and Rohilkund, where they comprise nearly a fifth of the population; more than half of the entire number of the Mahomedans in these provinces—*viz.*, 2,197,202 out of 4,243,207—reside in those northern districts. There are fewest in Jhansie, where they dwindle down to less than an eighteenth of the population. The tables show the large proportion non-agricultural Mahomedans bear to agricultural, compared with the same classes in the Hindoo population. The details are:—

Christian.		*Mahomedan.*	
		Not classified	2,207,576
European	21,831	Sheikhs	1,140,208
Mixed	3,968	Pathans	515,426
Native	4,702	Syuds	170,248
		Moguls	41,748
	30,501		4,105, 206
		Hindoo.	
		Brahmins	3,451,692
		Kshatryas	2,827,768
Buddhist and Jain	75,629	Vaisyas	1,091,250
Parsee	120	Soodras	18,304,309
Sikh	1,425		
Other religious sects	195,977		25,671,819

The aborigines are returned as 313,215, and seem to be mixed up with the other sects.

Looked at as to *age* the returns of an Asiatic population will never be reliable. Of 30,039,854 people exclusive of the Army and Railway services, 19,337,080 were above twelve years of age, and 10,702,774 below that period of life. The number of children under twelve in India is uniformly higher than we should expect to find it, if the experience obtained in European enumerations may be relied on as indicating the proportions which should obtain in other countries. The result is persistently the same if the number of children are looked at without reference to sex; and in the tables where the sexes are distinguished there are only a very few exceptions to the uniform excess. The returns, in this respect, are inaccurate owing to the notorious ignorance or carelessness of the people themselves on this subject.

The proportion of the *sexes* is equally opposed to European experience, but the results seem to be at once accurate and intelligible. In all the countries of Europe the number of females is in excess of the males, except in Italy and Belgium where they are nearly equal. In the North-Western Provinces the number of females is astonishingly below that of males. Thus there are females to every 100 males in :—

Sweden,	... 105·93	*North Western Provinces,* total,	... 86 94
Netherlands,	... 105·04	Hindoos, total,	... 86·09
England,	... 104·74	Agricultural Hindoos,	... 84 83
Norway,	... 104·16	Non-agricultural do.,	... 87·99
Prussia,	... 101·98	Mahomedans, total,	... 89 44
Spain,	... 101·85	Agricultural Mahomedans,	... 88·36
France,	... 100·94	Non-agricultural, do.,	... 90·16
Italy,	... 99·84		
Belgium,	... 99·40		

The difference is traceable primarily to climate and is supported by physiological facts. In northern climates there is an excess of females, in more temperate regions the proportion is equal, in warm countries there is an excess of males. Researches show, moreover, that male conceptions are greatest, in Europe, in the hottest months. Almost equally important as a cause is the relative age of the parents. In England, where nearly 105 females are born to 100 males, the census of 1861 shows that the husband is on an average only 2½ years older than the wife. In France, where about 101 females are born to 100 males, men marry later than in England, while women marry as early as in England. In India the husband is on an average more than six or seven years older than the wife. A third cause is to be found

in social customs. The intense desire of all the natives of India, on religious grounds, is for a son. The boy is reared with a care not shown to the girl. The girl is exposed to chances productive of greater female mortality, being married the moment she attains the age of puberty, bearing children at 11 and 12, subject to a sedentary and listless life in the zenana or one of hardship in the fields, and treated oppressively as a widow. Then some allowance must be made for the existence of infanticide, and the fact that the woman suffers more from such visitations as famine and carrying away in war than the man in Asia, though such cases tell less under English rule than is generally imagined by writers on this subject. And this solution of the difficulty is supported by the consideration that among the Mussulmans, who marry wives nearer their own age than is the custom of the Hindoos, the proportion of female births is greater.

The *occupations* of the people are divided according to the system followed by Dr. Farr in the English Census of 1861. In the first or "professional" class, 93,904 are Government servants, 20,454 are soldiers and 313,888 belong to the learned professions. Of the last 176,701 are priests, 40,344 pundits, 11,828 doctors or bleeders, 18,497 druggists, 5,312 schoolmasters, 509 actors, 1,970 conjurors, 140 picture painters, 17,458 surgeons, 1,320 players on drums and other instruments, 8,065 dancing girls, 334 dancing boys, 165 rope dancers, 6,472 bards and 3,733 acrobats. In the second class, "domestic," are 2,345,009, of whom 1,413,987 are servants, 154,622 water-carriers, 343,893 barbers, 207,568 washermen, 206,413 sweepers and 16,405 inn-keepers. In the third class, "commercial," we have 1,493,065 of whom 954,732 buy and sell and 437,333 are carriers. The 4th class, "agricultural," contains the great majority of 17,656,006 of whom 138,559 are engaged about animals. The "industrial" class embraces 3,868,822 of whom a million and a half have to do with textile fabrics and dress—weavers chiefly, about a million with food and drink, and about the third of a million with the arts and mechanics; no less than 733,038 deal in metals, 374,826 in vegetable substances and 49,876 in animal substances. Only 787 booksellers are returned, but pedlars are the great distributors of idle and obscene literature. So many as 135,515 gold and silversmiths go far to account for the disappearance of the silver we import. The 6th and last class, "indefinite and non-productive," is 4,369,049, strong including labourers, 3,824,956, persons of rank and property, 4,080, and persons supported by the community, 540,013. The last half million is as follows:—

Beggars	...	479,015	Makers of Caste Marks		51
Prostitutes	...	26,806	Wrestlers	...	2
Eunuchs	...	2,251	Charmers	...	4
Pimps	...	321	Sturdy Beggars	...	35
Mourners	...	29	Professional Thieves	...	23
Alms-takers	...	111	Informer	...	1
Pedigree-makers	...	28	Hangmen	...	133
Flatterers for gain	...	226	Fortune tellers	...	3
Vagabond	...	1	Jesters	...	851
Horse-painter	...	16	Astrologers	...	1,123
Budmashes	...	974	Mimics	...	259
Grave-diggers	...	97	Divers	...	143
Ear-piercers	...	18	Miscellaneous	...	22,534

These are the occupations as returned by the people themselves. On the whole two-thirds of the population, or 17,517,442 proprietors or tillers of the land and 3,824,956 labourers, are agricultural. Only an eighth, or 3,868,822, follow industrial pursuits. A thirteenth or 2,345,309 are "domestic" and but 1,392,065 "commercial."

The cost incurred in taking the census and in the preparation of the report and returns, exclusive of the charge for printing the report, was £1,854-2-3. Of this, £876-18-9 was incurred in the preparation of printed returns, £684-15 was the cost incurred by district officers in taking the census and preparing their returns; and £292-8-6 was expended in the compilation of the statements. The cost of the last English census was £139,885.

The Punjab.

The Punjab contains 32 districts in 10 divisions. The feudatory states are estimated to contain five millions of people and an area of 197,339 square miles. We have here to do only with the non-feudatory portion of which a census was taken in January 1855 and again in January 1868. On the latter occasion the divisions of Delhi and Hissar had been added to the Punjab, after the Mutiny, from the North-Western Provinces. The 32 districts have a population of 17,611,498 covering an area of 101,829 square miles, or 173 to the mile. Of the people 9,403,810 are agriculturists and 8,190,127 are not directly connected with the land. Leaving out Delhi and Hissar it may be said roughly that the population has increased, in thirteen years, nearly two millions, and in density 27 to the mile. The density of population is very slightly less than that of France. It is higher than the average

of all non-feudatory India, which is 159, and falls below that of the North-West, Bengal and Madras alone. In the division of Jullundhur, with its good rainfall, there are 596 to the mile, omitting hilly Kangra. In the well-watered division of Umritsur the proportion stands at 513, in Umballa at 412, in Delhi at 342 and in Lahore at 210. In the Derajat frontier it falls to 77 and in desert Mooltan to 73. The country between the Beas and the Sutlej, the home of the Sikhs, is thus the most populous. The rate of population follows the rainfall, and the number of mouths waits on the facilities for cultivation, which react on each other. There are 65 millions of acres in the Punjab. Of these 6¼ are assigned to Jagheerdars and 58¾ remain to Government or are Khalsa. Then there are the grazing and fuel grounds known as Rukhs. Leaving out waste the cultivated and culturable area is reduced to 38¾ millions of acres thus divided :—

Cultivated *Khalsa,*	...	... 18,022,859
Culturable „	...	... 12,852,821
Cultivated *Jagheer,*	...	... 2,909,058
Culturable „	...	... 1,504,498
Cultivated *Rukh,*	...	... 71,376
Culturable „	...	... 3,326,822
	Total,	... 38,687,434

There are thus 2 acres for each head of the population and nearly 4 acres for each agriculturist. The census, however, shows that only 21 millions of acres have been cultivated out of 38¾. The average rate of rent on cultivation falls at just two shillings an acre, and on the total area at tenpence.

In the divisions with a high population and a good rainfall we find the percentage of cultivation high. It is 79¾ in Jullundhur and 70½ in Umritsur. All districts with a population above 450 per mile have from 56 to 80 per cent. of cultivation, and only from 4 to 15 per cent. of culturable land remaining uncultivated. In districts like Loodiana the increase of cultivation is proved to be greater than the increase of population, a most gratifying fact. This is true generally. While the population per mile has increased about 11½ per cent. the percentage of cultivation to total area has increased from 24·40 to 32·11, or about 31·60 per cent. There is no reason, when we consider its fine river system, why the Punjab should not be gradually

raised to the present level of the North-Western Provinces, or from a cultivated area of 32·11 per cent. and 173 inhabitants to the mile, to a cultivated area of 51·26 per cent. and 361 to the mile. The growing prosperity of the Punjab is further seen in the increased number of towns and villages, and the growing population of towns. The number of the former has risen from 28,879 to 35,740, an addition of 2,061 if we leave out Delhi and Hissar in the comparison. Of these Umritsur and Ferozepore, the two Sikh centres, have gained 108 and 226 respectively. There are 150 towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants. In 1853 there were 2,124 villages with a population of from 1,000 to 5,000. There are now, excluding Delhi and Hissar, 2,694 or 570 more. Similarly the towns with from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants have increased from 77 to 81. The towns with from 10,000 to 50,000, have increased from 31 to 34, and those with upwards of 50,000 from 3 to 5. The following shows the progress :—

	1855.	1868.
Delhi,...	.....	155,417
Umristur, ...	122,184	135,813
Lahore and suburbs, ...	94,143	98,924
Peshawur, ...	53,295	58,555
Mooltan and suburbs, ...	40,140	56,826
* Umballa, ...	21,962	26,622
* Jullundhur, ...	28,422	33,673
* Loodiana, ...	47,191	39,983
* Ferozepore, ...	12,032	20,592
* Sealkote, ...	19,249	25,327
Buttala, ...	26,308	28,725
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	21,097	24,906
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	15,899	20,123
Goojranwalla, ...	17,650	19,381
Rawul Pindee, ...	15,813	19,228
Pind Dadun Khan, ...	13,588	7,159

(Exclusive of Cantonments.)*

Delhi has now supplanted Umristur as the most populous city. The number of inhabitants of towns of 5,000 and upwards was nearly two millions or 1,972,656, that is 1,119 in every 10,000 of the population. The proportion in the North-Western Provinces is 1,140. In France it is 1,792, and in England we have the other and baneful extreme of 5,462. It will be long till India ceases to be a land of villages. Another test of prosperity

is the increase of houses, which has been nearly 20 per cent. omitting Delhi and Hissar. The population live in 4,124,857 houses or 4.27 persons to a house and 7·62 to an enclosure. Classified according to creed the people stand thus :—

			Per cent.
Christians.			
European... ...	17,574		
Eurasian	3,379		
Asiatic	2,601	23,554	
Mahomedans		9,337,685	53·02
Hindoos	6,112,087		34·78
Sikhs	1,144,390		6·50
Budhists and Jains ...	36,190	7,292,667	
Other Creeds ...	...	959,292	5·7

The Europeans include the Army. This accounts for the fact that there are only 3,864 females to 13,710 males. Of Eurasians there are 1,652 females to 1,727 males.

The *Mahomedans* are thus classified :—

MISCELLANEOUS	...	5,070,231	RAJPOOTS.—		
SYUDS ...	...	212,540	Bhattees	...	156,151
MOGHULS	...	99,026	Chibs	...	9,909
PATANS.—			Jungnas	...	21,303
Yusafzai	...	98,727	Tewanas	...	1,482
Khatak	...	72,723	Sirgals	...	47,197
Mohmund	...	29,159	Ghebas	...	9,537
Bungush	...	31,774	Ranghars	...	121,109
Khalil	...	18,363	Miscellaneous	...	342,786
Daoodzai	...	16,843			
Mahomedzai	...	26,537	JATS ...	...	1,309,399
Kamulzai	...	845	GHAKKARS	...	27,683
Suddozai	...	5,443	DHUNDS...	...	26,414
Wuzeeree	...	12,350	SATIS ...	...	11,498
Lohanee	...	69,971	KHARALS	...	28,815
Miscellaneous	...	327,165	KURALS ...	...	17,329
BELOOCH.—			KATHIAS	...	2,715
Loghari	...	15,809	WUTTUS	...	18,217
Bozdar	...	1,642	MEOS ...	...	130,385
Mazari	...	5,885	MINAS ...	...	45
Lund ...	...	7,887	GUGARS ...	...	424,095
Kosa ..	...	14,665	PARACHAS	...	12,784
Dushak	...	4,449	KHOGAS ..	...	54,969
Kasrani	...	4,958	KASHMEERees	...	230,850
Miscellaneous	...	179,747			

The *Hindoos* and *Sikhs* are thus classified :—

Miscellaneous	...	2,438,122	Labanahs	...	47,690
Brahmins	...	800,547	Jats ...	...	1,876,091
Khuttrees	...	384,829	Tagahs	...	9,212
Rajpoots.			Gujars ...	...	112,319
Hill ...	...	213,163	Aheers...	...	112,488
Plain...	...	121,129	Kambohs	...	57,181
Bunyas ...	...	267,953	Kulals...	...	26,405
Aroras ...	...	477,269	Kaneyts	...	86,269
Bhatias	...	26,543	Ghiraths	...	115,257
Kayaths	...	14,273	Changs...	...	50,795
Sudhs ...	...	17,799			

The other creeds are as follows :—

Budhists and Jains.—			Parsees...	...	414
Bhotis	...	278	Sansees ...	...	40,869
Bhabahs	...	14,091	Bawrias	...	19,141
Miscellaneous	...	21,821	Harnees	...	3,179

The Chumars, who are included in Hindoos and Sikhs, numbered 634,406. Fifty-five per cent. of the whole population of the Punjab are connected with agriculture. Taking the males only we have the following return :—

	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Proprietors...	371,439	1,088,743	1,699,707	4,568	3,164,457
Tenants	83,210	602,036	1,033,297	46,854	1,765,397
	454,649	1,690,779	2,733,004	51,422	4,929,354

As the old masters of the country, the Sikhs assert their claim to proprietorship to an extent unknown among the other classes. They abstain also from industrial or commercial pursuits, living either on the land, or as soldiers, or policemen or priests. The number of proprietors is nearly double that of tenants, a proportion the accuracy of which has been proved in six of the districts recently settled.

The rest of the population, numbering 7,927,918 persons, follow 124 occupations. The following are the principal or most curious occupations. Except where mentioned the figures denote males only :—

Professional.		Masons, ...	22,651
Pundits, ...	12,009	Booksellers,	545
Medical, ...	7,091	Bookbinders,	439
Midwives, ...	13,624	Calico-printers,	15,980
(3,229 "Males" are entered here.)		Weavers, ...	493,517
		Dyers, ...	36,470
Schoolmasters,	22,847	Embroiderers,	8,708
Musicians.		Workers in wool,	22,604
Males, ...	48,613	——— ivory,	879
Females, ...	42,946	Tailors, ...	27,318
Jugglers, ...	13,681	Shoemakers,	159,660
Dancing girls,	14,194	Grain dealers,	140,206
Bards, ...	2,895	Bakers, ...	17,084
Domestic.		Confectioners,	17,807
Innkeepers,	14,408	Wine-sellers,	2,152
Water-carriers,	128,015	Pân ,,	783
Barbers, ...	115,542	Drug ,,	1,744
Sweepers.		Tobacco ,,	3,487
Males, ...	272,523	Grocers, ...	2,767
Females, ...	230,219	Milkmen, ...	11,899
Commercial.		Butchers, ...	19,805
Merchants,	37,215	Tanners, ...	136,449
Shopkeepers,	280,285	Oil-makers,	23,943
Money-dealers,	53,263	Paper ,,	1,604
Brokers, ...	9,135	Lac-workers,	3,695
Industrial.		Blacksmiths,	84,879
Painters, ...	3,347	Goldsmiths,	63,651
Jewellers, ...	777	Salt merchants,	7,548
Perfumers, ...	1,998	Labourers, ...	333,004
Watchmakers,	536	Independent,	3,441
Saddlers, ...	13,602	Beggars, ...	243,301
Printers, ...	313	Prostitutes,	4,790
Carpenters, ...	133,904		

Besides those in the army and police 57,130 males are Government employés, 50,668 are village watchmen and 139,237 are village officers. No fewer than 107,468 females and 125,408 males are entered as priests; many of the females are probably the children of priests. Out of 17½ millions only 989,901 are engaged in professional and 989,904 in commercial pursuits, while less than a fourth, or 3,919,816, follow an industrial occupation. Not only so but little more than the third of a million can read and write, the number being 372,903 males and only 9,962 females. The proportion of blind persons per thousand was 5·7 or 101,442 which is high. The number of deaf was 17,436, of dumb 11,508, of lepers 10,989 and of insane 6,656.

As to *age* the number of children in the Punjab (under 12,) is

found to be 35,477 in 100,000, which is nearly as high as the rate in England, and much higher than the average for Europe. The number of children recorded in the Census is 6,248,085. According to the European average the number should be only 5,832,752, or 415,333 less than is the case. The difference will increase or diminish according as the age of 12 in India is or is not a fair equivalent to 15 in Europe. At all events there are more children, in proportion, under 12 in India, than there are under 15 in Europe. But the returns of age from a population only 22 in 1000 of whom can read and write are not reliable. As to *sex* except in Delhi, where the Mutiny thinned the males, the females are everywhere fewer in number than the males. For every 100 males there are only 83·55 females. The proportion is highest among the Mahomedans, or 85·99, and lowest among the Sikhs or 75·74. These facts confirm the results in the North-Western, Central and Berar Provinces. The average proportion in the North-Western Provinces is higher, or 86·49, falling to 84·83 among the agricultural Hindoos and rising to 90·16 among the non-agricultural Mahomedans. In the Central Provinces, where the population is scanty compared with the land and the aborigines are numerous, the average proportion is so high, for India, as 95·4 females to 100 males.

Of the causes which lead to this disproportion, the murder or neglect of female children is probably the most important. The Deputy Commissioner reports that in certain Sikh villages of the Lahore district there were only 31 girls to 100 boys. The general result shewn is, that among the leading Sikh clans of that district the proportion of females to males below the age of 12 is as 72·5 to 100, while among the total Sikh population under the age of 12 it is as 77·7 to 100 and among the total population of all classes under that age as 85·9 to 100. That there should be only 47 females to 100 male children among the Sikhs of Soobraon, 51 to 100 in Bhusseen, 55 to 100 in Sood Singh, or even 68 to 100 in Loodianee, must be the result of other than natural causes. The cause assigned for wishing to get rid of female children is the old one—the heavy expenses attending the marriage of daughters. That this presses very heavily upon respectable Sikhs of limited means there can be no doubt. A respectable Sikh, too proud to receive pecuniary consideration for his daughter's hand, is entangled in debt for life if he has three or four daughters to dispose of in marriage. As one after another is born he despairs of ever being able to bear the heavy burthen, and he hopes that the infants may die. Very moderate ill-treatment is sufficient to secure him his wish.

Civil Divisions in 1868-69.

Commissionerships.	Executive Districts.	Judicial and Revenue Sub-division.	Area in square Miles.	Population.	Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Magistrates of all sorts.	Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	10	1,227	6,08,850	12	22	594	8,49,309	10,45,971	In addition to the Gross Revenue here shown, the following items were realized :—
	Gurgaon ...	14	2,016	6,96,646	13	13	371	10,93,249	11,41,454	
	Karnaul ...	14	2,352	6,10,927	13	15	501	6,66,269	7,31,281	
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	14	3,540	4,84,681	8	8	430	4,26,189	4,86,205	Deductions from Official salaries, .. Rs. 45,400
	Rhotak ...	12	1,823	5,36,959	7	7	407	8,89,389	9,36,513	Salt and Customs collections, ... ,, 86,62,286
	Sirsa ...	10	3,116	2,10,795	6	6	324	1,75,949	2,01,858	Canal collections, ... ,, 15,42,851
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	22	2,628	10,35,488	19	19	810	7,31,618	9,19,756	Grand Total Gross Revenue, ... ,, 3,28,97,365
	Ludianah ...	10	1,359	5,83,245	13	10	455	7,62,283	8,69,131	
	Simla ...	4	18	33,995	7	6	138	38,703	1,08,453	
Jullundhur ...	Jullundhur ...	13	1,338	7,94,764	12	11	484	13,03,651	14,82,826	
	Hoshiarpore ...	17	2,086	9,38,890	7	17	410	12,56,412	14,03,419	
	Kangra ...	17	2,826	7,27,148	8	19	296	7,30,141	8,46,469	
Amritsur ...	Umritsur ...	13	2,036	10,83,514	16	27	558	9,66,649	12,26,712	
	Syalkot ...	14	1,960	10,05,004	10	9	407	10,46,300	11,94,595	
	Gurdaspore ...	9	1,341	6,55,362	16	16	383	7,59,908	8,39,044	
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	13	3,624	7,88,902	19	24	894	4,35,349	8,41,055	
	Gujeranwalla ...	9	2,657	5,50,576	10	19	405	4,12,481	5,33,508	
	Ferozepore ...	13	2,693	5,49,253	14	14	379	4,66,085	5,81,550	
Rawalpindi ...	Rawalpindi ...	22	6,216	7,11,258	22	22	846	6,77,687	8,49,221	
	Jhelum ...	13	3,910	5,00,988	10	12	459	5,76,140	6,42,641	
	Gujerat ...	10	1,785	6,16,347	8	8	355	5,20,353	6,14,433	
	Shahpore ...	10	4,698	3,68,796	10	9	389	3,56,760	4,47,920	
Multan ...	Multan ...	16	5,882	4,71,509	11	11	737	4,98,277	7,08,949	
	Jhung ...	12	5,712	3,48,027	9	6	538	2,69,327	3,97,867	
	Montgomery ...	14	5,577	3,59,437	7	9	413	2,94,624	4,30,811	
	Mozuffergurh ...	10	3,022	2,95,517	9	7	526	5,04,939	5,97,650	
Derajat ...	D. I. Khan ...	16	7,696	3,94,864	15	15	575	2,99,418	4,51,137	
	D. G. Khan ...	11	2,319	3,08,840	12	13	466	3,11,982	3,77,389	
	Bunnoo ...	12	3,150	2,87,547	4	12	431	3,98,930	4,63,236	
Peshawar ...	Peshawar ...	19	1,929	6,23,152	14	19	838	6,26,876	7,71,209	
	Kohat ...	11	2,838	1,45,419	4	4	446	88,661	1,05,562	
	Hazara ...	17	3,060	3,67,218	8	8	539	1,56,338	1,88,008	
		421	95,768	1,75,93,946	353	417	15,644	1,85,90,776	2,24,46,828	

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.	
	No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi ...	59,514	1,08,876	1,68,390	1,89,571	1,72,324
Gurgaon ...	35,664	1,21,112	1,56,775	2,07,632	1,97,514
Karnaul ...	39,701	93,897	1,33,598	1,88,257	1,66,988
Hissar ...	16,928	93,117	1,10,045	1,53,787	1,25,529
Rohtak ...	22,736	1,14,812	1,37,548	1,64,595	1,40,913
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa ...	29,830	2,14,172	2,44,002	3,31,046	2,81,163
Ludianah ...	13,744	1,38,190	1,51,934	1,83,698	1,54,756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur ...	25,629	2,16,948	2,42,577	2,52,082	2,13,071
Hoshiarpore ...	16,615	1,91,435	2,08,050	2,84,567	2,53,406
Kangra ...	442	1,46,992	1,47,434	2,40,808	2,25,730
Umritsur ...	49,518	2,04,018	2,53,536	3,54,688	2,82,606
Syalkot ...	11,240	1,86,245	1,97,485	3,11,637	2,67,142
Gurdaspore ..	9,391	1,43,375	1,52,766	2,08,942	1,76,118
Lahore ...	56,797	1,44,739	2,01,536	2,61,728	2,06,449
Ferozepore ...	7,315	1,12,175	1,19,490	1,70,785	1,36,432
Gujeranwala ...	26,714	1,31,209	1,57,923	1,81,572	1,44,629
Rawal Pindi ...	4,000	71,579	75,579	2,13,423	1,84,189
Jhelum ...	2,647	1,10,363	1,13,010	1,41,811	1,35,246
Gujerat ...	14,588	1,41,607	1,56,195	20,367	14,823
Shapore ...	12,783	73,766	86,549	1,11,329	1,00,347
Multan ...	18,255	93,539	1,11,794	1,57,240	1,29,866
Jhung ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	1,10,046	90,209
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	1,16,666	91,306
Mozuffergurh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,141	82,959	85,100	1,24,782	1,12,272
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bunnoo ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Peshawur ...	4,848	1,16,608	1,21,456	1,66,090	1,43,779
Kohat ...	96	28,543	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazara ...	57	74,117	74,174	96,162	92,567
Total ...	5,10,311	35,11,458	40,21,769	53,51,006	45,83,524

Population of

District.	Population.—*(Continued.)*					
	Youths.	Young Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.
			Males.	Females.		
Delhi ...	27,901	17,322	1,09,734	92,898	6,08,850	496
Gurgaon ..	29,087	17,273	1,33,532	1,11,608	6,95,646	346
Karnaul ...	29,294	18,961	1,13,212	94,215	6,10,927	260
Hissar ...	20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	4,84,681	137
Rohtak ...	28,354	20,924	99,400	82,733	5,36,959	294
Sirsa ...	8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	2,10,795	68
Umballa ...	45,212	26,044	1,91,672	1,60,351	10,35,488	394
Ludianah ...	26,935	17,820	1,08,709	91,327	5,83,245	429
Simla ...	1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	*
Jullundhur ...	35,998	21,274	1,48,609	1,23,730	7,94,764	596
Hoshiarpore ...	38,759	24,213	1,81,067	1,56,878	9,38,890	450
Kangra ...	33,097	17,476	1,12,377	97,660	7,27,148	257
Umritsur ...	41,402	19,510	2,11,220	1,74,088	10,83,514	532
Syalkot ..	33,508	18,784	2,01,014	1,72,919	10,05,004	512
Gurdaspore ...	20,845	12,021	1,29,224	1,08,212	6,55,362	488
Lahore ...	31,103	40,926	1,23,531	1,25,165	7,88,902	218
Ferozepore ...	23,750	15,251	1,08,954	94,081	5,49,253	204
Gujeranwala ...	24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	5,50,576	207
Rawal Pindi ...	27,591	17,785	1,44,213	1,24,055	7,11,256	115
Jhelum ...	19,591	12,477	1,03,288	88,575	5,00,988	128
Gujerat ..	1,87,184	1,63,149	1,24,368	1,06,456	6,16,347	345
Shahpore ...	13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	3,68,796	78
Multan ...	14,519	7,704	89,603	72,577	4,71,509	80
Jhung ...	12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	3,48,027	61
Montgomery ...	11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	3,59,437	64
Mozuffergurh ...	10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	2,95,547	98
Dera Ismail Khan	12,822	7,855	57,130	62,003	3,94,864	56
Dera Ghazi Khan	9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	3,08,840	133
Bunnoo ...	6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	2,87,547	91
Peshawar ...	18,962	10,527	1,00,954	82,840	5,23,152	271
Kohat ...	5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	1,45,419	51
Hazara ...	17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	3,67,218	122
Total ...	8,66,683	6,08,823	33,45,876	28,38,034	1,75,93,946	184

* The total area of this District has not been given.

the Punjab, 1868,—*(Continued.)*

Classification of Population.							
Christians.							
Europeans.	East Indian & other mixed classes.	Natives.	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
676	...	1,567	580	4,38,886	1,30,645	36,496	6,08,850
21	20	1	130	4,80,307	2,16,147	20	6,96,646
223	6	26	9,295	3,56,305	1,51,723	93,349	6,10,927
51	62	9	1,813	3,73,937	1,02,928	5,882	4,84,681
40	7	1	257	4,65,536	71,118	...	5,36,959
12	33	...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	2,10,795
1,195	111	80	56,440	6,89,333	2,86,874	1,455	10,35,188
81	31	127	95,413	2,19,371	2,06,603	61,619	5,83,245
2,312	283	87	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
631	14	101	1,17,167	3,18,401	3,58,427	23	7,94,764
40	18	4	79,413	4,15,471	3,17,967	1,25,977	9,38,890
221	3	26	1,308	6,76,893	48,662	35	7,27,148
358	37	139	2,62,639	1,91,321	5,02,348	1,26,672	10,83,514
1,597	...	203	50,289	2,18,771	6,01,959	1,32,185	10,05,004
109	...	...	39,967	2,49,813	2,97,083	68,390	6,55,362
2,587	116	97	1,18,360	1,17,301	4,68,387	82,054	7,88,902
900	10	24	1,60,487	68,406	2,45,659	73,767	5,49,253
19	25	57	38,911	1,06,156	3,57,550	49,858	5,50,576
2,072	64	61	24,355	60,720	6,21,169	2,815	7,11,256
42	16	3	...	62,976	4,34,157	3,794	5,00,988
25	21	3	20,653	53,174	5,37,696	4,775	6,16,347
14	1	1	3,122	53,590	3,05,507	6,561	3,68,796
904	36	290	907	86,989	3,60,165	22,218	4,71,509
9	7	...	2,994	57,299	2,70,819	16,899	3,48,027
48	4	3	12,286	69,805	2,77,291	...	3,59,437
24	6	...	2,571	36,748	2,49,865	6,333	2,95,547
169	31	33	1,587	48,756	3,38,387	5,901	3,94,864
54	10	2	1,124	38,467	2,64,527	4,656	3,08,840
27	11	4	493	26,222	2,60,550	240	2,87,547
3,375	37	...	2,014	27,408	4,81,447	8,871	5,23,152
53	7	...	1,837	6,544	1,36,565	413	1,45,419
49	5	...	973	18,563	3,46,112	1,516	3,67,218
17,938	1,032	2,949	11,29,319	61,34,243	93,35,632	9,72,833	1,75,93,946

Population of the Punjab, in 1868,—*(Concluded.)*

District.	Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during year.
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.		
Delhi, ...	2,70,338	3,38,512	Urdu.	...
Gurgaon, ...	3,99,332	2,97,314	Urdu and Hindi.	...
Karnaul, ..	3,05,974	3,04,953	Urdu, corrupted Hindi, Punjabi.	*356
Hissar, ...	3,51,395	1,33,286	Urdu, Jalu, Punjabi, Bagari.	E. 296 I. 1,018
Rohtak, ...	3,15,994	2,21,055	Urdu.	...
Sirsa, ...	1,45,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagari, Bhatti.	I. 320
Umballa, ...	5,01,056	5,34,432	Urdu, Punjabi.	E. 250
Ludianah, ...	3,20,633	2,62,612	Ditto.	282
Simla,	13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.	...
Jullundhur, ...	4,07,970	3,86,794	Urdu, Punjabi.	E. 15,667 I. 1,045
Hoshiarpore ...	5,65,983	3,72,907	Punjabi.	...
Kangra, ...	521,303	2,45,845	Urdu, Pahari and Lahaoli.	61
Umritsur, ...	4,17,747	6,65,767	Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Kasmiri.	...
Syalkot, ...	4,33,617	5,71,387	Punjabi and Hindi.	E. 128 I. 117
Gurdaspore, ...	3,71,581	2,83,781	Punjabi.	E. 49
Lahore, ...	2,79,362	509,540	Urdu, Punjabi, English, Kashmiri, Persian,	E. 500 I. 2,000
Ferozpore, ..	3,40,842	2,08,411	Punjabi.	...
Gujeranwala, ...	2,13,153	3,37,423	Urdu, Punjabi.	Not perceptible.
Rawal Pindi, ...	4,75,976	2,35,280	Urdu, Punjabi, Pushtu, Persian, Kashmiri, English, Goojerati.	Nil.
Jhelum, ...	3,02,874	1,98,114	Punjabi dialect of Urdu.	3
Gujerat, ...	3,63,664	2,52,683	Punjabi.	34
Shahpore, ...	1,77,781	1,91,015	English, Urdu, Punjabi.	...
Multan, ...	1,96,389	2,75,120	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.	... †
Jhung, ...	1,19,619	2,28,408	Punjabi.	944
Montgomery, ...	1,53,401	2,06,036	English, Urdu, Punjabi.	...
Mozuffurgurh,	2,05,799	89,748	Punjabi.	‡ 50
Dera I. Khan,	2,15,933	1,78,931	Pushtu, Punjabi.	382
Dera G. Khan,	1,73,420	1,35,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Belochi.	4,695
Bunnoo, ...	2,04,411	83,136	Pushtu, Hindi.	...
Peshawur,	2,67,736	2,55,416	Pushtu, Urdu.	E. 539 I. 810
Kohat,	1,00,257	45,162	Pushtu, Urdu, Hindi, Persian.	...
Hazara,	2,67,434	99,784	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.	...
Total ...	94,03,819	81,90,127		...

* Nothing special beyond the ordinary migration of individuals seeking service.

† No considerable Emigration or Immigration.

‡ From Bhawulpore.

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated in 1868.

District.	Total area in square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable waste in acres, the property of Government.		
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining at last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.
		Culturable.	Unculturable.				
Delhi ...	794	263	170	1,227	1,280	...	1,280
Gurgaon ...	1,526	174	316	2,016	...	...	...
Karnaul ...	1,020	890	442	2,352	4,020	..	4,020
Hissar ...	2,111	1,162	268	3,540	...	...	...
Rohtak ..	1,418	237	168	1,823	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	1,348	1,512	256	3,116	...	...	...
Umballa ...	1,490	433	705	2,628	2,324	...	2,124
Ludianah ...	1,117	147	95	1,359	...	...	...
Simla ...	15	3	..	18	*1,709	...	1,709
Jullundhur ...	933	77	323	1,333	1,142	...	1,142
Hoshiarpore ...	1,174	99	813	2,086	...	..	...
Kangra ...	871	112	1,843	2,826	...	...	...
Umritsur ...	1,443	286	307	2,036	5,275	..	5,275
Syalkot ...	1,281	301	378	1,960	1,754	..	1,754
Gurdaspore ...	960	89	292	1,341	...	..	...
Lahore ...	1,571	1,518	537	3,624	2,36,574	2,637	2,33,937
Ferozepore ...	1,752	712	228	2,692	...	...	...
Gujeranwala ...	939	1,192	520	2,657	1,49,746	..	1,49,746
Rawal Pindi ...	1,496	423	4,297	6,216	...	..	...
Jhelum ...	1,193	407	2,310	3,910	937	..	937
Gujerat ..	959	550	276	1,785	*3,65,500	...	3,65,500
Shahpore ..	662	3,249	787	4,698	3,95,638*	23,087	3,72,551
Multan ...	976	1,118	3,788	5,882	18,82,676*	1,933	18,80,743
Jhung ..	376	3,897	1,439	5,712	23,08,480*	...	23,08,480
Montgomery ..	841	944	3,792	5,577	23,18,215	19,411	22,98,804
Mozuffurgurh ..	568	218	2,236	3,022	53,914	2,265	51,649
Dera Ismail Khan	846	2,078	4,172	7,096	3,76,811	..	6,76,811
Dera Gazi Khan ...	365	1,205	749	2,319	13,500	378	13,122
Bunnoo ...	704	91	2,355	3,150	...	..	...
Peshawar ...	1,103	342	484	1,929	...	...	...
Kohat ..	251	40	2,547	2,838	1,878	...	1,878
Hazara ...	330	11	2,659	3,000	...	...	...
Total ...	32,432	23,780	39,556	95,768	81,21,173	49,711	80,71,462

* This is the entire waste; culturable and unculturable have not been distinguished.

Oudh.

Oudh lies between Nepal and the North-Western Provinces. It contains no mountains. In the Gondah district the boundary is on the ridge of the first range of low but abrupt hills; elsewhere it is in the plains. The Province consists of 12 districts in 4 divisions with an area of 24,060 square miles and a population of 11,232,368.

Plains.—The Province is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges and some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from the hills first in a southerly direction and then turn eastwards. The belts of forest come down between them, and are situated on the higher land between the streams. The *Turrai* stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy, at the first, and there are great difficulties in the way of bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout this district there are large grassy plains where numerous herds of cattle are kept, and it is interspersed with old watercourses, the former beds of the river, now forming jheels and swarming with alligators. In the Baraich and Gondah districts the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the *turrai* gradually fades into the drier land; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jheels disappear or assume a totally different character, being mere collections of rain water instead of spring-fed reservoirs as before; and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a comparatively civilized and settled appearance. Henceforward the country lies in belts or zones following the course of the rivers. In the Baraich and Kheree districts, where the *turrai* fades into the drier land, are two tracts, known as Dhowrera and Nanpara, which have an excellent breed of draught cattle. South of the Chauka and Gogra the province is divided by the Gumti, which runs through it in an east-south-east direction, into two nearly equal portions. The general character of the country south of that river is superior to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Gumti and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapore, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy, the crops are mainly unirrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jheels, especially in the lower part of Seetapoor, in Lucknow, and Barabunkee, where

the soil is more clayey and the crops more irrigated and finer, but its general character is as described. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad are better; there are more jheels and more irrigation, and all the finer crops are produced. The finest part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Gumti. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and rude well irrigation general. The tract of country between the Gumti and Ganges is the finest part of the Province. The river Sai runs through the centre of it, and perhaps the part south of that river is, on the whole, the finer. Outside the central tract, and on either side of it, lies a beautiful stretch of country. The soil here is *domat* (two earths), it is all watered from rude wells, and is wooded in a style not often to be seen. The wood indeed goes on to the banks of the rivers, though, as they are approached, the water is not found so near the surface, the soil is more sandy and less productive. The products of this tract embrace all the crops found in this part of India, and the country looks like a garden. It is healthy, and the climate is agreeable to the native idea and constitution, and it produces the men who have filled the ranks of our own army as well as those of every Native State. In this tract the crops are large and heavy, and the trees attain a great size. It is nearly all cultivated, and very little waste is to be seen. The population is dense and the holdings small, and the people are remarkable for attachment to their birth-place. The cultivation is not equal over the whole areas of the villages. On the contrary, the lands lying near the villages are all watered and manured, but the out-lying lands on the borders of the villages are for the most part unirrigated, and are held by cultivators resident in other villages.

Forests.—The Oudh forests are in three divisions. The 1st, or Khairigarh Division, lies between the rivers Soheli and Mohana. The trees here are not large enough to produce logs of timber. The area is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sal. In the 2nd, or Baraich Division, the country between the rivers Kauriali and Girwa is partly covered with sissoo forest and partly with a dense jungle of a variety of trees. The area is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sal. The forest area is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sal. The trees which are reserved in the Oudh forests are (1.) Sal (Shorea robusta.) (2.) Sissu (Dalbergia sissoo.) (3.) Tun (Cedrela toona.) (4.) Ebony (Diospyros melanoxylon.) (5.) Dhau (Conocarpus latifolia.) (6.) Arseni (Terminalia tomentosa,) (7.) Kher (Acacia catechu.) (8.) Tikoi or, Haldu (Nauclea cardifolia.)

Of these sal, tun, ebony, dhau, and arseni are found in the higher forest, called Bhabar or, locally, Damar. The other trees are found on the lower ground or *turrai*. There is a very small tract under *sissu* reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehgurh. The bulk of the Oudh forests, and by far the more valuable ones, were given to Nepal by Lord Canning in reward for the services of the Durbar during the Mutiny.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Oudh are the Rapit, the Babai, the Girwa, the Kauriali, the Mohana, the Soheli, the Sarda, the Ul, the Katna, the Gumti, the Sai and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Gumti and Sai, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to the sudden freshes which characterize the hill streams. The *Rapti* is a rapid river navigable for boats up to Bhinga. It is used for rafting timber in the rains. It is a second class river, and swarms with alligators. The *Babai* is rapid and shallow in its upper course, and useless for navigation and for rafting. The *Girwa*, where it enters British territory, is a mountain stream with a great fall, rushing in rapids and pools over a stony and sandy bed. It is useless for navigation. It is a branch of the Kauriali, from which it issues by percolation, and to which it is united lower down. The *Kauriali* is the largest of the affluents of the Ganges. Its discharge is 13,082 cubic feet per second. It is more than twice the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and is navigable for boats throughout the year within British territory. This is the river which is called Karnali in the hills: Kauriali, after it enters the plains to its confluence with the Sarju a little below Bhartapur; Gogra thence to Fyzabad; Sarju, about Adjudia; and Dewa or Gogra again below this down to its confluence with the Ganges at Revelganj near Chupra. The *Mohana* is the boundary of the British territory from Gwari Ghat to its confluence with the Kauriali, rather more than half its course in the plains. It is a shallow and rapid stream, not navigable, but timber is floated down it in the rains to the Kauriali. This river swarms with alligators, both the magar or broad-nosed, and the gurial or long-nosed species. The *Soheli* is a small stream, but has sufficient water to float timber in the rains to the Kauriali. The *Sarda* is a river about the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills; nine miles below, its discharge is 6,416 cubic feet per second. It is the boundary between British territory and Nepal out of Oudh. It has lost the character of a hill stream and flows in a sandy bed. It is more or less navigable throughout British territory, but being large, rapid, and full of

shallows and snags, it is not a good river for rafting, and the route by the Soheli and the Kauriali to Bairam Ghat, is considered a better one for timber. This river is called Kali in the hills and Sarda in the plains after emerging from the hills. The *Ul*, which receives the Barauncha, rises in the swamps of the Kheree district bordering on Shahjehanpoor. It is not navigable, except for small boats in the lower part of its course. It flows under the station of Lukhimpoor and falls into the Chauka at the eastern extremity of the Kheree district. The *Katna* rises in Shajehanpoor and is not navigable. It falls into the Gumti about where the Seetapoor and Hurdui road crosses that river. The *Gumti* is a river rising in some rice fields, from which its head waters appear to trickle. Its water is sweet and its banks are cultivated throughout the province. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course in Oudh; but it is extremely tortuous, and the navigation is impeded at Sultanpoor by rocks. The *Sai* rises in some fields in the Hurdui district on the borders of Kheree. It has hardly any bed for some miles, and is dry in the dry weather, but shortly below Paihani the water appears. It is not navigable, but is used for irrigation.

Jheels and Marshes. There are no lakes, though some of the *Jheels* are very extensive sheets of water. The country between the Gumti and the Ganges is well supplied with them. They lie in two parallel elevated hollows, on either side of the Sadi, and about midway between that river and the Gumti and Ganges respectively. They are drained by lateral *nalas*, which fall mainly into the Sai, and which cause the occasional floods in that river after heavy rain. They are a striking feature of the country, stretching in a continuous series, on both sides of the Sai, from the Shahjehanpoor boundary to that of Jounpoor and Allahabad, and often connected when the rain has been heavy. The Oudh jheels are covered with all kinds of wild fowl and some of them are fairly stocked with snipe. In the *turrai* marshes are numerous. They are covered with long grasses and are the favourite lair of tigers after the hot weather has set in.

No *Minerals* of value have been discovered in Oudh.

Area cultivated and un-

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated Waste	
	Cultivated.	*Waste.* Culturable.	*Waste.* Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.
British Possessions.*						
Lucknow Division, Lucknow,	753	289	349	1,391	...	...
Lucknow Division, Oonao	706	276	359	1,341	...	...
Lucknow Division, Barabunkee,	823	210	250	1,283	...	...
Total ...	2,282	775	958	4,015	...	...
Seetapore do. Seetapore	1,432	480	299	2,211	...	...
Seetapore do. Hurdui	1,326	550	422	2,292	3,337	...
Seetapore do. Kheree	1,206	850	222	2,278	4,49,007	5,020
Total, ...	3,958	1880	943	6,781	4,52,344	5,020
Fyzabad do. Fyzabad,	1,286	438	533	2,257	...	...
Fyzabad do. Gondah,	1,342	894	447	2,683	...	...
Fyzabad do. Baraich	1,301	1,074	258	2,633	...	...
Total, ...	3,929	2,406	1,238	7,573	...	...
Roy Bareilly, do. Roy Bareilly	686	345	319	1,350	...	...
Roy Bareilly, do. Sultanpore,	786	397	383	1,566	...	...
Roy Bareilly, do. Pertabgurh,	845	261	607	1,713	...	...
Total ...	2,317	1,003	1,309	4,629	...	...
Grand Total	12,486	6,064	4,448	22,998	4,52,344	5,020

E.—Gogra river navigable throughout the year ; in the rains
Raptee ditto , but in do.

cultivated and communications.

Cultura-in acres.	Communications, mileage of.			
Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.	Rail roads.	REMARKS.
...	Not furnished	191	18	Goomtee.
...	58	1st 94 2nd 103 3rd 67	24	Ganges.
...	A 200	1st 52 2nd 6 3rd 396	...	A.—Gogra 70 miles and Goomtee 130.
...	258	909	42	
...	B 180	1st 89 2nd 99 3rd 78	...	B.—Gogra, Chowka, Goomtee.
3,337	C not furnished	404	...	C.—Ganges, Goomtee, Gurrah, Gurwarie, navigable throughout the year. Sookheta, Sye, during the rains only.
4,43,987	140	314	...	
4,47,324	320	984	..	
...	D 639	1st 198 2nd 159¾ 3rd 93½	...	D.—Gogra and Goomtee, 303, navigable throughout the year. Mongwee, Surjoo, Khoord, Biswee, Murha, Pikrea, Thiruah and Mungurh, 336. Ditto during the rains only.
...	E 110	1st 52 2nd 166 3rd 86	...	
...	200	250	...	
...	949	1,005¼	...	
...	F 75	350	...	F.—33 navigable and 42 not navigable.
...	G 140	1st 88 2nd 25 3rd 175	...	G.—Goomtee river.
...	H 64	314	...	H.—Sye river is the only one in the district excepting *nullas*, which dry up so soon as rain ceases.
...	279	952	...	
4,47,324	1,806	3,850¼	42	

navigable for steamers as far as Bhyram Ghat, 60 miles.
do. for large boats only. 50 do.

Area and boundary of Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, Sub-divisions, &c., in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1868-69.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum of distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow.	Lucknow, ..	4	1,391	9,78,815	Lucknow, ... 2,81,268 Malliabad, ... 7,333 Kakori, ... 8,343 Amathi, ... 7,128	1,415	17	15	25	10 District 888 City 1,014 Town 31 Cant. 86	..	1,34,092 1,02,684 93,168(a) 1,992* 8,784†	10,99,102 Local funds	15,15,491 5,32,019
											2,019	3,40,720	...	20,47,510
	Oonao, ..	4	1,333	7,25,949	Oonao, ... 8,299 Purwa, ... 18,836 Morawan, ... 7,997	1,294	13	11	48	12 District 452 Town 23		55,016 58,796 1,193(b)	9,90,660 Local funds	12,19,738 47,865
											475	1,15,005	...	12,67,603
	Barabunkee, ..	3	(c) 1,284	8,91,081	Nawabganj, ... 12,034 Radauli, ... 12,532 Zaidpur,* ... 11,016 Darriabad, ... 6,000	(c) 1,664	15	12	20	8 District 459 Town 168	..	48,614 60,172 4,620(d)	12,06883 Local funds	13,13,776 60,389
											627	1,13,406*	....	13,74,165
	Divisional Total, ...	11	4,008	25,95,845	... 1	4,373	45	38	48	10	3,121	5,69,131	32,96,652	46,89,278
poor.	Seetapore, ...	4	2,206	9,32,269	Seetapoor, ... 8,629 Khyrabad, ... 15,287 Laharpur, ... 10,989 Mahmudabad, 6,329	2,300	16	17	20	10 District 531 Town 58 Cant. 18		97,093 56,448 3,720(e) 1,188(e)	10,92,787 Local funds	12,41,010 46,085
											607	1,58,449	....	12,87,095

Sitapur.	Hurdui,	...	4	2,317	9,45,2 7	Hurdui,	...	6.415	1,961	20	20	25	9	..	61,627	14.76,242	15,79,461
						Shahabad,	...	19.477					District	489	65.522	Local funds	34,125
						Sandila,	...	15.511					Town	127	8,112 (f)		
						Bilgram,	...	11,578						616	1,35,271	....	16.13.589
	Kheree,	...	3	2,907	7,29,552	Lukimpur,	...	3.290	1,830	9	8	36	21	..	48,118	5,37.126	6,17.690
						Mahamdi,	...	5,498					District	421	54.162	Local funds	63,148
						Kheree,	...	5,698									
						Gola,	...	2,282							1,02,280		6,80.838
	Divisional Total,	..	11	7,430	26.07,048		...		6.091	45	45	36	13	1,444	3,96,000	31,06,155	35,81,522
Fyzabad.	yzabad,	..	4	2,296	14,33,572	Fyzabad,	...	36,555	3,601	13	13	23	7		1,40,028	14,57.461	17,15,834
						Ajudhia,	...	10,040					District	622	73 851	Local funds	2,02,243
						Tanda,	...	13,475					City	140	10,855 (g)		
						Bhadarsa,	...	4,830					Town	40	3,333 (g)		
													Cant.	26	2,256 (g)		
														828	2,30.323	....	19,18,007
	Baraich,	...	3	3,000	7,71,724	Baraich,	...	18,889	1,940	8	7		16		51,325	6.47,187	7,41.042
						Nanpara,	...	6,858					District	437	62,162	Local funds	25,898
						Bhinga,	...	4.341				28	Town	39	2,833 (h)		
						Tarwa,	...	2,252						476	1,16,320	....	7,69,940
	Gondah,	..	3	2,683	11,65,369	Gondah,	...	11.764	2,893	8	4	29	18	..	53,996	9,24,949	11,13.622
						Balrampur,	...	14,026					District	486	60,372	Local funds	45,189
						Colonelganj,	...	10.909					Town	98	6,619 (i)		
						Nawabganj,	...	6.131						584	1,20,987	...	11,58,811
						Atraulah,	...	5,988									
	Divisional Total,	...	10	7,979	33,70,665		...		8,434	29	24	28	14	1,888	4,67,630	30,29,597	38,46,758

(a).—One-third, or Rs. 31,056 paid from imperial funds, the rest from municipal funds.

* Paid from local funds.

† Do. municipal funds.

(b).—Paid from local funds.

(c).—Increa se owing to late territorial distributions.

(d).—Paid from local funds.

(e).—Paid from local funds.

(f).—Paid from local funds.

(g).—Paid from local funds.

(h).—Paid from local funds.

(i).—Paid from local funds.

Area and boundary of Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, Sub-divisions, &c., in the Province of Oudh, for the year 1868-69.—Concluded.

	Names of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials & police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land. Rs.	Revenue. Gross. Rs.
Roy Bareilly.	Roy Bareilly, ...	3	1,350	7,82,617	Roy Bareilly, Jehanabad, 11,786 Dalmau, 5,787 Bhagwantnagar, 4,201	1,484	16	14	19	9	..	1,07,379	10,57,759	11,63,141
										District	470	4,477	Local funds	16,132
										Town	20	1,232 *(d)*		
											490	1,63,028	.....	11,79,273
	Sultanpoor, ...	4	1,569	9,33,772	Perkinganj, ... 5,654 Jails, ... 11,317	1,913	13	13	56	10		96,230	10,32,257	11,58,495
										District	513	65,636	Local funds	59,673
										Town	13	879 *(e)*		
											526	1,62,745	.....	12,18,168
	Pertabghurh, ...	4	1,724	9,41,421	Pertabgurh, ... 3,758 Salon, ... 5,206 Manikpur, ... 4,048	2,561	19	11	24	9		72,525	11,61,154	12,87,646
										District	440	60,401	Local funds	14,853
												1,32,926	.....	13,02,499
	Divisional Total ...	11	4,643	26,57,810	...	5,958	48	38	56	9	1,456	4,58,699	32,51,169	36,99,940
	Provincial Total ..	43	24,060	11,231,368	...	24,856	167	145	56	12	7,909	18,91,451	1,26,83,573	1,58,17,498

(*d*).—Paid from local funds.

(*e*).—Paid from local funds.

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.	
	Number of Masonry buildings.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lucknow ..	4,090	130,602	134,692	347,667	319,175
Barabunkee ...	925	147,271	148,196	283,364	283,512
Oonao ...	4,972	119,767	124,739	236,511	234,199
Roy Bareilly ...	1,544	160,865	162,409	236,132	260,892
Sultanpore ...	1,221	155,568	156,789	281,647	312,794
Pertabgurh ...	735	184,725	185,460	286,944	301,664
Fyzabad ...	3,283	276,567	279,850	456,382	465,859
Gondah ...	.....	.....	.....	354,414	354,627
Baraich ...	52	121,853	121,901	256,146	237,337
Seetapore ...	1,456	161,169	162,625	317,113	282,676
Hurdui ...	3,495	175,024	178,519	316,210	278,859
Kheree ...	129	119,042	119,171	263,803	222,952
Total ...	21,902	1,752,453	1,774,355	3,636,333	3,554,546

District.	Population.				Classification			
	Children under Twelve years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindoos.
	Male.	Female.			European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lucknow ...	170,462	144,974	982,278	706	4,222	760	These are included in Column 12.	783,036
Barabunkee ...	166,857	141,854	875,587	650	67	9		748,061
Oonao ...	136,207	118,237	725,154	538	10	2		673,019
Roy Bareilly	153,567	132,655	783,246	580	47	35		749,148
Sultanpore ...	184,895	151,327	930,663	593	43	40		838,467
Pertabgurh ...	188,477	159,178	936,263	543	18	23		859,819
Fyzabad ...	283,681	235,106	1,441,028	618	426	41		1,301,756
Gondah ...	250,210	209,211	1,168,462	425	32	7		1,350,433
Baraich ...	150,779	130,378	774,640	286	34	6		676,313
Seetapore ...	180,372	153,284	933,445	419	430	35		812,776
Hurdui ...	184,744	151,564	931,377	406	39	9		845,293
Kheree ...	136,079	115,770	738,604	242	78	18		664,610
Total ...	2,186,330	1,843,538	11,220,747	465	5,446	985		10,002,731

of Population.				Occupation.				
Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing langua ges.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.*	Remarks.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
187,589	None.	These are included in Column 14.	These are included in Column 14.	398,342	583,936	Urdu and Parbia dialects of Hindi.	1,093	The totals of the figures given in columns 5 to 10 do not correspond with the totals given in columns 11 to 18. The former include, and the latter do not include, the prison and Military Population of which no detail in castes was given. *N. B.*—Columns 2, 3, 4, 21 and 22, have been filled up from Statement I. D. No. XXIII. of Revenue Administration Report, Part I., for 1867-68. *N. B.*—The rate per square mile in District Gondah is given, subject to possible revision on receipt of Settlement Officer's answer to a reference on Census Settlement No. 1.
127,315				471,989	403,598		...	
51,930				408,076	317,078		600	
33,726				399,634	383,612		...	
91,556				521,357	409,306		...	
76,234				540,034	396,229		...	
135,253				946,140	494,888		23	
117,383				753,720	414,742		...	
98,124				495,751	278,889		...	
117,448				533,747	399,698		...	
85,684				599,696	331,681		...	
73,637				474,810	263,794		...	
1,195,879				6,543,296	4,677,451	...	1,716	

The first census of Oudh was taken on the night of 1st February 1869. The results show that the province contains a population in excess by 2,893,585 of the estimate laid before Parliament for the year 1867-68, and more than double the original estimate, 5,000,000. To Mr. J. Charles Williams, Assistant Settlement Officer, was assigned the duty of compiling the Report, on the same system as that followed by Mr. Plowden in the North-Western Provinces. The number of enumerators employed was 21,552, or nearly one to each village, and the cost of taking the census and printing the results was £1,560. In density of population Oudh stands at the head of all the provinces of India. It contains 474 to the square mile, or 514 if the more barren part of its area be left out. The proportion of Mahommedans to Hindoos is 10·7 per cent. to 89·3. The Mahommedans are the most numerous and powerful in the central districts of Lucknow and Barabunkee. Their settlements there were mostly effected in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, and they have generally continued to hold the lands they first acquired. Of the 55 talukdars of these two districts, 34 are Mahommedans; 23 belong to Barabunkee and 11 to Lucknow. The first Mahommedan invasion of this province took place above 800 years ago, when Sayad Salar Masa'ud, a relative of the great Mahmud of Ghuzni, fought his way into Oudh at the head of a large army. The history of his invasion, his first success and his final defeat and death at Baraich are told in the *Mirat-Masa'udi*. Of the whole native population of 11,198,095 so many as 6,542,870, or 58·4 per cent., are agricultural and 4,655,225, or 41·6 per cent., non-agricultural.

The returns of age show the same abnormal excess of children as compared with Europe, which prevails in other provinces. Mr. Williams is, however, of opinion, that the proportion of 64 per cent. of adults to 36 per cent. of children under 12, as revealed by Indian enumerations is as nearly as possible correct. The proportion of the sexes is 51·8 males to 48·2 females of all ages as against 53·6 to 46·4 in the North-Western Provinces. The only district in Oudh where in the total population the females exceed the males is Roy Bareilly. Probably this is owing to the absence of large numbers of men of the higher castes with their regiments, either in the army or the police. This district was for a long period the principal recruiting ground of the Bengal Army. The same remarks apply to Sultanpore and Pertabgurh, and to a less extent to Fyzabad, and these are all districts in which the proportion of females is unusually high. Oudh contains 451 persons to a village against 334 in the North-

Western Provinces. The average area in acres per village varies from 414·5 in Fyzabad to 1097·5 in waste Kheree. For each cultivated acre there are 1·45 inhabitants in Oudh against 1·24 in the North-Western Provinces with Kumaon. The number of agriculturists in Oudh is 6,542,870, and the number of adult male agriculturists is 2,119,295. These men cultivate 7,971,293 acres. In Oudh there are 3·7 acres to each agricultural male adult against 4·04 in the adjoining provinces. On the area actually under the regular settlement during the whole of 1868-69, the average rate per cultivated acre reached the high figure of Rs. 2-0-8 and in the Lucknow district, Rs. 2-9-7.

Turning now to religion and caste, we find the returns of Christians unreliable. Native Christians and Eurasians seem generally to have returned themselves as Europeans. The higher castes of Mahommedans are thus classified :—

Sayed	51,679	Pathan, Kandhan, Rohilla ...	191,880
Shaikh, Milki, Malik, Kuraishi	166,561	Mogul	26,672

The following are Mahommedan converts from higher castes :—

Bhalesultan	1,699	Rajpoot	6,775
Khanzada	2,093	Mewatee	2,140

The rest are returned as belonging to no fewer than 36 lower castes of Mahomedans. The higher castes of Hindoos are thus given :—

Brahmin	1,397,808	Kashmiri	219
Bengali	128	Marwari	74
Jat	10,845	Punjabi	93
Jain, ...	56	Sikh	4,752
Kshatriya... ...	662,946	Saraok	4
Kyath	148,923	Vaishya	241,466
Khatri , ...	13,374		

Of the lower Hindoo castes the most numerous are these :—

Aheers	1,167,499	Kahars	288,263
Bhunyas	143,362	Korees	360,173
Bhats	63.:00	Kurmees	764,422
Barheire	134,844	Lohars	122,573
Chumars	1,080,467	Lodhas	350,907
Dhobees	161,004	Malees	107,732
Parsees	649.741	Muraos	406,868
Telees	213,999	Naos	220,759

Eleven aboriginal castes are entered varying from 14,925 Domes and 13,093 Nats to 30 Paharees. Thirty orders of religious mendicants are given. Of these the most numerous are the Goshamis 40,999 ; Jogies, 8,642 ; Bairagies, 6,230 and Sadhus, 9,923. There were 3 Arabs, 90 Abyssinian negroes, 150 Irakees, 185

Jews, 29 Persians and 10 Turks, and there were 18,848 travellers when the census was taken.

The people of Oudh follow 125 occupations thus classified according to Dr. Farr's system. Only adult males are entered, and the few women who have occupations, as midwives, nurses, dancing-girls and corn-grinders. Hence Order 4 is omitted, as comprising the "domestic" class :—

Name and number of class.	Name and number of order.	Numbers composing it.
I. Professional, ...	1. Government servants, ...	64,790
	2. Engaged in defence of the country, ...	72,126
	3. Learned professions, ..	26,137
	Total, 3, ...	163,063
II. Domestic, ...	5. Engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for men, ...	224,864
	Total, 1, ...	224,864
III. Commercial, ...	6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money and goods of various kinds, &c., ...	47,261
	7. Engaged with conveyance of men, animals and goods, ...	34,171
	Total, 2, ...	81,432
IV. Agricultural, ...	8. Persons possessing or working the lands, &c., ...	2,165,541
	9. Persons engaged about animals, ...	47,837
	Total, 2, ...	2,213,378
V. Industrial, ...	10. Arts and mechanics, ...	35,937
	11. Textile and fabrics and dress, ...	131,733
	12. Food and drink, ...	139,866
	13. Dealers in animals, ...	21,806
	14. Dealers in vegetable substances, ...	51,901
	15. Dealers in mineral substances, ...	70,802
	Total, 6, ...	452,045
VI. Indefinite and non-productive,	16. Labourers, ...	428,215
	17. Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation, ...	1,816
	18. Persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation, ...	83,842
	Total, 3, ...	513,873
	GRAND TOTAL, 17 ...	3,648,655

Private servants of officials have been put down as Government servants, and the ragamuffin retainers of native landholders as soldiers. The tables show that in 5·8 persons per enclosure, and in 4·5 per house, the people enjoy better house accommodation than in the North-Western Provinces, where the numbers are respectively 7·06 and 4·07. The accuracy of the return is, however, open to doubt. Whilst in population Lucknow ranks fourth among the capitals of India and eighth in the British Empire, the province contains but 58 towns with a population above 5,000. By far the larger number of its villages contains less than 500 inhabitants. In its proportion of rural to urban population, it takes its place below the North-Western Provinces, and Norway, Sweden and Wurtemberg. The proportion of urban to rural population in Oudh is only 7·1 to 92·9.

Among the miscellaneous points not specially illustrated by any of the census tables, that of infanticide bears a special interest. The results appear to warrant the conclusion that the crime, though far from extinct, is on the decrease.

Central Provinces.

The Central Provinces, under a Chief Commissioner, extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East Longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelkund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British district of Chundeyree, Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Sindia's dominions, by Berar and by the Nazim's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals, by the North-West Frontier Agency and by the Rewa State. The survey of the entire tract thus bounded has not been completed. The administrative establishment of the Provinces is composed of 7 civil servants, 40 uncovenanted civil servants and 40 military officers. The provinces contain 18 districts in 4 divisions:—

Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.

Principal geographical divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications, mileage of.				
			Waste.							Made roads.			
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uncultivable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water—distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Railroads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.													
Trans-Nerbudda districts ...	Saugor ...	1,006	1,770	1,229	4,005	455,681	13,290	442,391	.....	..	..	...	...
	Dumoh ...	654	681	1,122	2,457	460,958	101	460,857	.....	...	...	6	...
Nerbudda valley districts ...	Jubbulpore ...	1,182	1,633	1,496	4,261	305,507	19,161	286,346	.....	...	333	...	66
	Nursingpore	733	473	710	1,916	123,115	3,865	119,250	224(*a*)	...	...	5*	...
	Hoshungabad ...	1,390	893	2,019	4,302	1,040,865	16,975	1,024,790	150(*b*)	...	...	498*	...
	Nimar ..	496	1,004	1,200	2,700	867,449	2,617	864,832	.....		140	...	75
Sautpoora hill districts ...	Mundla ...	511	1,326	2,882	4,719	1,486,328	2,960	1,483,368	.....	..	...	...	..
	Balaghat ...	317	565	1,726	2,608	181,803	4,771	177,032	84(*c*)	...	...	...	...
	Seonee ...	1,033	794	1,781	3,608	674,220	8,219	666,001	.....	...	99	...	..
	Chindwara ...	947	664	2,241	3,852	475,321	7,176	468,145	120(*d*)	...	46	70	...
	Baitool ...	1,040	1,359	1,719	4,118	615,448	2,417	613,031	.....	...	95	138	...
Nagpore plain districts, in valleys of Wurdah & Wyngunga ...	Nagpore ...	1,692	867	1,175	3,734	92,124	2,381	89,743	.....	...	174	33	21
	Bhundara ...	1,281	1,132	1,509	3,922	335,595	5,534	330,061	232(*e*)	...	58	..	...
	Chanda ...	1,089	5,267	3,644	10,000	752,072	1,937	750,135	194(*f*)	...	47	...	...
	Wurdah ...	1,301	520	558	2,379	112,512	3,493	109,019	.....	...	74	...	47

Chutteesgurh districts	Raepore	1,600	6,598	2,845	11,043	876,782	1,544	875,238	.....	26	..	..
	Belaspore	1,892	2,217	3,021	7,130	443,500	8,071	435,429	25(*g*)	..	...	...
Sumbulpore district, on the Mahanuddy		2,520	1,080	600	4,200	.....	.....	...	90(*g*)	...	...	...
Upper Godavery district		74	785	1,067	1,926	339,840	449	339,391	395(*h*)	...	...	...
Total British		20,708	29,628	32,544	82,860	9,639,120	104,061	9,535,059	1,514	1,083	750	209
										1,833	..	
NATIVE STATES.												
Bustar		316	3,141	9,605	13,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Kharonde		1,800	250	750	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...
Raegurh-Burgurh		600	100	300	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Sarungurh		400	25	75	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Patna		1,680	205	615	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Sonepore		600	125	275	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Rehracole		500	75	225	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...
Bamra		1,500	250	750	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Suktee		41	47	27	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Kawurdah		156	312	443	911	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	...
Kondka or Choee Kuzan		127	37	9	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Kakeir		100	400	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...
Khyragurh		547	240	75	862	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Nandgaon		477	252	94	823	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	..
Mukrai		104	53	58	215	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Total Native States		8,948	5,512	13,801	28,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Grand Total		29,656	35,140	46,345	111,121	9,639,120	104,061	9,535,059	1,514	1,083	750	209
										1,833	...	

(*a*) During rains by Nerbudda, Shere, Doodhye and Shukur ; (*b*) during rains by Nerbudda, Towa, Denwa and Gunjal ; (*c*) by Bungunga Bagh, Deo and Sone ; (*d*) by Pench and Kuhan ; (*e*) by Wyngunga, Baghnuddy and Choolbund during the rains ; (*f*) by Wyngunga and Wurdah rivers at certain seasons ; (*g*) by Mahanuddy ; (*h*) by Godavery and Pranheta.

* Not yet opened.

Observations taken at.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January 1868 to May 1868.	June to September 1868.	October to December 1868.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
TRANS-NERBUDDA DISTRICTS.																
Saugor.—Civil Station	·5	31·	...	31·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	W.	N. E.	W. & N.
Koorye	1·3	22·7	·2	24·2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...			
Rehlee	·5	23·3	..	23·8	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..			
Bunda	1·4	19·8	·5	21·7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..			
Dumoh.—Civil Station	·9	21·0	·2	22·1	88	100	91·5	74	93	83·5	60	79	69·5	N. & W.	S. & W.	W. & E.
Hutta	·5	19·2	·3	20·	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..			
Tejurh	·1	20·1	..	20·2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..			
NERBUDDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.																
Jubbulpore.—Civil Station..	5·43	23·21	·16	28·8	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	N. E.	S. W.	N. E.
Sehora	9·42	13·89	...	23·31	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	Variable.	Variable.	Variable.
Sleemanabad	4·99	21·1	·41	26·5	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	Variable.	Variable.	Variable.
Bijiragogurh	12·8	16·75	...	29·55	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Variable.	Variable.	Variable.
Nursingpore—Civil Station	·9	11·23	6·4	18·53	79	109	100	77	98	96	65	76	...	N. & W.	W.	E.
Hoshungabad—Civil Station	·85	26·20	...	27·05	82	92	86	75	94	82	62	78	77	E. & W.	W.	E. & N. E.
Hurdah	2·85	26·70	..	28·95	76	104	90	74	91	82	50	85	70	W. & E.	W.	E. & W.
Sohagapore	·80	35·92	...	36·72	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	67			
Seonee	1·90	25 99	...	27·89	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..			
Nimar.—Civil Station	...	37·91	...	37·91	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			
Boorhanpore	..	23·0	...	23·0	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	W., S. W. & E., N. E.	W., S. W. & N. W.	E., N. E. & W.
Motneea	...	23·60	..	23·60	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..			
Aseergurh	...	23·46	..	23·46	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..			
SAUTPOORA HILL DISTRICTS.																
Mundla.—Civil Station	3·50	27·35	·40	31·25	83	98	..	81	85	...	59	74	...	S. W., N. W. & N. E.	N. W., S. W. & N. E.	S. W., N. W & N. E.
Balaghat.—Civil Station Boorha	5·70	36·80	·80	43·30	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	northerly	S. W., N. W. & N. E.	N. & N. W.

Puruswarra	..	27·60	...	27·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Seonee.—Civil Station	1·60	27·40	·40	29·40	83	99	95	76	82	69	59	75	72	N. to W.	S. to W.	N. to W.	
Chindwara.—Civil Station	3·99	21·72	·14	26·85	79	105	93	74	84	79	55	78	72	Variable.	W. S. W. & N. W.	N. E. & N. W.	
Baitool.—Civil Station	4·55	15·08	...	19·63	87	111	103	78	89	82	51	76	71	N. E.	W.	N.	
Mooltye	5·73	14·42	...	20·15	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...				
Atnair	2·36	12·80	·10	15·26	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..				
Shahpoor	3·81	27·76	·63	31·60	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...				
Chicholee	4·80	19·58	...	24·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..				
Bordhye	3·88	8·70	·20	12·78	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...				
NAGPORE PLAIN DISTRICTS.																	
Nagpore.—Civil Station	6·21	19·20	·08	25·49	...	..	..	...	...	...	56	83	78	N. E. N. S. W. & N. W.	S. S. W. W. W. N. W.	N. W. N. E. N. E. N.	
Bhundara.—Civil Station	3·96	25·08	...	29·04	93	107	106	80	88	87	60	79	79	Westerly	Variable	S. W.	
Sakolee	2·91	42·18	...	45·09	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...				
Thurora	·99	26·17	..	27·16	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...				
Kampta	·20	28·35	..	28·55	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..				
Pownee	·06	33·92	·05	34·03	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..				
Chanda.—Civil Station	2·15	34·54	...	36·69	92	106	105	84	92	87	65	75	74	E. N. & W.	S. W. & N.	S. N. & E.	
Wurora	3·30	33·24	...	36·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Mhool	2·42	33·94	...	36·36	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...				
Berhampooree	4·33	42·69	...	47·02	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..				
Wurdah.—Civil Station	2·20	23·48	..	25·68	89	103	95	81	87	84	61	79	78	N. E. & S. W.	W. E. & S. W.	W. N. E. & E.	
Hingunghat	1·64	27·77	...	29·41	63	99	80	72	104	74	63	93	77	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Arvee	·09	37·14	...	37·23	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
CHUTTEESGURH PLATEAU DISTRICTS.																	
Raepore.—Civil Station	1·60	34·49	...	36·09	88	100	96	80	88	84	58	78	70	N. N. E.	W. & S. W.	N. & N. E.	
Belaspore.—Civil Station	2·50	28·72	...	31·22	82	97	95	80	86	85	55	64	60	E. to W.	E. to W.	N. to W.	
Moongeylee	·47	33·20	1·97	35·64	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Seorceenarain	·85	24·16	1.2	26·21	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Sumbulpore in the Mahanuddee valley—																	
Civil Station	4·08	45·48	...	49·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...				
UPPER GODAVERY DISTRICT.																	
Seroncha	6·27	24·16	...	30·73	87	97	92	80	86	83	62	88	82	Variable.	N. W.	N.	
General average	2·9	26·06	·75	29·71	83	102	95	78	90	83	59	79	73				

Area, population, revenue, &c. of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
														Rs.	Rs.
Nagpore.	Nagpore ...	5	3,734	639,341	Nagpore	85,661	2,291	16	28	42	21	1,094	2,27,598	8,03,183	12,94,322
					Kamptee	50,930									
					Oomrair	12,050									
					Khappa	7,877									
					Ramtek	7,933									
	Bhundara ...	3	3,922	608,480	Bhundara	13,383	1,772	6	9	75	28	388	94,915	4,02,964	5,66,711
					Moharee	7,622									
					Toomsar	7,604									
					Pownee	11,265									
	Chanda ...	4	10,000	537,295	Chanda	18,706	2,598	7	10	80	23	510	1,40,696	2,41,959	3,80,159
					Armoree	5,672									
	Wurdah ...	3	2,379	343,485	Hingunghat	8,361	1,372	7	9	26	19	459	1,50,532	5,10,182	13,64,982
					Arvee	8,256									
					Deolee	6,332									
					Sindee	5,368									
					Ashtee	5,224									
	Balaghat	2	2,608	170,964	Hutta	2,608	474	3	4	65	30	116	36,616	70,494	1,17,465
					Lanjee	2,116									
	Jubbulpore ...	5	4,261	620,201	Jubbulpore	55,704	2,707	11	15	40	18	771	1,00,912	5,70,434	7,89,197
					Gurha	5,580									
					Sehora	4,780									
					Punnagurh	4,433									
					Moorwara	3,918									
					Kuttunghee	3,353									
					Bailehree	2,628									

Jubbul.	Saugor	...	5	4,005	406,642	Saugor	43,312	2,107	9	17	28	26	782	85,674	4,29,830	10,94,943
						Gurhakotah	9,316									
						Rehlee	4,345									
						Khoorye	4,469									
						Deoree	3,953									
	Dumoh	...	2	2,457	262,641	Dumoh	7,911	1,220	4	6	60	31	375	1,04,984	2,57,013	3,03,484
						Huttah	6,432									
						Hindoria	3,360									
						Runnah	3,071									
	Seonee	...	3	3,608	421,650	Seonee	10,621	1,695	6	8	60	20	316	90,385	2,22,107	3,38,186
	Mundlah	...	2	4,719	202,549	Mundlah	4,166	1,601	5	6	61	...	299	1,05,939	56,516	82,939
						Bahmnee	2,576									
Nerbudda.	Hoshungabad	...	4	4,302	440,433	Hoshungabad	13,070	1,143	9	20	53	13	415	53,431	4,37,694	7,51,613
						Hurda	7,735									
						Seonee	7,497									
						Sohagpoor	5,090									
						Rabye	3,205									
	Nursingpore	..	3	1,916	336,796	Nursingpore cum Kundeylee	9,604	1,084	6	18	32	10	399	1,18,848	4,39,024	5,30,843
						Gadurwara	5,641									
						Singpore	3,382									
	Baitool	...	2	4,118	258,335	Baitool	4,466	1,261	4	6	52	22	331	83,459	1,90,651	3,08,711
						Budnoor	3,437									
						Mooltye	3,320									
	Chindwara	...	2	3,852	294,818	Chindwara	9,183	1,810	6	9	50	29	395	1,14,097	2,10,729	3,13,461
						Loolheekhera	5,298									
						Pandoorna	5,084									
	Nimar	..	3	2,700	190,561	Boorhanpore	34,137	640	8	15	40	6	536	1,16,4 0	1,68,006	3,48,804
						Khundwah	9,708									
						Asseer	2,731									
						Pundhar	2,544									
Chutteesgurh.	Raepore	...	4	11,043	952,754	Raepore	16,045	4,670	11	10	69	13	494	1,43,335	6,34,175	9,13,949
						Dumterry	4,632									
						Rajim	2,571									
	Belaspore	...	3	7,130	699,468	Ruttunpore	6,910	3,855	8	12	15	10	297	1,27,739	2,71,956	2,98,380
						Belaspore	6,190									
						Moongeylee	3,542									
	Sumbulpore	..	2	4,200	452,348	Sumbulpore	9,450	1,240	5	5	60	25	352	99,086	90,540	1,26,658
	Upper Godavery	..	1	1,926	54,680	Doomagoodium	5,845	417	2	4	85	48	131	63,180	32,151	64,163
						Seroncha	3,248									
						Budrachellum	1,690									
	Total	..	58	82,860	*7,972,426	.....		33,957	133	206	.....	..	8,460	20,57,847	60,39,608	99,88,970

* Exclusive of population of Feudatories.

Population.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.		Population.						Classification of Population.							Occupation.		Prevailing languages.
	No. of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Men.	Women.	Children under 14 years. Male.	Children under 14 years. Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians. Europeans.	Christians. East Indians.	Christians. Natives.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	*
Nagpore ...	52,114	99,900	220,258	202,537	115,188	101,358	639,341	172	2,462	(1)	(2)	570,282	27,409	28	6,010	33,150	276,457	362,884	m o g
Bhundara	469	123,631	176,081	187,954	128.850	115.595	608,480	155	12	16	96	498,971	12,134	..	1,364	95,887	193,910	414,570	m
Chanda ..	664	113,417	160.343	172,646	108,220	96,086	537,295	54	23	25	49	364,074	9,447	...	186	163,491	252,771	284,524	m g t h
Wurdah ..	12,345	65,064	110.611	110,965	64.174	57,7.5	343,485	144	64	48	..	288,115	12,782	8	..	42,468	186,179	157,306	m g o
Balaghat ..	40	33,978	48,399	51,228	37,364	33,978	170,964	65	2	..	..	143,917	2,128	..	12	24.905	52.994	118,173	m h g
Jubbulpore	2,182	160,912	199,586	189,644	123,054	107,917	620,201	145	1,018	77	330	422,660	27,411	4	..	169,301	402,728	217,473	h
Saugor ...	76,189	86,994	159,606	147,975	100,728	90,333	498,642	127	*884	153	..	389,227	21.129	5	13,135	74,109	208.614	290,028	h m
Dumoh ...	20,998	37,767	85,451	80,878	51.713	44.:99	421,650	167	13	6	..	219,707	7,973	..	(2)	34,942	135,645	126,996	h o
Seonee ..	..	91,836	124,3:8	126,726	89.112	81,474	202,549	116	46	55	10	265,350	16,956	10	..	139,223	273.245	148,405	h o m
Mundlah ..	134	45,525	58,818	60,140	44,530	39,061	440,433	36	8	3	..	93,452	1,464	.	..	107,622	136,640	65,909	o h g
Hoshungabad ..	3,189	86,265	139.910	129,766	90,779	79,778	2:8.335	107	101	190	47	331,647	21,586	5	107	86,750	211,738	228,695	o h m g
Baitool ...	22	52,671	75,996	55,487	76,500	50,352	326,796	70	6	14	..	163.230	4.357	1	..	90,727	160,649	97,686	h g m
Nursingpore	450	66,018	108,012	102,348	67,334	59,102	296,853	176	62	..	..	271.761	11,487	1	..	53,485	156,952	199.884	g o m
Chindwara	160	59.052	87.258	62,193	89,727	57,675	190.561	69	49	3	123	170.694	9,931	..	...	116,053	165.037	131.816	h g m
Nimar ..	25,215	14 305	63,829	58,681	36,:80	31,471	1,322,662	56	63	127	6	137,247	18,279	34	..	34,865	41,772	148,839	m n o
Raepore ...	517	164,639	346,466	378,164	320,890	277,142	780,503	95	42	11	189	1,102,029	15.158	..	...	205,223	720,348	6:2,314	c h o
Belaspore ..	30	243,834	211,128	215.191	188,378	165,806	.....	101	3	12	8	628,704	9,835	...	..	141,941	554.949	225,554	h
Sumbulpore	57	159,460	221,018	234,099	185,652	171,579	812,348	50	47	(1)	16	666,960	2,567	..	..	142,758	497,774	314,574	o h
Upper Godavery ...	166	40,920	86,331	85,534	77,528	74,971	324,364	22	16	25	156	202,736	1,900	..	...	119,531	169,600	154,764	o t k o
Total ..	194,941	1,694,588	2,683,439	2,652,751	1,996,501	1,736,012	9,068,103	79	4,931	765	1,030	6,930,163	233,933	96	20,814	1,876,371	4,797,749	4,270,354	
	1.889.529																		

(1) Included among Europeans at the last Census. (2) Included among Hindoos.

* m Mahratti, o Ordoo, h Hindee, g Gondi, t Telegoo, c Chutteesgurhee, n Nimaree, o Ooryah, k Koya.

The last census, taken in 1866, showed that in the whole of the Central Provinces there are 29,223 inhabited villages, and the average number of inhabitants to each village is 212 souls. Besides the villages there are 712 towns containing from 1,000 to 5,000 souls; there are 31 towns containing from 5,000 to 10,000 souls; there are 8 towns containing from 10,000 to 50,000 souls; and there are three cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants. The number of males of all ages (exclusive of feudatory chiefships) was to the number of females of all ages as 4,100,190 to 3,910,679 or as 51·2 to 48·8. But the number of adults was almost the same for both sexes, being 2,405,662 male to 2,408,340 female adults. Male infants under 14 years of age are to female infants as 53 to 47. The proportion of *sexes* was 100 males to 95·4 females. The numerical disproportion between the sexes is very much smaller in these Provinces than it has been found to be in Northern India. It is probable that the equality between the numbers of male and female adults in the Central Provinces may account for the comparative infrequency of such crimes as "abduction of women," "adultery" and the like. In the returns of castes and professions, females and infants are entered as of the same calling as the head of the family:—

Hindoos	6,864,770
Mahomedans	237,962
Gonds and other hill or aboriginal tribes ...	1,995,663

Besides the above, there were 6,026 Europeans and Eurasians and 90 Parsees in the whole of the Central Provinces. The Mussulmans are an insignificant part of the population; they are distributed over all the districts, and they congregate chiefly in cities and towns. Among Hindoos the following are the most important agricultural clans;

Rajpoots, numbering	2,41,748
Koonbees ,, ...	6,76,270
Teylees ,, ...	4,90,606
Lodhees ,, ...	2,34,767
Chumars ,, ...	5,18,389
Korees ,, ...	1,39,776
Powers ,, ...	91,586
Ooriyas ,, ...	2,145

Of the whole population 4,879,431 are agricultural, 155,740 being landholders; 3,750,457 tenants; 795,805 farm servants and 177,429 other agriculturists. The remaining commercial and mechanical classes are:—

Coolies ...	... 949,867	Bankers ...	... 52,405
Servants ...	... 537,564	Oilsellers ...	... 50,350
Weavers ...	... 414,124	Goldsmiths ...	... 48,590
Shoemakers ...	... 122,148	Washermen ...	... 47,855
Barbers ...	... 79,945	Potters ...	... 47,097
Iron-workers ...	... 79491	Carriers (Brinjarees)	... 41,823
Cloth and English goods sellers ...	... 75,126	Masons ...	... 14,023
Grain dealers ...	... 70,652	Tobacconists ...	... 6,767
Carpenters ...	... 55,148	Others ...	... 875,775

The figures show that 57 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. There seem to be 5½ inhabitants to each of the 1,734,721 houses. Owing to the Mahratta system, under which there was an official establishment in every small "pergunnah" or hundred, the population used to congregate in small towns which our centralized administration is breaking down in many places. The price of cotton, the railway and public works and the increased wealth of the villagers, on the contrary, combine to attract the town population to the country, though, as cotton cheapens, artizans and mechanics are returning to the towns, especially to those near the railway.

British Burma.

This Province, under a Chief Commissioner, has an area of 93,879 square miles and a population of 2,395,988 in 3 Divisions containing 13 districts. It extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of Bengal to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. British Burma is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Nâf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain: the Valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range: the Valley of the Salween: and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,529 square

miles, lies between the Nâf Estuary and Cape Negrais. It is bounded on the south and west by the Sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, trends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny River, and from about the 23rd parallel of North Latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length is more than 4,000 feet above the sea; the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyoukphyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide. The rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers: the principal ones are the Nâf estuary on the extreme west; the Mroo River, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan River rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain in about 23° N. and which is navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden. On the right bank close to its mouth, is situated Akyab the head quarter Town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan Division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood; the whole coast line is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the

foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan River is dangerous for ships of heavy draft: the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown and grey clay slate. Towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful, Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

The *Valley of the Irrawaddy* at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7000 feet it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east it passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy Valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is then so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the Hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of the Hleing River, which is almost identical with the main valley, that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoondoung river. The Sittoung valley in its northern portion resembles the Valley of the Irrawaddy, and towards the south it gra-

dually widens, leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwe-gyeen; thence to the sea on the western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the River, to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain; they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwé-gyeen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks. The coast line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragou point, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban. The main rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The *Irrawaddy*, rising in about latitude 28° N. and longitude 97° 30′ E., flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward which, flowing past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and, bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung Rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassein which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The Main River then divides and subdivides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer Rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they commence to fall again, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for steamers as far as Bhamo, 500 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. The *Hleing* rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon River, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Ir-

rawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung Rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon Rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide. The *Pegu* and the *Poozoondoung Rivers* rise close together in the Yoma Range about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alom-pra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu River, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon River it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it, the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung River which empties itself into the Rangoon River at the same spot as the Pegu River is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the Rivers intercommunicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct: the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu Rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon River itself returns some of its waters to the eastern mouth of the Irrawaddy. The *Sittoung River* rises far north of British territory which it enters just above Toungoo. Here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwè-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwègyeen River from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward and at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this Gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east, a bore with a curling crest 9 feet high sweeps up the Sittoung River, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shwè-gyeen. The *Beeling* river rises in the Poungloung hills, and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

There is only one *canal*, which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung Rivers. There always

was a stream there, which was deepened and widened for the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of *lakes* there are but 4 which are more properly lagoons. The Theo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and 2½ across; the Lahagyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "large Royal lake" near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the Lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards and a depth of from 20 to 45 in the centre.

The *Valley of the Salween* is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen River on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran Rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Maulmain, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim Division. The *Attaran* rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a South-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The *Gyne*, which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks: it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 18° N. latitude along the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of Hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is the chain of islands along the coast 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the River Tenasserim. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high: its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles, near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

The *Tenasserim*, which rises in about 16° N. latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easiest navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

Of the total area of the Province or 93,879 square miles, 18,528 are in Arakan, 36,454 in Pegu which includes the Valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that river; and 38,897 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this total area of 93,879 square miles 3,044 are cultivated. This is a falling off of from 1867-68 when 3,175 miles were under cultivation and this is due to a decrease in Akyab, Bassein, Myanoung and Shwè-gyeen. It is only 31 per cent. of the total area and 7 per cent. of the culturable area, which is 38,195 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,076 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world. The unappropriated culturable waste in acres was 28,212,936 which is more than last year owing to the smaller area under cultivation, and of this only 10,857 acres were granted during the year. Last year the grants and sales amounted to 44,025 acres out of 20,089,685, or about 0·2 per cent. At this rate it would take 500 years fully to cultivate the land. The largest amount of land was disposed of again this year as last in the Rangoon District, the lower portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy, where there are only 634½ miles of cultivated land and 7,939½ miles of culturable waste. Notwithstanding the comparatively large revenue of the Province there are but 655½ miles of road altogether, of which 124 are first class and 374½ second class.

The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand, the islands are of volcanic formation and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities—the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The

Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating dry tract about 13 miles wide always when on the surface, covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, further north granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in small quantities near Thayetmyo, but it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. In 1854 the soil in the northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was reported to be well suited for the growth of cotton but rice is the principal cultivation. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with in the low land to the west of the river. To the east of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone) rise and perpendicularly out of the soil, to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently outcrops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E. from the plains to the N. E. of Maulmain across the Salween and Yonzaleen rivers to the inner Peungloung range. The soil of the Northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the north intersected with veins of quartz. Vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. Towards the south granite, with the felspar white, becomes the main formation, with clay slate and micaceous iron ore on the eastern slope of the hills. Still further south sandstone, greywacke and conglomerate, in which latter there is much iron, prevail. Fifteen miles inland the secondary stratified formations predominate and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal "well adapted for steamers," has been discovered in 5 localities. Excellent tin is found and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance.

The climate is warm, moist and depressing. On the coast, and on the frontier it is not unhealthy, the average mortality of the European troops in 1867 having been 18·20 per 1000. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. The rainfall varies considerably from 253·15 inches at Sandoway to 48·50 inches at Prome.

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

Division.	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated Culturable waste of Acres.			Communications—Mileage of				
		Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.			Railroads.
			Culturable.	Uncultivable.						1	2	3	
	British Possessions.												
	Districts.												
Arakan.	Akyab	450	443	9.889	10,782	276.090	1,359	274,731	2,000 *a*		2	5	
	Ramree	141	308	3.631	4,080	196,599	520	196,823	1,884 *b*			152	
	Sandoway ...	56	54	3,556	3,666	34,560	503	34,057	130 *c*		8		
Pegu.	Rangoon	634½	7,939¼	1.226	9,800	5,789,476	2,849	5,786,627	d-mileage of water not given.	70	61		
	Bassein	346	768 5/6	7,840	8,954	5,494,793	792	5,494,001	*e not given.*				
	Myanoung ...	370⅛	3.004 5/6	775	4,150	1,923,093	2,985	1,891,965	170	,,	,,	,,	
	Prome	414¾	1,270	3,815¼	5,500	814,700	141	814,559	92		138		
	Toungoo	57	4,094	3,899	8,050	2,620,160	..	2,620,160	130	,,	7½	,,	
Tenasserim.	Amherst	304	4 931	3.909	15,144	3,169,152	1,305	2,167,847	500	54	4	,,	None.
	Tavoy	96	3,562	3.542	7,200	2,277,996	357	2,277 639	140		24	,,	
	Mergui	62	3,000	4,698	7,760	1,919,586	46	1,919,540	178	not given			
	Shwegyeen ...	113	5,776	2,904	8,793	3,696,731	...	3,696,731	200		130		
	Total ...	3,044 5/12	35,150⅓	55,684¼	93,879	28,212,936	10,857	28,164,680	5,424	124	374½	157	

a 2,000 miles rivers and creeks.—*b* 1884 sea and rivers.—*c* navigable for boats.—*d* the rivers are the Rangoon, Daderyay, Thoungwah, Nga-pya Oh, Irrawaddy, Pyne. Kyun canal.—*e* the rivers are the Nga-woon Myeet or Bassein river, Pyma-law and Daga, also several other navigable rivers and creeks.

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken. For the year 1868.	Rain fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.			REMARKS.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Akyab, ...	5·25	172·90	30·55	208·70	90	78	84	83	81	82	74	67	71	N. W.	SW.	N.E	The rainfall in Sandoway is reported to be unusually heavy.
Kyouk Phyoo, ...	9·70½	129·90	14·30	152·90	78	93	87	79	82	79	69	67	75	W.	SW.	E.	
Sandoway, ...	16·40	221·30	14·45	253·15	80	92	83	78	85	81	65	82	75	{F.N. NE. NW. W. SW. SE.	W.SW.SE.	{SW.SE. E.NE. NW.	
Rangoon, ...														N. E.	WS.	NE.	
Bassein, ...	12·92	107·50	18·14	138·56	80	88	84	79	80	79	63½	84	77½	N E NW.W.	{S. SW. NE. NW.	W. NE. E.	On 25th April a heavy gale from the N. W. swept over the district, by which one boy lost his life, trees were uprooted & several houses unroofed.
Myanoung, ...	5 14	38·26	4·14	52·40	79	93	88	78	86	82	65	82	76				
Prome, ...	5·80	35·90	5·20	48·50	80	92	89	77	84	81	65	80	80				
Thayetmyo, ...	7·47	33·75	9·10	50·15	66½	74¼	91	77⅝	86¾	85½	67½	70¾	80¾				
Toung-oo, ...					74	101	81½	73	93	80¼	59	91	77	NE. SW.	SW.	NE.	
Maulmain, ...	21·90	173·50	15·80	211·20	78	85½	84	76½	81	79	69	82	80	NE. SW.	SW.	SW. NE.	
Tavoy, ...	11·10	175·30	7·30	193·70	72	90	81	70	86	85	60	90	87	NNE. W.	W. SW.	ENE. W	
Mergui, ...	44·40	118·80	15·20	178·40	77	87	85	75	80	74	64	84	69	NW.	S. SW.	NNE. NW.	
Shwe-gyeen, ...	17·60	159·20	10·70	187·50	68	91	79	74	83	78	69	86	83	NE.SE. SW.	S. W.	NE. SE.	
Average, ...	14·33	124·30	13·17	152·37	76⅔	88⅓	84⅓	76 11/16	84	80 23/48	65 5/6	80 23/48	77 7/12				

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of Population.								Occupation.	
	No. of Masonry dwellings.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women	Children under 12 years. Male.	Children under 12 years. Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians. European.	Christians. East Indian and other mixed classes.	Christians. Native.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
Akyab, ..	38	58,739	58,777	79,282	72,954	64,303	55,414	271,953	25·22	151	..	...	34,783	19,598	...	196,204	21,217	30,879	241,074
Ramree, ..	..	25,308	25,308	36,327	38,405	28,225	24,282	127,239	31·18	3	29	..	265	3,455	...	115,279	8,208	24,596	102,643
Sandoway, ..	...	10,379	10,379	13,468	13,008	10,685	9,026	46,187	12·59	5	7	1	68	2,107	...	39,589	4,410	9,442	36,745
N. Arakan, ...	...	1,809	1,809	4,057	3,878	not	given	7,935	1·47	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	7,935		...
Rangoon, ..	387	74,926	75,313	114,233	96,570	73,402	73,872	358,075	36·53	974	947	1,585	10,964	3,758	169	268,409	71,269	41,621	72,610
Bassein, ..	34	61,930	61,964	82,862	83,556	67,130	57,669	291,217	32·52	76	106	18,205	774	1,887	13	180,165	89,991	32,768	258,449
Myanoung, ..	3	76,793	76,796	132,577	134,575	65,247	61,228	393,627	94·84	29	81	3,130	790	907	10	331,197	57,483	58,924	334,703
Prome, ..	185	82,860	83,045	106,735	108,433	74,903	70,641	360,712	65·58	69	25	Unknown	2,321	1,598	16	332,826	23,857	56,297	29,450
Toungoo, ..	4	19,167	19,172	21,586	21,422	17,586	16,356	76,950	9·5.	17	71	145	574	851	13	59,034	16,045	not	given
Amherst, ...	231	35,656	35,887	76,951	50,686	48,016	46,705	222,358	14·68	208	1,998	1,000	29,332	4,036	41	..	185,743	29,852	78,339
Tavoy, ..	..	12,162	12,162	16,835	19,511	16,950	15,453	68,749	9·51	3	64	..	422	613	...	...	67,647	20,233	48,516
Mergui, ...	1	7,759	7,760	11,941	12,018	9,820	8,771	42,550	5·48	5	146	...	203	2,077	...	...	40,119	7,263	35,287
Shwe-gyeen, ..	..	26,511	26,511	32,307	31,813	31,518	32,795	128,433	14·60	7	26	..	324	65	1	...	128,010	20,567	107,866
Total, ..	883	493,799	494,883	729,150	686,829	507,785	472,212	23,95,985	24·45	1,547	3,500	24,066	80,820	40,952	263	1,522,703	721,934	332,442	1,345,682

Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory.

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.		No. of Villages.	How many Civil & Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from Court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
Arakan	Akyab	9	18,630	271,953	Akyab	15,743	1783	13	13	40	25	514	300,869	5,34,568	15,70,464
	Ramree	4		127,239	Kyoukphyoo	2,720	833	5	5	40	10	342	138,606	1,17,668	33,16,742
	Sandoway	3		46,187	Sandoway	1,506	395	4	4	47	21	229	75,925	48,235	1,11,127
	Northern Arakan	„		7,925	Dalekmay	not given	171	2	2			shown with Akyab		609	3,064
Pegu	Rangoon	15	9,800	358,075	Rangoon	72,675	1,513	15	20	44	26	521	2,14,289	8,10,214	42,87,692
					Yandoon	6,686									
					Pegu	3,317									
	Bassein	15	8,954	291,217	Bassein	18,530									
					Lamyethna	5,678	1,563	13	15	76	34	507	1,48,342	3,60,499	12,55,661
					Pantanau	4,899									
					Yay-gyee	4,679									
					Nga-thainkhyong	3,631									
					Dounggyee	2,515									
	Myanoung	15	4,150	393,627	Henzada	14,551	2,159	14	14	28	20	520	1,55,985	3,70,011	9,41,679
					Kyangheen	7,675									
					Myanoung	5,829									
					Zaloon	2,989									
					Kanoung	2,943									
					Donabew	3,136									
	Prome	29	5,500	360,712	Prome	25,095	2,385	17	17	35	20	1,397	2,13,181	2,80,480	7,97,658
					Shwe-doung	9,945									
					Thayetmyo	8,474									
					Poungdey	5,549									
					Padoung	2,866									
	Toungoo	5	8,050	76,950	Toungoo	9,516	672	10	10	136	10	287	60,130	32,337	1,57,244
Tenasserim	Amherst	12	38,000	226,239	Maulmain	66,622	569	18	19	40	9	944	1,58,245	3,38,790	10,85,929
	Tavoy	4		71,185	Tavoy	15,253	193	5	5	68	10	230	62,473	91,394	1,93,894
	Mergui	5		43,281	Mergui	10,216	182	5	5	10	3	266	56,330	51,694	1,33,140
	Shwe-gyeen	6		132,311	Shwe-gyeen	7,651	700	9	9	30	12	522	1,20,580	50,692	2,40,672
	Total	122	93,084	2,406,911		340,289	13,118	130	138	...	...	6,272	17,05,655	41,095	110,94,966

The population shows an increase of 2·86 per cent. in the year, the greater portion of which is due to immigration from India, Upper Burma and China.

The emigrants from the province numbered 60,928 and the immigrants into it 64,827. The prevailing languages of Burma are Burmese, Taline and Karen. In Arakan and the seaports English, Hindostani and Bengali also are spoken.

Berar.

Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is permanently assigned by the Nizam to the Government of India in payment of treaty obligations, subject to the condition that the surplus revenue shall be paid to Hyderabad. The province is administered by two Commissioners under the Resident of Hyderabad. As re-arranged in 1868 it contains 6 districts in 2 divisions of which the following are the statistics for 1868-9:—

East Berar.		Area. Square miles.	Population.	Average No. to each square mile.	Land Revenue.
Districts.	*Sub-divisions.*				Rs. A. P.
Oomrawuttee	1. Oomrawuttee 2. Chandore ... 3. Moortazapore	2,643	407,276	154	6,42,470 10 8
Ellichpore	1. Ellichpore ... 2. Durriapore ... 3. Morsee ... 4. Mailghaut ...	2,772	344,358	124	9,29,024 15 10
Woon ...	1. Woon .. 2. Yeotmal ... 3. Dharwa ...	4,232	343,426	81	3,07,500 15 0
West Berar.					
Akolah ...	1. Akolah ... 2. Ballapore ... 3. Julgaon ... 4. Akote ...	2,666	449,155	168	15,45,099 1 7
Booldanah	1. Chicklee ... 2. Mehkur ... 3. Mulcapoor ...	2,815	400,095	142	7,69,357 13 0
Bassim ...	1. Bassim ... 2. Poosud ...	1,832	275,764	150	3,02,419 14 5
	Total ...	16,960	2,220,074	131	44,95,873 6 6 (£449,587)

The areas are only approximate, they have not been ascertained by scientific survey. The Census taken in 1867 was the

first attempt made to number the population : the figures then obtained are here given for Oomrawuttee and Ellichpore; the population of the remaining Districts is taken from a return recently submitted, and which shows that the Census figures are now below the mark. Altogether, there would seem reason to believe that the actual areas and population, especially in East Berar, are in excess of what is here stated.

The first census ever taken in the Province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration made from house to house. The results were summarized and tabulated by Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of West Berar. The census returned the population at 2,231,565 dwelling in 495,760 houses comprising 5,694 towns and villages. The population was thus distributed according to the old arrangement of districts :—

Districts.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
Akolah	1,305	27	9	3 { Akolah ... / Akote ... / Ballapore ... }	1,344
Mehkur	915	50	2	.....	967
Oomrawuttee	836	69	4	2 { Oomrawuttee / Karanjah ... }	911
Ellichpoor	460	44	8	2 { Ellichpoor ... / Paratwara .. / Mily. Cantmt }	514
Mailghaut	324	...	...	.....	324
Woon	1,584	50	...	.....	1,634
Total ...	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Of the towns Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782 souls; Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006. The proportion between the sexes in all ages was 48·3 females to 51·7 males.

The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

Class.	Order.	Numbers.
I. Professional ...	Government Servants	2,756
	Engaged in defence of the country ..	6,203
	The learned professions, &c.	1,178
	Total	10,137
II. Domestic ...	Domestic	.....
	Engaged in performing personal offices ..	19,247
	Total	19,247
III. Commercial ...	Persons who buy or sell ...	42,525
	Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals	13,127
	Total	55,652
IV. Agricultural ...	Persons possessing or working the land ...	439,672
	Persons engaged about animals... ...	8,601
	Total	448,273
V. Industrial ...	Artizans and Mechanics	38,658
	Textile Fabrics and dress	22,246
	Food and drink	2,396
	Dealers in animal substances	5,527
	Dealers in animal substances	2,898
	Total	71,725
VI. Indefinite ...	Labourers	76,923
	Persons of property	805
	Persons supported by the community, &c. ...	48,380
	Total....	126,108
	Grand Total	731,142

The principal divisions of the people as to creed and caste were:

Christians	903
Jews	16
Parsees	75
Mahomedans	154,951
Brahmins	49,843
Kshatriya	36,831
Vaishya	28,018
Sudra	1,441,271
Out-castes, ...	301,379
Aborigines	163,059
Hindoo Sects	55,219
Total	2,231,565

The principal classes in three of these divisions were :—

Shudras.		*Aborigines.*		*Hindoo Sects.*			
Koonbees ...	681,368	Gonds ...	68,542	Lingayet ...	22,919		Sectarian.
Mallees ...	153,220	Bheels ...	2,279	Jain ...	9,722		
Koshtees ...	12,352	Ramosees ...	7	Vishnoe ...	2,270		
Brinjarahs (*Hindoo*) ...	51,982	Kolics ...	21,224	Rai Dassee ...	18		
Simpees (*Tailors*) ...	14,819	Nihals ...	2,591	Sikh ...	406		
Teilees (*Oil-men*) ...	66,023	Arabs ...	384	Manbhow ...	3,519		
Dhobees (*Washermen*) ...	17,999	Lujjurs ...	1,369	Nanak Shahee ...	52		
Lohars (*Blacksmiths*) ...	13,776	Audhs ...	28,037	Surnasee ...	12		
Kallalls (*Liquor-sellers*) ...	9,187	Koorkees ...	8	Byragie ...	1,667		Ascetic.
Dhungurs (*Sheep-breeders*) ...	55,947	Korkoos ...	28,709	Jogie ...	796		
Bhoees	17,980	Hoolam ...	9,909	Gosain ...	13,838		
Gurpagaries	4,924						
Hajjams	28,143						
Sonars (*Jewellers*) ...	23,911						
Vidoors	14,617						
Krishnapakshees	1,138	Total ...	163,059	Total ...	55,219		
Sootars (*Carpenters*) ...	25,392						

The Mussulmans and Out-castes are thus detailed :—

Mussulmans.		Outcastes.	
Tribal.		*Mhar.*	
Syud	19,534	Somavanshi, Adhucy, Telung, Madrasi, Ladoom, Baider, Awdhatan, Hohar, Bhilung, Perdeshi, Bhat, Hajam, Vatie, Loadey, Malvi, Gopal, Lawyaney, Mhar, Labai, Dongra	227,824
Pathan	37,787	Dhors	2,948
Mogul	4,431	Khakrob (Bungee) ...	543
Labani	726	Kateek	4,069
Seedhee	23	Dasree	243
Arab	263	*Chumbar.*	
Rohilla	41	Varadey, Perdeshi, Marathey, Dakhnee, Pudum, Holar, Hindustani, Chumbar, Mochee...	19,172
Turree Bheel	2	*Mang.*	
Malwi	80	Mang, Marathey, Vereday, Rant, Telung, Dakhnee, Ghutoley, Saradkar, Baonsee, Teeholey, Gavadey, Saveley, Devadey, Lakhari, Samus ...	35,453
Beloochee	7	Kalanki	46
Mina	234	Pirastee	8
Bharaeli	101	Baharupi	232
Mussulman Converts ...	127	Pasee	20
Professional.		Kaikadi	3,201
Pakhali	61	Aravie	15
Kachhee	29	Berad	11
Prostitutes	107	Holar	274
Kangar	22	Julnee	2
Hijada	1	Monghey	332
Lakhari	97	Madgi	1,718
Kassi	179	Total ...	296,111
Indefinite.		Wandering tribe (Paradhi)...	5,268
Sheikh	88,466		301,379
Sectarian.			
Bhora	230		
Religious Ministers and Professors.			
Madari	398		
Divangan	9		
Ashkan	10		
Banva	65		
Mujavar	23		
Fakeer	1,892		
Total ...	154,951		

A table of blind is given showing 1 to 265 in Berar against 1 to 1503 in Bombay 1 to 1503 in the United States and 1 to 996 in the United Kingdom. Mr. Lyall remarks that most of the settled Mahomedans must have descended from the men who originally followed the invaders of the Deccan from the north. All the Bheels, who live along the skirts of the Sautpooras, appear to have embraced Islamism, though they do not intermarry with the purer Mahomedans, and the list shows that there are 127 converts who were not born in the faith. The *Bhora* is the only heretic of Indian origin in these parts. Among the Hindus the old Vedic division into four great castes has been maintained simply because no better could be found, though in fact only the Brahmins have kept up the demarcation. The Brahmins of Berar belong almost entirely by origin to Maharashtra. The *Kshatriya* class contains mostly a set of very dubious pretenders to the honour of Rajpoot descent. Mahrattas of no particular family usually call themselves Thakoors —even a Koonbee will occasionally try to elevate himself thereby, while Purbhos, Kayuths and other castes of mixed origin and good social status are constantly invading this military order. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajas of the Sautpoora hills, who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Korkoos elevated by generations of highland chieftainship. Here and there in Berar are colonies of undoubted Rajpoot origin, but the only pure Rajpoot family, in the Rajpootana sense, yet discovered, is the house of the Jadow Rajah Sindkhair which intermarries with the noblest clans of Rajpootana, and which has lately made a show of great reluctance to permit a poor kinsman to espouse the Guikwar's daughter. Under the leading Vaisyas are placed all the commercial classes of Hindus, the north-country Marwarees and Augurwallas, with those who are known by the general term Bunya, and a few castes like the *Komtees* from the south, or the *Lars*,* who do not seem to be well known out of Berar.

The division of Sudras, of course, includes the bulk of the population and the great majority of the industrial classes. First on the list come the great cognate agricultural communities of *Koonbees* and *Malees*, among whom are many subdivisions and specific diversities with separate names; but in Berar as in Mysore, they all eat together, although they do not intermarry. *Koonbees* and *Malees* eat flesh, drink liquor moderately, and their widows may always remarry if they choose, excepting the

* The Killadar of Asseergurh, when the English invested it, was Jeshunt Rao *Lar*.

widows of Desmookhs, who ape high-caste prejudices. The *Kosktees*, or weaving castes, are well known. The *Bunjaras* are comparatively numerous in Berar, their occupation as carriers and travelling commissariat is rapidly going, and during their transitional stage they give a good deal of trouble to the Police. The *Dhungurs* are sheep farmers, and *Hutker* is the name of one of their clans, which still holds much land on the border of the Nizam's territory, and was not long ago notorious for pugnacity and rebellion. The *Bhoee* has recently fallen under suspicion of belonging to a widely spread primitive tribe; and the *Garpugarees* are counted, because it can hardly be credited that so many live by this profession, which consists simply in conjuring away hailstorms. Any one who has watched the medicine man at work has witnessed a relic of pure Fetichism, possibly handed down from the præ Aryan races and their earliest liturgies. The *Vidoors* and *Krishnapukshees* are really the same; they are the descendants of Brahmins by women of inferior caste, and *Krishnapukshee* is only an astronomical metaphor for describing a half-breed, the term meaning literally "dark fortnight" and referring to the half darkened orb of the moon.

The Out-castes have probably a strong infusion of the blood of the aboriginal race, whatever this may have been, though it may be conjectured that a line drawn between people of Aryan and Turanian origin would relegate to the latter family all the Sudras of this part of India. The *Mhars* have been taken to be the same with the *Dhers*, a very useful and active tribe in this country. The *Mangs* appear to be the lowest in the social scale of all. The paucity of the *Khakrobs* or *Bhongees*, who are so strong up-country, is a serious sanitary difficulty. The *Kaikarees* are a tribe formerly well known for their thieving habits.

By *aborigines* are meant either those tribes who have not yet scattered themselves abroad among the inhabitants of the plains but who live together in bodies, observing peculiar customs, and sometimes speaking their own dialects, or dispersed families who have mixed with the general population, but whose name and appearance stamp them as belonging to the aboriginal types. The *Gonds*, *Korkoos*, and Bheels are the only completely preserved specimens of tribes. The two first retain their languages, while the Bheel tongue seems to have become extinct very recently, in Berar (like the Cornish in England); its disuse being probably expedited by their general conversion to Mahomedanism. The *Ramosee* is said by Grant Duff to be of a different tribe from the Bheel. The original *Purdhan* among the Gonds answered to the *Bhat* among the Hindus, but many seem to have settled as a separate species of Gond in the plains.

Population, Area and Land Revenue of Districts in Berar.

Districts.	Total population.	Area in Acres.* Cultivated.	Arable uncultivated.	Forest or waste uncultivable	Total.	Proportion of cultivated land to uncultivated Acres.	Percentage of Cotton cultivation.	Total Revenue.	Average per acre.	Percentage of cultivation on areas.
Akolah ...	649,134	1,610,122	616,195	466,014	2,692,331	100 to 67	30	17,74,071	1— 1—7	59·8
Mehkur ...	353,436	893,064	507,042	639,093	2,039,199	,, — 182	16	6,74,540	,,—12—1	43·7
Oomrawuttee ...	407,276	872,229	428,284	826,005	2,126,518	,, — 143				41·
Ellichpore ...	303,953	535,130	19,335	542,143	1,096,608	,, — 104	31	13,88,653	,,—14—9	48·
Mailghat ...	40,405	96,640	.....	958,720	1,055,360	,, — 992 (240)				9·
Woon ...	477,361	696,433	510,348	700,000	1,906,781	,, — 173	17	4,17,045	,,— 9—6	36·5
Total ...	2,231,565	4,703,618	2,081,244	4,131,975	10,916,797	100 — 132	23	42,54,309	0—14—5	43·1

	Adult Male Population. Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total.	Total Population. Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Proportion of Agricultural to Non-Agricultural. Adult males.	Total population.	Average Number of cultivated acres to Each person	Each Agricultural male adult.	Average No. of cultivated acres to each person in Nagpore Division, C. P.	Nerbudda Division C. P.
							Percentge.				
Akolah	152,850	60,849	213,699	464,153	184,981	100 to 39	71	2·4	10·5	...	...
Mehkur	64,227	48,797	113,024	203,142	150,294	,, — 75	56	2·5	13·9	...	...
Oomrawuttee	81,696	58,837	140,533	236,649	170,627	,, — 72	58	2·1	10·6	1—2—19	1—3—3
Ellichpore (with Mailghat)	66,328	48,022	114,350	199,818	144,546	,, — 72	58	1·8	9·5	...	...
Woon	83,222	66,314	149,536	265,820	211,541	,, — 79	55	1·4	8·3	...	...
Total ...	448,323	282,819	731,142	1,369,576	861,989	100— 63	63	2·1	10·4	...	...

* The acreage is taken from the village papers. The survey may be expected to show a larger acreage than the village papers give, and a greater proportion of cultivation.

Mysore.

The State of Mysore is administered by a Chief Commissioner and English officers until the boy adopted by the late pensioned Maharajah, is declared fit to superintend the administration. Like Berar, the revenues of Mysore do not come in to the general accounts of India but are spent upon the province. Mysore is situated between 11° 36′ and 15° 0′ north latitude, and 74° 42′ and 78° 37′ east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area is 28,449 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay district of Dharwar and the Madras district of Bellary, on the south by the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by those of Cuddapa and North Arcot, also of Madras; on the west by Coorg and the Western Ghats, which shut out Mysore from Malabar and Canara on the west coast. The province was surveyed for revenue purposes during the administration of Poornia between 1800 and 1810, and a topographical survey was carried out by Colonel Mackenzie in the years 1800-1807. A Revenue Survey on the Bombay system, including the classification and assessment of the land, is now in progress:—

Area—Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

Districts.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of.	
	Cultivated.	Waste.			Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Made Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Railroads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable	Total.					
Bangalore	878	689	1,335	2,902	4,49,884	8,924	4,40,960	448½	17
Kolar ,, ...	754	167	969	1,890	1,12,239	5,330	1,06,909	241	31½
Toomkoor	1,419	847	1,093	3,359	5,42,544	640	5,41,904	382½	
Mysore	1,521	279	1,263	3,063	1,71,635	10,880	1,60,755	474½	
Hassan	782	67	771	1,620	39,360	9,890	29,470	327½	
Shimoga	1,852	640	1,917	4,409	4,58,880	8,000	4,50,880	222	
Kadoor	764	116	6,466	7,346	1,00,755	26,626	74,129	210	
Chituldroog ...	1,328	1,378	1,154	3,860	9,32,517	50 286	8,82,231	364½	
Total	9,298	4,183	14,968	28,449	37,07,814	1.20,576	35,87,238	2,670½	48½

The Mysore country above the ghats is often called "the Table

Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, as it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent of Asia. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises gradually from these Ghats towards Bangalore, which is 3,031 feet above the sea. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south-west and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent, until it is abruptly terminated by the Western Ghats, comprising in this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Durgas, on the most inaccessible of which the former poligars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippu, and still in good preservation, but now without guns. The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the Western Mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills.

The *Tunga* and *Bhadra* Rivers rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting, form the *Tungabhadra*, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Kristna below Kurnool. The banks of the Tungabhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The *Kavari* rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemawati, the Lokani, the Shimsha, and the Arkavati from the north, and the Lachmantirth and the Kabbani from the south. The Kavari and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The *Pennair*, the *Palar* and *Penar* rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which, their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation. There are no natural lakes in Mysore;

but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable magnitude.

The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follow:—Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould; inferior red sandy soil; black cotton, free from stones; stony and gravelly soil; rich garden soil; white stiff loam; black cotton, but light and stony, and soil impregnated with salt. The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients, *viz.*, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. Chlorite slate is found near Sera, and drawing slate in the neighbourhood of Chituldroog. Other minerals are the following:—Clay, Ironstone, Schorl in Quartz, Mica Slate, Magnetic Ironstone, Potstone, Actinolite, Ligniform Asbestos, Brown Spar, Common Salt, Carbonate of Soda. Gold is occasionally found near Betmangala, by washing the alluvial soil; but in too small quantities to repay labour.

The chief products are:—Paddy; Ragi—the principal food of the people; Bullar—a kind of small bean; Gram; Wheat; Millet; Oil seeds; Sugar-cane; Cotton; Hemp; Tobacco; Mulberry; Coffee; Cocoanuts; Betel-nuts and potatoes for export.

Climate.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.								
					May.			July.			December.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.
Bangalore District...	5·59	21·22	5·65	32·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar do. ...	6·11	25·86	15·68	47·65	86	89	...	79	80	...	72	73	...
Toomkoor do. ...	5·33	21·96	5·45	32·69	81	82	84	74	77	76	71	87	73
Mysore do. ...	7·84	18·68	2·70	29·22	75	...	86	70	...	76	65	..	78
Hassan do. ...	8·95	15·85	5·82	30·62	75	..	89	70	73	71	68	73	72
Shimoga do. ...	6·94	21·79	5·35	34·8	78	96	75	71	86	73	57	87	75
Kadoor do. ...	5·22¾	21·86	3·15½	30·24¼	77	...	83	68	70	...	...	...	...
Chituldroog do. ...	2·60	15·7	3·60	21·27	...	...	...	71	79	75	71	78	74

Civil Divisions of Mysore Territory.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		No. of Villages.	Civil & Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
Nandidroog.	Bangalore..	13	2,902	651,357	Kasaba Town ...	52,859	5508	82	82	21	9	1,524	3,58,617 15 10	9,98,972 1 9	17,93,637 12 3
					Cantonment ...	79,301									
					Bangalore ...	132,160									
					Devanahalli ...	5,360									
					Dodda Ballapura ...	9,159									
					Channapatna ...	4,973									
	Kolar ..	11	1,890	471,089	Kolar	10,391	5580			2	10	659	1,63,132 8 0	10,41,114 1 5	12,11,972 5 9
					Chintamani in Ambajidurga ..	3,077									
					Chikka Ballapura ...	7,079									
	Toomkoor ..	10	3,359	474,569	Toomkoor	10,646	4096			24	4	866	2,13,161 15 3	8,92,344 11 6	11,47,099 10 4
					Tipatur in Honnavalli	3,550									
					Sira	2,368									
Nagar. Ashtagram.	Mysore ..	13	3,064	754,410	Mysore	72,519	4,740	34	58	43	22	1,424	6,47,811 7 3	9,68,878 3 9	15,71,787 7 11
	Hassan ..	10	1,621	591,495	Hassan	4,799	5,174			34	17½	864	2,11,653 14 2	10,22,339 13 2	12,60,717 15 6
	Shimoga ..	9	4,409	432,569	Shimoga including...		4,019			27	19½	924	57,468 0 0	11,02,162 8 9	16,65,564 9 6
	Kadoor ..	8	7,346	260,167	7 Towns	16,086	3,050	42	60	28		565	2,01,142 1 1	6,26,897 9 1	9,91,556 9 4
	Chituldroog	10	3,861	370,684	Do. 10 do. ..	31,991	2,148			22½	22½	767	1,86,374 5 11	7,00,471 7 7	9,76,077 7 5
	8	84	28,452	4,006,343			35,215	158	200				20,39,362 3 6	73,53,180 9 0	1,06,18,413 14 1

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.					
	No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.
						Male.	Female.		
Bangalore	1,399	141,063	142,462	247,862	215,398	101,237	86,860	651,357	224
Kolar	79	141,316	141,395	175,176	142,730	84,434	69,749	471,089	249
Tumkoor	15	125,082	125,097	160,929	146,901	88,494	78,245	474,569	141
Mysore	2,121	169,404	171,525	251,570	233,947	143,219	125,674	754,410	246
Hassan	85	122,858	122,943	205,552	168,958	117,3 5	99,670	591,495	364
Shimoga	19	102,453	102,472	141,359	128,135	91,549	71,426	432,569	98
Kadoor	...	64,047	64,047	82,957	80,350	53,443	43,417	260,167	35
Chituldroog	..	96,773	96,773	120,621	107,395	77,685	64,983	370,684	96
Total ...	3,718	962,996	966,714	1,386,026	1,223,814	757,376	639,124	4,006,340	181,6 5

District.	Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists & Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.		
	European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.									
Bangalore	3,877	2,477	2,637	589,227	51,979	..	555	605	200,093	451,264		434
Kolar	6	18	505	449,465	20,705	...	390	...	81,100	389,989		1,731
Toomkoor	15	23	315	454,860	17,722	...	1,634	...	72,638	401,931		...
Mysore	85	189	1,712	712,199	36,916	60	3,109	140	114,374	640,036		..
Hassan	50	43	2,075	572,094	14,280	..	2,953	..	355,332	236,263		289
Shimoga	37	58	493	406,385	21,802	...	3,794	..	302,417	130,152		...
Kadoor	55	22	70	251,149	7,974	..	897	...	244,933	15,234		
Chituldroog	7	33	142	358,594	11,276	...	632	..	240,004	130,680	Canarese, and in some parts Telugu also Hindustani.	379
Total ...	4,132	2,863	*7,949	3,793,973	182,654	60	13,964	745	1,610,791	2,395,549		

* According to the more reliable returns furnished by the Roman Catholic Mission, the number of Native Catholic Christians is upwards of 20,000 for that mission alone. The discrepancy is apparently due to caste Christians being included under "Hindus."

The Brahmins in Mysore are of the three great classes, Sri Vaishnava, Vaishnava, and Smartha. The first named are, as a class, ambitious, and exhibit considerable force of character. The Mussulmans are of the Shaik and Syed tribes. They are, it is believed, decreasing in numbers. With but few exceptions they shew little aptitude for the more responsible posts under Government, although every encouragement has been offered to them. The Lingayets are strict Shevaits, and carry the Linga tied to their necks. They are numerous, and are chiefly grain merchants, very thrifty, industrious and abstemious. The Mysore Ryots or cultivators are Shudras. They are also called "Wakligars," and "Kunabs." They are careful farmers, contented, peaceable and healthy. The other castes are Komaties or Sowkars; Bédars; the followers of the old Poligars, fond of hunting and athletics; Lambanies; Wadders and Koramars. These are wandering tribes, and are addicted to the commission of dacoities, robberies and other lawless acts. The Lambanies are grain carriers. Besides the above, there are the various classes of artizans and manufacturers as in other province.

Since the first census in 1840-41 after we assumed the direct administration the population has increased upwards of a million in 26 years or 30 per cent.

Coorg.

Coorg is a British district administered by a Superintendent under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. It is situated in latitude 12° 26′ 21″, and longitude 4° 30′ 46″. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavati river; on the south by the Tambacheri pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country. Coorg was surveyed by Lieutenant Connor of the Royal Engineers in 1817, who has written a very interesting memoir of the survey. The coffee estates are now being surveyed. Of 2,400 square miles 547 are cultivated, 1,705 culturable and 148 unculturable. There are 168 miles of road. The rainfall varied in 1868-69 from 68·09 inches at Kembu Kolli in the south-east to 95·25 at Mércara, the capital. The maximum temperature at 3 P. M. in May was 83 and the mean 72. The minimum in December was 53 at 6 P. M. and the mean 65.

The aspect of Kodugu, or Coorg, presents an entire forest, the long and narrow cultivated valleys enclosed within it serve but to render those vast woods more striking. The whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable line of demarcation exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood from the Burmagerry Hills, till reaching the Ca-

very; this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward the woods decrease in density as the country improves in cultivation, and become gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghauts, the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage. The Mallimbi Peak lying on the confines of Yelusavira and Yeddavanad is more remarkable for the beauty of its figure, which represents an exact cone, than for its height. The Hills close to Virajendrapete and Mugutgere Betta are the most remarkable: they are both steep, but low. Some few detached ranges are situated along the eastern boundary; amongst them Sidaswar and Mawkal are the most prominent, the former guards the woody defile that gives entrance to Coorg, and attracts attention, as being for some years the place of retreat of the adventurous Chiefs of those wild regions. Of the mountains below the ghats the range lying on the southern boundary stretching from Tala Kavari hill to Parruthaddi Betta is the most remarkable. Of the few detached hills, Bantamale, Kaniyar Gutta, and Balla Nad in South Canara, are the most conspicuous.

Rivers.—The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of Ghauts, fall into the sea, washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, while those of the lower districts are lost in the Indian Ocean. Coorg Proper gives birth to the *Cavery* and two principal streams tributaries to it, the *Soornawutty* on the north and *Lutchmanteerth* on the south. The former runs for its whole extent within the country joining it, at the village of Coodigay (on the boundary). The latter continues its course for some distance through Mysore, and fertilizing the districts on its borders, unites with the parent stream at Chunchinacutta in Mysore. A branch of the Soornawutty issues from the tableland on which Mercara is situated; the waters, however, chiefly flow from Kote Betta and its ridges. The *Burray Pollay* is a branch of the Brullypatam river, which falls into the sea at the town of that name, and is navigable for small craft as far as Illicoor, a village on its banks, situated 16·6 miles from the foot of the Ghauts. The *Hemmawutty* is now the only river of consequence above the Ghauts. It rises in the hilly parts of Bullum. The minor rivers are the *Coomardary*, the *Noojeekul* and the *Pruswaunnie*.

The chief products of both the upper and lower country are cardamoms, coffee and rice; these are the principal exports. Of the fruits the most remarkable are oranges of different descriptions, all of an excellent quality; they

are exceedingly common, as are also limes of various species, citrons of an immense size, pineapples, pomegranates, pumplenose or shaddock, jack, plantains, all in abundance and of a most luxuriant growth; the other fruits common in this part of India are in profusion and of a good quality. Turmerie, ginger, a little mustard, and the numerous other kinds of condiments used by the natives, are also found; peas, cabbage, potatoes and other European vegetables thrive well, but are not in common use. The betel vine is found in the vicinity of all the ryots' houses, the leaf however is said to be comparatively coarse—much is imported. Sandalwood and cardamoms are the most valuable of the spontaneous productions; exclusive of them the jungles yield excellent timber, a species of wild nutmeg of good quality, the wild olive, cassia, gum trees, in abundance, and wild yams of great size. Quantities of wild honey are found; the bees producing it are of several species.

Coorg, with an area of 2,400 square miles and a population of 115,357, has 35 judicial and revenue sub-divisions, and 507 villages. There are 23 magistrates of all sorts. The total cost of local officials and police of all kinds was Rs. 1,14,578 in 1868-69. In that year the land revenue was Rs. 1,68,108 and the gross revenue Rs. 5,08,143. The chief towns and their population are these :—

Mahadeopete	3,825	Fraserpete	1,109
Virajapete	2,889	Sanivarsante	498
Somavarpete	905	Kodlipete	690

The population consist of 34,755 men, 35,322 women, 24,524 males under 12 years of age and 20,756 females under 12, or 48 to the square mile. They live in 19,436 houses of which 388 are masonry. Of the inhabitants 103 are Europeans, 656 mixed and 1,352 Native Christians; 23,766 are Coorgs; 79,697, Hindoos; 5,610, Mahomedans; 21, Parsees; 245, Budhists and Jains; and 3,904 Aborigines. As to occupations 71,542 are agriculturists and 43,815 non-agriculturists. The prevailing languages are Coorg, Canarese, Malayalum, Tamil, Tuju, Hindustani and English.

The Empire of British India.

The preceding detailed survey of the area and population of the ten Provinces of non-feudatory India, according to the latest returns, yields the following general results for all India, showing a total area of 1,577,698 square miles and a population of 212½ millions, if the Parliamentary returns for the 153 Feudatory States be assumed to be correct.

	The Ten Provinces.	When formed.	Government.	Capital.	Square Miles.	Districts or Counties & States.	Population.	Population per square mile.
		1773 ... 1784 ... 1858 ... 1861 ...	Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.	Calcutta ...	Grand Total 1,577,698	Grand Total 374	Grand Total 212,671,621	Grand Total 135
1	MADRAS	1639 ...	Governor in Council, with a Legislature	Madras ...	140,726	20	26,539,052	188
2	BOMBAY AND SINDH	1662 ...	Do.	Bombay ...	131,298	19	13,038,609	99
3	BENGAL OR LOWER PROVINCES	1853 ...	Lieutenant Governor with a Legislature	Calcutta ...	246,499	56	48,358,134	198
4	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES...	1835 ...	Lieutenant-Governor	Allahabad ...	83,687	36	30,086,098	361
5	PUNJAB	1849 ... 1858 ...	Do.	Lahore ...	101,829	32	17,611,498	173
6	OUDH	1856 ...	Chief Commissioner ...	Lucknow ...	24,060	12	11,232,368	474
7	CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	1861 ...	Do.	Nagpore ...	111,121	18	9,068,103	79
8	BRITISH BURMA	1862 ...	Do.	Rangoon ...	93,879	13	2,395,988	26
9	BERAR	1853 ...	Two Commissioners under Resident of Hyderabad ...	Oomrawuttee and Akolah	16,960	6	2,220,074	131
10	MYSORE	1832 ...	Chief Commissioner	Bangalore ...	28,449	8	4,006,340	145
	COORG	1834 ...		Mercara ...	2,400	1	115,357	49
			Total Non-Feudatory		980,908	221	164,671,621	170
	153 *Feudatory States.*		Total Feudatory		596,790	153	48,000,000	80

Arranged according to population the ten Provinces stand in the following order:—

	Province.	Census.	Population.	Districts and States.	Square Miles.
1	Bengal	*Estimate.*	48,358,134	56	246,499
2	North-Western Provinces .	1865 ...	30,086,098	36	83,687
3	Madras	1867 ..	26,539,052	20	140,726
4	Punjab	1868 ...	17,611,498	32	101,829
5	Bombay and Sindh ...	*Estimate.*	13,038,609	19	131,293
6	Oudh ... ,,	1869 ...	11,232,368	12	24,160
7	Central Provinces ...	1866 ...	9,068,103	18	111,121
8	Mysore	*Estimate.*	4,006,340	8	28,449
9	British Burma ...	1869 ...	2,395,988	13	93,879
10	Berar	1867 ...	2,220,074	6	16,960
	Coorg	1869 ..	115,357	1	2,400
	Non-Feudatory India .	.....	164,671,621	221	980,908
	Feudatory India ...	*Estimate.*	48,000,000	153	596,790
	Total ...	.....	212,671,621	374	1,577,698

The density of the population of each is thus compared, in order, with that of other countries :—

India.	*Per Mile.*	*Europe and America.*	*Per Mile.*
Oudh, ...	474	*Belgium,*	430
N. W. Provinces, ...	361	*England and Wales,* ...	347
Bengal	198	*Netherlands,*	285
Madras, ...	188	*United Kingdom,* ...	253
Punjab, ...	173	*Ireland,*	181
Mysore, ...	145	*France and Prussia,* ...	177
Berar, ...	131	*Scotland,*	101
Bombay and Sindh, ...	99	*Portugal,*	99
Central Provinces, ...	79	*Greece,*	66
Coorg, ...	49	*United States,* ...	26
British Burma, ...	26	*Turkey,*	20
ALL INDIA, ...	135	*Russia,*	10
FEUDATORY INDIA, ...	80	*Brazil,*	2

Thus Oudh is more populous than Belgium. Portions of Oudh and the N. W. Provinces and Bengal have a population approaching 800 a mile, as in Lucknow, Benares and Hooghly. Even adding the wastes and frontier districts Bengal, Madras and the Punjab are more densely peopled than Ireland, France and Prussia. Weighing down Bombay with the sanitary deserts of Sindh its population is still almost as thick as that of Scotland. Even after the devastations of the Mahrattas the Central Provinces are more closely populated than Greece and so are the Feudatory States with their widespreading jungles and deserts. British Burma, being in the same agricultural

condition as the United States, has as many human beings to the mile and many more than Turkey. While all India boasts its 135 to the mile or nearly as many as Austria, Russia with its frozen wastes and desert steppes has only 10.

Omitting the large and wealthy Provinces of Bengal and Bombay, of which there is no detailed or reliable census, the following shows the very large proportion of agriculturists among the population. It is difficult to ascertain this accurately for the different enumerations do not clearly distinguish between the agricultural labourer and the ordinary porter. But in the rough the results are suggestive:—

	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Percentage of latter.
N. W Provinces	17,708,503	12,402,112	41·2
Madras	18,683,057	7,405,995	28·3
Punjab	9,403.819	8,190,127	46·5
Oudh	6,542,870	4,655,225	41·6
Central Provinces	4,879,431	4,225,080	46·4
British Burma	332,442	1,345,682	80·1
Mysore	1,610,791	2,395,549	38·6
Berar	1,369,576	861,989	38·6

In the circumstances of India it would be fair to say that the larger the non-agricultural population the more advanced the people. In this light Madras is farthest back and a small province like Berar is more progressive. We distrust the figures for Mysore and British Burma. Oudh and the North West Provinces resemble each other in this as in the most of their economic conditions, and they are ahead of the Central Provinces. The agricultural and economic condition of the villages is seen :—

	Acres per village.	Inhabitants per village.	Population per cultivated acre.	Acres per agricultural male adult.	Rate on the cultivated Acre. Rs
N. W. Provinces	594	334	1·24	4·04	1 10 9
Oudh ...	619	451	0·45	3·7	2 0 8
Central Provinces	1,566	234	0·57	10·0	0 6 6
Berar ...	1,917	391	1·45	10·4	0 14 5
Punjab ...	.....	.....	.....	4·	.....

Oudh and the North-Western Provinces agree as closely as Berar and the Central Provinces, except that the population in Oudh and Berar is denser in each case. The greater competition for land in Oudh, caused by this density, shews itself in the high rate of land revenue, which is Rs. 2-0-8 there while it is only Rs. 1-10-9 in the North-West, only 14 annas 5 pie in Berar so enriched by cotton and so low as 6½ annas in the Central Provinces.

The proportion of the sexes is the next point which attracts us, and here again we contrast the reliable results of Indian provinces with those of European countries. The proportion of females of all ages is:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Punjab	54·48	45·52	*Russian Caucasus*	52·3	47·7
N. W. Provinces	53·6	46·4	*Ionian Islands* ...	53.53	46·47
Oudh	51·8	48·2	*Belgium* ...	50·15	49·85
Berar	51·7	48·3	*England* ...	48·84	51·26
Central Provinces... ...	51·2	48·8	*Sweden* ...	48·50	51·44

Here the contrast is striking. The farther north we go, as to Sweden, the women exceed the men in number—the nearer to the equator, the men exceed the women. The results in each Indian Province are so closely similar, that only the same causes can account for them. These causes are believed to be the neglect or deliberate murder of female children, the heat of the climate and the difference in age between husband and wife.

Races and Creeds.

A very important political question is the proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and this we are able to fix with tolerable certainty everywhere except in Bombay and Bengal:—

	Mahomedans.	Hindoos & Budhists.	Percentage.	
			M.	H.
Punjab	9,337,685	7,292,667	53·02	41·28
N. W. Provinces ...	4,243,207	25,671,819	14·	84·
Madras	1,502,134	24,172,822	5·8	94·1
Oudh	1,195,817	10,002,731	10·7	88·
Central Provinces ..	237,962	6,930,163	2·6	95·
Mysore	182,654	3,793,793	4·5	95·4
Berar	154,951	1,856,963	6·9	90·
British Burma	40,952	1,603,523	2·4	97·4

The proportion of Mussulmans in Sindh is large, and also in Eastern Bengal where so many Hindoos were forcibly converted. But all over non-feudatory India the number does not exceed 25 millions, or one-seventh of the population.

The number of Aborigines and Outcastes is as follows:—

Madras	...	...	650,000
Central Provinces	...	...	1,995,663
N. W. Provinces	...	...	313,215
Punjab	..	...	972,833
Oudh	...	...	90,490
B. Burma	....	...	721,934
Mysore	...	...	745
Berar	...	...	464,438
Coorg	...	...	3,904
Bengal (say)	...	...	5,000,000
Bombay (say)	...	...	3,000,000
			12,213,222

The very partial and inaccurate census of Europeans in India taken in 1861 showed the number to be 125,945 including the Army. The following figures are from the latest provincial enumerations showing the number to be about 150,000. It is impossible to separate clearly between the pure European and the mixed, or East Indian, or Eurasian classes.

	Europeans and Americans.	*Mixed.*
The Army, officers and men ...	58,000	.....
Municipal Calcutta	12,000	11,036
Suburbs „	8,000	1,000
Bombay City	8,415	1,891
Madras „	3,000	14,000
N. W. Provinces	22.692	5,069
Punjab	17.938	1,032
Oudh	5,446	985
Central Provinces	5,409	757
British Burma	1,547	3.500
Mysore	4,132	2,863
Coorg	103	656
Berar	903	.....
Bengal and Bombay	.....	40,000
Total ...	147,585	82,789

The large number of settlers in Assam and Bengal are not entered because there are no data, and they are balanced by the figures which in the case of some provinces evidently include the military, who are thus entered twice.

It is difficult to discover the actual number of Asiatic Christians. No missionary census of the Protestants has been taken since 1862, but to that we have added one-third to represent the very considerable increase since that year. The accuracy of the Roman Catholic statistics, as given in the "Madras Catholic Directory" for 1869, is not guaranteed :—

Protestants		285,082
Roman Catholics		760,623
Syrians in Travancore and Cochin		116,483
Armenians, estimate		5,000
		1,167,188
Add Europeans		147,585
„ Mixed		82,789
Total Christians in India		...1,397,562

Native Protestant Christians in 1862.

	India and Ceylon in 1852.	India and Ceylon in 1862.	India, Ceylon and Burma in 1862.
Societies	22	31	31
Stations	313	371	386
Out-stations	unknown.	1,925	2,307
Foreign Missionaries	395	519	541
Native do.	48	140	186
Native Catechists	698	1,365	1,776
Native Churches	321	1,190	1,542
Communicants	18,410	31,249	49,688
Native Christians	112,491	153,816	213,182
Vernacular Day Schools	1,347	1,562	1,811
Scholars	47,504	44,612	48,390
Boys' Boarding Schools	93	101	108
Christian Boys	2,414	2,720	3.158
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	126	185	193
Scholars	14,562	23,377	23,963
Girls' Day Schools	347	371	373
Girls	11,519	15,899	16,862
Girls' Boarding Schools	102	114	117
Christian Girls	2,779	4,098	4,201
Translations of the Bible	Ten languages.	Twelve.	Fourteen.
Ditto New Testament	Five others.	Three others.	Five others.
Separate Books	...	...	Twenty books in seven others.
Scriptures circulated in ten years ..	unknown.	...	1,634,940
Christian Tracts, Books, &c.	unknown.	...	8,604,033
Mission Presses	25	...	25
Expenditure in ten years	£190,000	£285,000	£294,300
Local Contributions	£33,500	£45,325	£46,800
Native Contributions last three years ..	...	£13,000	About £18,000

Roman Catholic Christians in 1869.

Vicariate Apostolic.	Bishops.	Priests.	Population.	Schools.	Children attending Schools.	Under the Archbishop of Goa.	
						Priests.	Population.
Madras ...	1	19	36,426	46	2,200	16	5,570
Hyderabad	—	8	6,645	8	300	2	350
Vizagapatam	1	20	8,993	27	1,430	none	none
Pondicherry	1	70	116,598	82	2,817	5	2,314
Mysore	1	24	22,600	26	1,200	none	none
Coimbatore	1	20	18,000	20	500	none	none
Madura	1	53	144,500	16	2,000	13	25,000
Quilon	1	26	59,550	70	2,500	7	8,500
Verapoly	—	300	233,000	322	8,000	20	40,000
Mangalore	1	34	45,000	50	2,000	12	9,000
Bombay	1	46	20,360	26	1,731	45	30,000
Agra	1	31	14,300	10	750	none	none
Patna	1	22	8,000	8	300	none	none
Western Bengal ...	1	26	11,000	12	1,500	4	230
Central Bengal ..	—	5	1,191	7	211	none	none
Eastern Bengal ..	1	9	6,710	7	250	4	3,380
Ava and Pegu	1	21	7,750	19	1,000	none	none
Total	14	734	760,623	756	28,689	128	124,344

The following may be accepted as a near approximation to the strength of each creed among the 164½ millions who inhabit the non-feudatory portion of British India and Burma :—

Christians		
Asiatic	1,167,188	
European and mixed	230,374	1,397,562
Jews		10,000
Mussulmans...		25,000,000
Parsees		80,000
Non-Aryan aborigines and outcastes		12,250,000
Budhists and Jains		4,500,000
Sikhs		1,250,000
Hindoos		120,000,000

Population of Asia.

The following figures show the area and population of the principal States of Asia :—

States or Countries.	Square miles.	Population.	Population to s. mile.	Capitals.	Population of Capital.
Held by Europeans					
India	1,577,698	212,671,621	135	Calcutta ...	1,000,000
Ceylon	24,454	2,096,777	86	Colombo ..	45,000
Straits Settlements ..	1,095	282,831	260	Singapore ...	35,000
Labuan and Sarawak ..	55	10,000	180	Labuan ..	3,000
Victoria	29	125,504	4,327*	Hong-Kong ..	125,504
Mauritius	708	322,517	455	Port Louis ..	40,000
Turkistan and Siberia ..	5,788,700	24,000,000	4	Orenburg .. Tashkund ...	18,000
Netherlands India ...	445,411	17,952,803	40	Batavia ...	60,000
Philippines	52,647	2,679,500	50	Manila ..	15,000
Goa, Timor and Macao ..		1,288,483	..	Goa	10,000
Cochin China	25,000	3,000,000	120	Saigon & Cholon	100,000
Réunion	1,468	255,000	174	St. Denis ..	10,000
French India	191	229,000	1,200*	Pondichery ..	35,000
Held by Asiatics					
Afghanistan, Seistan & Balkh	400,000	4,000,000	10	Kabul ..	60,000
Beloochistan	160,000	500,000	3	Khelat ..	4,000
Burma	260,000	6,000,000	23	Mandalay ..	90,000
Siam	250,000	11,800,000	47	Bankok ..	400,000
Anam	140,000	6,000,000	47	Hue ..	100,000
China	1,297,999	367,632,907	283	Peking ..	1,250,000
Japan	156,604	35,000,000	229	Jeddo .. Miako ..	700,000 475,000
Persia	648,000	4,400,000	6	Tehran ..	85,000
Tibet	1,000,000	5,000,000	5	Lhasa ..	25,000
Eastern Turkistan ..	300,000	1,200,000	4	Kashgar ..	5,000
Arabia ..	1,200,000	8,000,000	7	Mecca ..	30,000
Turkey (in Asia) ...	550,000	16,000,000	29	Smyrna ...	150,000

* Chiefly in Towns.

England thus rules a population of 212½ millions in Asia, Russia of 24 millions, Holland of 18 millions, Spain of 2½ millions, Portugal of 1¼ millions, and France of 3½ millions. England directly rules, independently of the number whom she indirectly influences, nearly five times more of the population of Asia than the other five Powers of Europe together.

INDIA
Illustrating the progress of the
Railway Organization to
1870
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN

CHAPTER II.

THE SURVEYS.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey.

THE Great Trigonometrical Survey of India began at Cape Comorin in the year 1800. Its originator was Colonel Lambton. His successors have been Sir George Everest and Sir Henry Waugh, and this Survey is now directly under Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Walker, F. R. S. as Superintendent, Colonel Thuillier, R. A., being the Surveyor General of India. The head-quarters of the Survey are at Mussourie and Dehra Doon. At least three-fourths of the whole Peninsula has now been surveyed. The Topographical Survey is as cheap as the Trigonometrical, being the basis of the others, is dear. It is conducted chiefly in the Feudatory States. The Revenue Survey began in 1822 and slowly progressed till 1830, at a rate which would have required 500 years for its completion over all India. It was revived after the first Punjab War in 1846. In the first 15 years from that time it surveyed 237,028 square miles at a cost of Rs. 22·9 per mile. It is calculated that the whole of the vast area of India, 1,577,698 square miles, will have been surveyed in one form or another at the end of fifteen years. But owing to the progress of science and the destruction of records and landmarks in the Mutiny, many portions will then have to be re-surveyed. The Indian triangulation is vastly more extensive than that of any European State, but fortunately it has for the most part been executed on a system which considerably facilitates the final reduction of the observations. Chains of triangles are carried along the principal meridians, and the course of the eastern and western frontier, and these are connected together by other chains, the northernmost of which follows the Himalayan frontier line, while the others are carried along certain parallels of latitude, at convenient intervals. Colonel Everest's Meridional Arc is naturally, from its central position and its intrinsic value, the axis of the system. Base-lines are measured at the extremities of the longitudinal chains, and at the points where the chains cross Colonel Everest's Arc. Thus the triangulation is divisible into large quadrilateral figures, with a base-line at each corner, and somewhat resembling gridirons, with their outer-framework and intermediate bars; and this arrangement offers certain advantages in the reduction of the observations which are not met with in a network of triangulation, at the

points of junction between the several sections of the operations are reduced to a minimum. At each junction there are necessarily two or more values of the lengths, azimuths and co-ordinates of the sides common to two or more chains of triangles, in consequence of the errors generated in the course of the operations. The problem to be solved is to harmonize these values by the application of certain corrections to every measured angle and base line, having due regard to the respective weights of the observations and to certain essential theoretical considerations as well as to the imperative necessity of restricting the calculations within manageable limits. With every assistance that could be derived from the published accounts of the best geodetic operations in Europe, and from Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, it has been a matter of no small difficulty to elaborate a system of reduction which would satisfy modern theoretical requirements, and yet be susceptible of practical manipulation, when applied to the very extensive operations of the Indian triangulation. This has at last been accomplished. The great quadrilateral figure which connects Dehra Doon with Kurachee, and comprises 4 base-lines and about 2,500 angles appertaining to 8 chains of triangles, is now under treatment. The area covered by the figure is nearly 300,000 square miles.

The operations of Colonel Walker's Department were long restricted to geodetic investigations, and to the execution of triangulation as a basis for the Topographical and Fiscal Surveys. But the Topography of the Himalayas has, from the time when these mountains were first fairly accessible to Europeans, been allotted to the Trigonometrical Survey, and of late years other topographical labours have been undertaken by it. Of these surveys the most important hitherto has been the one of Kashmere, Ladak and Tibet, executed under the superintendence of Major Montgomerie. The interest which was felt in those regions on the annexation of the Punjab, led—though they belong to a Native Prince, who is a feudatory of the British Government—to their survey being completed, before other portions of the Himalayas, which had long been subject to the British Government, were undertaken. On the completion of that Survey Major Montgomerie's party was transferred to the British states of Kumaon and Gurhwal, in which it has now been operating for about four years, executing a topographical survey on the scale of 1 inch to the mile, or four times that of the survey of Kashmere and Ladak.

The work executed by the nine Trigonometrical and Topo-

graphical parties in the year ending September 1869 was as follows. The measurement of a base-line in the neighbourhood of Cape Comorin. The measurement of 7 azimuths of verification. Principal triangulation with the Great Theodolites; 72 triangles, the average errors of which amounted to 0·47; they cover an area of 6,508 square miles, and would, if united, form a chain of triangles 320 miles in length. Secondary triangulation with theodolites of various sizes; 6,615 square miles, defining the positions of 1,939 points, of 632 of which the heights were also determined. Topographical surveying, on the scale of 12 inches to the mile, 13,173 acres; on that of 2 inches to the mile, 2,334 square miles; and on that of 1 inch to the mile, 1,338 square miles. Boundary surveys and check lines, 914 linear miles. The first Trigonometrical party, in charge of the Brahmaputra Series, operated along the meridian of 90°, through the District of Fureedpore, crossing the Ganges a little below its junction with Jamoona Branch of the Brahmaputra, and then advancing along both banks of the Jamoona through the Districts of Dacca and Pubna. The second party, in charge of the Eastern Frontier Series, carried the chain of triangles which was commenced in 1861-62 near the western extremity of the Assam valley, across the range of mountains between Burma and the Bay of Bengal, the operations of the season closing in the vicinity of the town of Prome. The 3rd party dealt with the Beder Longitudinal Series, parallel 18°. This chain of triangles is a portion of the longitudinal chain which, when completed, will extend from Vizagapatam, on the east coast of the Peninsula, to Bombay, on the west coast. The portion west of the Great Arc (meridian 78°) has long since been completed. During the last field season the party finished the portion between the triangles of the Arc—in the vicinity of the Beder Base-line—and the Jubbulpore Series, meridian 82°. The district lies wholly in the territories of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The 4th party was engaged in the Longitudinal Series, west of Calcutta. The whole of the triangulation between the meridian of Colonel Everest's Arc (78°) and that of Calcutta (88½°), from the Himalayas southwards down to the Beder Longitudinal Series, is dependent on the Calcutta Longitudinal Series for its initial elements. The re-measurement of the angles of this series was completed. The 5th and 6th party was employed in the measurement of a base line near Cape Comorin. So far as the Cape Base has yet been reduced, with an approximately corrected value of the factor, the results indicate a very high order of accuracy in the performances of the apparatus at this

base; the maximum difference between any two of the four measurements of the central section—the length of which is 8,915 feet—being ·077 of an inch, or 0·72 millionths of the length, and the theoretical probable error of a *single* measurement being ± 0·20 millionths. The 7th party was engaged in a topographical survey of Kumaon and British Gurwhal; and the 8th and 9th in Kattywar.

The Trans-Himalayan Explorations, under Major Montgomerie's directions, were extended during the year somewhat further into the vast *terra incognita* which lies beyond the eastern watershed of the upper Indus. One of the Pundits carried a route-survey from Dunkhar, in British Spiti, across the upper part of Chumurti, to the south-east corner of Ladak, and thence by a new route to Rudok—the capital of the north-west part of Tibet—which had never before been seen by a Surveyor. He found the town to be about nine miles from the Pangong Lake, a small portion of which was actually visible from it. From Rudok the Pundit advanced nearly due east, over an elevated plateau averaging more than 15,000 feet above the sea. From commanding points this plateau appeared to be of dazzling white, extending as far as the Pundit could see, and confirming what he heard as to its great extent. The whiteness appeared to be due to some salt mixed with the soil. The plateau lies to the north of the great Aling-Kangri group of snowy peaks which was discovered during 1867; from all accounts it must extend very far to the east, either joining or running parallel with the great desert of Gobi; its general position is indicated under the name of the "Aksai-Chin or white desert," in Colonel Walker's map of Turkistan. The routes in this portion are 630 miles in length, of which 500 miles passes over entirely new ground, the only point on it which had previously been visited being Thok-Jalung. The remaining portion of the route is also in a great measure new, but it had been touched upon previously in several places. The greater portion of the country thus traversed lies beyond the watershed of the Indus, and drains entirely to the eastward into inland lakes. These new routes will roughly account for the geography of an area of about 16,000 square miles; they are checked by latitude observations taken at 37 different places. The general height of the country is very great and has been determined by boiling-point observations at 49 different places. These explanations fully confirm the oral information collected during the previous expeditions; the route between Thok-Jalung and Rudok agrees very fairly with that first given; the number of gold, salt and

borax fields, seen and heard of, is quite as great as was anticipated, and the amount of mineral wealth seems to be very great. The sources of the eastern or main branch of the Indus have been satisfactorily traced to the back of the Kailas Parbut, and a very high range to the north-east of that peak. The routes were continued to the east, not going over much new ground, but giving bearings to some high peaks, north and south of the great road to Lhasa; these will prove useful additions to the geography of the country in that direction. Another explorer was employed to the eastward, who has made a route survey 1,190 miles in length, with 29 latitudes and 12 determinations of heights,—fewer than usual of the latter, owing to breakage of thermometers. Of this work a small portion is entirely new, going behind or north of Mount Everest. Further advance in that direction was unfortunately prevented by the jealousy of the Tibetan officials, but the route, as far as it goes, is valuable, as it gives us a little additional information as to the Himalayan watershed, which has invariably been found to lie at a very considerable distance to the north of the great Himalayan peaks which, from the side of Hindustan, seem to form the watershed. This peculiarity has been further confirmed by the routes of a Zaskari who accompanied the third Pundit for some distance, but made his way back by a different route, having been turned out of Tibet by the Lhasa authorities, as a suspicious character. This man crossed from the Tadum monastery over the Himalayas to Muktinath. The greater part of the 1,190 miles of routes will be valuable in still further elucidating the geography of the eastern Himalayas, when combined with the information collected during previous explorations. In many parts the routes traverse country that is almost new, though some places in it have been indicated on maps from information of all kinds but without any regular connection. To the north-west of India, a Mahomedan gentleman was employed in exploring the countries north of the Hindoo Koosh, and of the Mustagh and Karakoram ranges; he has however only just returned, and as yet his work has not been thoroughly examined. He succeeded in making his way from Cabul into Badakshan, and thence ascending through the upper valley of the Oxus he reached the Sirikul (or Victoria) lake of Lieutenant Wood; skirting the southern end of the Pamir Steppe he passed from the Sirikul lake down to Tash Kurgan, and thence over the mountains by a nearly direct route to Kashgar, the capital of Eastern Turkistan (or Little Bokhara.) From Kashgar his route was carried on to Yarkand and thence to the vicinity of the Karakoram Pass. The most interesting

part of the route will no doubt be that between the Sirikul Lake and Kashgar.

Astronomical.—The chain of triangles on the meridian, of 75°, which is now very nearly completed, will extend from the southern slopes of the Himalayas, in latitude 33°, to the vicinity of Mangalore, latitude 13°. In this and previous years, latitude observations have been taken at 11 stations, at about 1° apart meridionally, completing the observations of this nature over the northern half of the chain of triangles. So far, the ground passed over has been for the most part a very level plain, with few hills or other local irregularities of the earth's surface, and these of but small magnitude. Judging from outward appearances only, there is no such favourable belt of country in all India for astronomical observations, in its freedom from any influences which might tend to deflect the plumb-line; for, though great deflections have been found on level plains, as at Moscow, such ground must on the whole be considered more favorable than a hill region. Lieutenant Heaviside was able to take complete sets of observations to 36 pairs of north and south stars,—of the Greenwich seven year catalogue—each star being observed on the meridian on six nights, with astronomical circle No. 2.

Levelling.—Since the completion of the main line of Spirit Levels which was carried, from the datum of the mean sea level of Kurachee harbour, through Sind, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, down to Calcutta, branch lines of level have been carried from the main line for the purpose of connecting the various detached groups of levels which have been executed for irrigation and other public works, and reducing them to a common datum; also for the purpose of correcting the trigonometrical determinations of the heights of some of the stations of this Survey, which had been made under very unfavorable circumstances, and were not as reliable as is to be desired. During the year Mr. Lane carried a line of levels from the vicinity of Bareilly through Shahjehanpore, Seetapore and Lucknow, to Cawnpore, and from Lucknow eastward beyond Fyzabad. These operations are a continuation of the line which was commenced the previous year at a bench-mark of the main line at Meerut, and carried through Moradabad to Bareilly, and which has now been connected with the main line at Cawnpore. The height, above mean sea level, of the bench-mark at Cawnpore, as brought down directly from Meerut by the main line, is 407·75 feet; as deduced by the circuitous branch line it is 407·11

feet. Thus the two determinations differ by 0·64 feet, but this cannot be considered a material discrepancy, for the two lines are of the respective lengths of 290 and 330 miles, and thus form a circuit of 620 miles.

Pendulum and Magnetic Observations were completed at no less than 6 stations, viz., at the two extremities of the Bangalore Base line, at Pachapolliam, Mallapatti, Kudankolam, and Punnæ, all stations on the southern section of Colonel Everest's arc. The whole of the pendulum observations of the Arc have now been completed, but before the apparatus is returned to the Royal Society, it is desirable that observations should be taken on the highest accessible table lands of the Himalayas, as well as at various points on the coast line, and at the Calcutta and Madras Observatories. Magnetic observations were continued.

The Topographical Survey.

The object of the Topographical Survey operations is to obtain fairly reliable maps on one inch to the mile, and at a small cost, of wild and unremunerative districts both non-feudatory and in Native States, for purposes of administration, civil and military; and to obtain geographical information on a reliable basis, for the sheets of the Great Indian Atlas, of vast tracts of country which, under any more expensive and elaborate system, would take upwards of a century to complete. The system of survey is most effective, rapid and certainly the cheapest which could be adopted for similar operations in unhealthy and rough ground. It is based on a network of secondary triangulation conducted with the larger class of Vernier Theodolites, closely connected with, and verified by, the Great Triangulation of India. The detail work, or topography, is filled in by means of the plane table, checked by routes or traversing between the stations fixed by triangulation wherever the nature of the ground will admit of such test, or else examined by a competent officer in the field, by intersections to surrounding objects from the points of triangulation. There were seven Topographical Survey Parties in the year ending September 1869, immediately under the Surveyor General. Three were engaged in the Central India and Rajpootana Native States, two in the Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency of the Madras Presidency; and two in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Of nearly all the ground allotted to the survey parties no reliable maps exist. Some of the tracts are even unexplored and have rarely been visited

by Europeans. The area produced will be of great value in representing many parts of India which have hitherto defied all attempts at conjectural geography.

The aggregate area of final survey completed during the season of 1868-69 by the seven parties is 16,801 square miles, of which 13,840 square miles is rendered on the scale of one inch to the mile, and 2,961 square miles (Khasia Hills) on the smaller, or half inch to the mile scale. The triangulation in advance of the details, as a basis for future plane tabling, has been extended and is now computed out over an area of no less than 15,592 square miles. Observations were taken at 390 stations by which the positions of 1478 points were trigonometrically determined, with 1224 determinations of heights. The entire cost of the season's operations amounts to Rs. 3,68,608. The average cost of the final topography completed, including the cost of the triangulation, is Rs. 21-15 or £2-4 per square mile. The Revenue or Fiscal Surveys are also directly under the Surveyor General. Combined, the two branches aggregate a total area of 36,170 square miles of four inches and one inch survey respectively, at a cost of Rs. 12,58,922, yielding a mean average rate of Rs 3,413 per square mile. Placing these figures in juxtaposition with the areas previously reported, we obtain the following results as the total amount of survey executed topographically, since their commencement in the Nizam's territories, and for revenue purposes since 1841 :—

	Period over which the Survey extended.	Total area accomplished. Square Miles.	Total cost. Rupees.	Average rate of survey per square mile.
				Rs. A.
Topographical Surveys, as in general report for season 1866-67	1836 to 1867	1,60,026	27,81,462	
Topographical Surveys, as in Surveyor General's letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 5th February 1869, submitting general report for 1867-68	1867-68	20,201	3,64,211	
Topographical Surveys, season under review ..	1868-69	16,801	3,68,608	
Total of Topographical Surveys	1836 to 1869	1,97,028	35,14,281	17 13
Revenue Surveys as in general report of 1866-67	1846 to 1867	3,64,177	97,39,129	
Revenue Surveys	1867-68	16,616	8,84,928	
Ditto, season under review	1868-69	19,369	8,90,314	
Total of Revenue Surveys	1846 to 1869	4,00,162	115,14,371	28 12
Total of Topographical and Revenue Surveys up to	1869	5,97,190	150,28,652	25 2

In the last quarter of a century (without considering the old Hyderabad and Ganjam areas effected prior to 1844), the enormous area of nearly six hundred thousand square miles of country, much of which was of a difficult and unhealthy character, peculiarly hostile to European life, have been accomplished, all based on undeniable triangulation, and rendered in a proper state for incorporation in the general Atlas of India, at a cost of only Rs. 25-2 or £2 10s. 3d. per square mile. This does not include the Topographical Surveys conducted under the Trigonometrical Branch, either in the Himalayas or in the Bombay Presidency. This area is very nearly five times larger than that of the whole of the British Islands; more than two and a half times larger than that of France; upwards of five times the area of Prussia, more than double that of Austria, and three times that of Spain. This may fairly be said to be an achievement of no ordinary character, and of which those officers who have steadily assisted in the operations may well be proud. The survey of India is a national work worthy of comparison with similar undertakings in other European countries.

Chartography. The maps published in 1869 from the results of topographical and revenue surveys in progress, and omitting all small scale compilations, index maps and miscellaneous maps, represent an area of no less than 77,000 square miles. An engraving establishment was added to the department. The result already attained in the training of native agency is highly encouraging for the very short time spent on it. The transfer of this duty from England to the personal supervision of the Survey Department in India, is already proved to be most satisfactory, both in speed and economy. The question of the removal of a portion, or of the whole, of the Surveyor General's offices to a better climate having been under discussion with the Government, a Committee is now sitting to enquire into the whole subject. The Photographic and Photozincographic Branch, recently formed, made great and most satisfactory progress as regards the general style and execution of the photozincographed maps. The advantages secured to the public service by the immediate publication and dissemination of the original scale sheets of the topographical surveys of the Native and British States, which never before saw the light or were turned to any practical use, can scarcely be over-rated.

The number of maps issued to officials and the public was 21,048 valued at Rs. 39,052, besides several thousands of impressions of maps, sketches, diagrams and plans from the photozincographic and lithographic press branches, on special requisi-

tions from local Governments and various public offices. The sum actually realized by sales was Rs. 6,047.

The Revenue Survey.

Seventeen parties in 1868-69 surveyed 19,369 square miles at a total cost of Rs. 8,90,314. Of these 4 were in the Central Provinces, 1 in Oudh, 2 in the North-Western Provinces, 1 in the Punjab, 1 in Sindh, 6 in Bengal or the Lower Provinces, 1 in Burma and 1 in the cantonments of the Punjab. Omitting the last, the average cost of the surveys was Rs. 45-3-10 per square mile.

In UPPER INDIA ten of the seventeen parties were engaged. The surveys of the following districts were completed :—

Districts.	When commenced.	When finished.	Area in		Rate per Square Mile.
			Acres.	Square Miles.	Rs. A. P.
Seonee	1865-66	1868-69	2,518,968	3,936	51 4 5
Kheree	1865-66	1868-69	1,914,913	2,992	53 10 5
Thurr and Parkur ...	1862-63	1868-69	8,146,310	12,729	8 3 6
Huzarah	1865-66	1868-69	2,086,170	3,260	68 9 0

Seonee.—Colonel Gastrell, the Superintendent, draws attention to the discrepancies between the results of the non-professional and that of the professional survey. The former shows a defect of 7 per cent. or 273 square miles. Supposing this area to be worth only one anna per annum of rent per British acre, and this appears no high assumption, the yearly rental would be Rs. 10,939. This represents the annual loss to Government until a new settlement be made, or, for a thirty years' settlement, as Rs. 3,28,170. Colonel Gastrell suggests the transfer of the Khusreh, or Field Survey, to the superintendence of the Professional Branch entirely, so as to ensure fairly accurate and reliable results at every step of the work.

Kheree is the extreme district of Oudh at the foot of the hills on the Nepaul border. The Tharoos or inhabitants of the forests are a most peculiar race. Their true origin has never yet been traced, though many different opinions are held regarding it, but it is generally believed to be Aryan. They, being a wild, uncultivated, and extremely superstitious race, naturally assign to themselves a mythological beginning. The Tharoo villages are divided into certain circuits, marked off by the Bhurra of

Bheonhar, a self-created superior, whom these people believe to be inspired by Bhowanee, and to whom they submit in every occurrence of their domestic lives. A Bhurra is indispensable at every birth, marriage and death, directs all religious ceremonies, and has supreme influence in the circuit to which he belongs. He has, however, to prove his inspiration before the assembled villagers by one of two methods, either by drawing seven times the flame from a lighted to an unlighted wick without bringing the two in contact, or by calling upon Bhowanee, who is supposed to descend upon him, when the Bhurra begins to dance and jump about violently, and convinces the assembled crowds of his superhuman powers by his movements and gesticulations. Among the peculiarities of the Tharoos may be noted that the bodies of those that die in advanced years are burned, but those of the young are buried; also, that though their widows are allowed to re-remarry, a man may not marry the widow of his younger brother. The Tharoos are very honest and industrious, good cultivators and keen sportsmen. Being the only race who are physically capable of existing in the forests all the year round, it has been a great mistake to allow them to migrate to Nepal, where the more favourable terms of the assessment have drawn them away in such numbers, that there are now comparatively few left in the Khyreegurh District. It is remarkable that these denizens of the forests no sooner leave their own malarious localities than they become fever-stricken. A large annual fair is held at a tomb built over the remains of Saadut Ullee who was a Lieutenant of Syud Mussood, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces that came down from Guznee in 1015 A. D. to plunder Hindustan. About a quarter of a mile from it stands the ruins of the old Fort of Khyreegurh which was built in the reign of Ullaooddeen, Emperor of Delhi, to protect the country round about from the raids of the hill tribes of Nepal and Ghurwal. In those far-back times the northern parts of the Khyreegurh District bear evidence of having been fairly populated, and the inhabitants well-to-do, for in sinking new wells old ones have been discovered of substantial masonry, and some of them, as in the villages of Seedhowna and Bunbeerpoor and others in the Nepal territory, have been restored to us.

When surveying *Hazara* Colonel Johnstone mapped 2,370 square miles of independent territory in Ullahee, Kohistan and Chilas. He ascertained, without a doubt, a grave error in the course of the Indus, as shown in the published maps. From Astoor to the Black Mountain it is made to flow many miles too far south. A high range of snowy mountains runs nearly east

and west in about latitude 35° 10′ N., the principal peaks of which have been fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The Indus is represented as flowing to the south of this range, whereas it is actually to the north. The result of this is that Chilas, Kohistan, and Ullahee have been contracted into small territories to get them into the space left on this side of the river.

Thurr and Parkur, in Sindh, is a sandy desert. Operations extended over the plains of Omerkote and the adjoining desert Talookas, Deepla, Mittee, and Nuggur of the Thurr and Parkur Political Superintendency of the Hyderabad Collectorate; and the District of Shahbunder of the Kurrachee Collectorate. The desert talookas of Omerkote consist of a narrow strip of sand hills and waste lying north of the Runn of Kutch, and stretching about 130 miles from District Mahomed Khan's Tanda on the west, to the Jodhpore frontier on the east. This sandy desert embraces an area of 4,203·99 square miles, surveyed topographically on the scale of one inch to the mile. The climate is a very pleasant one in the cold weather, not unlike that of the adjoining districts of Mahomed Khan's Tanda and Halla. The cold, however, increases perceptibly as one approaches the sand hills, which form the desert portion of the Talooka. In the hot season the heat and glare are intense. It has, however, the reputation of being a healthy district. The principal town is Omerkote, situated between the desert and the plains. It has long been the acknowledged capital of this part of the country, and with its mud fort was considered the key to the desert commanding the high road between Marwar and Sindh. The town has rather an imposing appearance, when approached from the south, where the road runs through a deep valley facing the ridge on which the town is situated. The only other large place is Mubbesur, similarly situated between the desert and the plains, but considerably to the south of Omerkote. Between this place and Omerkote a considerable traffic is carried on in bullock carts, along a road skirting the sand hills. In all other parts camels are used. The majority of the inhabitants are Mussalmans.

All that now remains for survey in Sindh is District Shahbunder all will be completed in 1870-71. The Survey of Sindh began in 1855-56.

LOWER PROVINCES.—The results of the season 1868-69 give an area of 4,953 square miles, surveyed in Kamroop, Lukimpore and Seebsaugor of Assam, and in Goalpara, Cooch Behar, Lohardugga and Hazareebagh. Surveys have

also been made of the Ganges River, of Punchannogram and of the Cantonment of Dum-Dum. Of the above, the survey of District Kamroop of Assam, of the Eastern Dooars of District Goalpara, and of Sub-division Palamow of District Lohardugga in Chota-Nagpore were completed :—

Districts.	Commenced.	Finished.	Area in		Rate per Square Mile.
			Acres.	Square Miles.	
	Season.	Season.			Rs. As. P.
Kamroop ...	1865-66	1868-69.	23,23,786	3,631	59 1 4
East Dooars of District Goalpara ...	1867-68	1868-69.	10,10,251	1,579	51 12 9
Sub-Division Palamow, District Lohardugga ..	1863-64	1868-69.	27,33,061	4,270	60 5 8

The State of *Cooch Behar*, which we administer during the chief's minority, is bounded on the north and west by the new district of Julpigoree; on the south by Rungpore; and on the east by the unsurveyed portion of the district as far as the Juldoka and Toorsa Rivers. The extreme length east and west is forty miles, and the extreme breadth north and south is thirty-six miles, and the area is 386,123·40 acres, or 603·31 square miles. The forests described by Dr. Buchanan in 1890, have been entirely cleared and cultivated. The principal rivers are the Teesta, Juldoka and Toorsa. All these rivers have changed their courses since the surveys of the last century by Major Rennell. After leaving the hills they flow with strong currents in a light sandy soil, and constantly form new channels. The country is intersected with numerous old beds of rivers, in some places obliterated by cultivation, in others formed into *jheels*. The ruins of Komatapore, the old fortified capital of Cooch-Behar, are situated on both banks of the Singeema-ree River. The city is surrounded on three sides by high embankments, 30 to 50 feet high, and 120 feet at the base: there was probably a parapet on the summit of the rampart from the number of scattered bricks lying close by. The inner ditch is completely filled up, as cultivation increased; the outer ditch is 264 feet wide, and is still deep at the Bagdooar gate. From

the north-west corner, another high embankment is continued four miles westward, and terminates at the village of Gurkola. On the east the city was defended by the Durlah River, now an old bed. The length east and west is eight miles and the breadth north and south is four miles. There are two gates on the north called Hokodooar and Jaidooar, two on the west called Somsur and Bagdooar, and one on the south called Sildooar. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 3,64,568. Nearly two-thirds are farmed by the Rajah's officers and relatives. Between the recorded landholder on the rent roll, and the actual cultivator, there are several middlemen, whose exactions leave the jote ryots or cultivators barely sufficient to support themselves. The settlement now in progress will greatly improve their condition. The cultivator is allowed five-tenths of the crop, three-tenths go to the jotedar or landholder, with whom the settlement is made, and the remaining two-tenths to the State. The Rajah, when he comes of age, is not likely to confirm so liberal a settlement. The administration of Cooch-Behar by British Officers has proved a benefit, and will be advantageous to the welfare of the people for the remaining fifteen years of his minority.

Burma.—The party which had completed the survey of the Cachar district was transferred to the survey of district Ramree or Kyouk Phyoo and to fill up the gap between Mr. O'Donel's former survey of Akyab and Captain Fitzroy's Topographical survey of Pegu, estimated at 6,000 square miles. Circles, as described in a memorandum drawn up by Sir A. Phayre, "are in the language of the country called Taik or Kyoon. Their area is various, from five to twenty or thirty square miles," they may be called Revenue and Police divisions. There was no demarcation in the field to guide the surveyors, except in the open cultivated parts, where the boundaries of circles are known by a low ridge of earth called *Nekkra*, corresponding to the *Ile* of Bengal. Townships are of various areas, frequently containing 10, 15, or more circles, and from 500 to 1000 or more square miles. These divisions are for Judicial, Police and Revenue objects. Village tracts are generally small in area, and may be compared with the Parishes in England. Kweng or Pyeen is entirely a Revenue division of land, for convenience of assessment. It is the ultimate division on which a specific rate of land tax is placed. The area seldom exceeds 1000 acres, and sometimes is as small as 10 or 20 acres. Hitherto, the Kweng or Pyeen has only been laid down by the Native Surveyors in their detailed surveys, and under the immediate eye of the Set-

tlement Officer. The tract surveyed consists mostly of jungle and hills, interspersed here and there with cultivation, but the whole surveyed and mapped on the full village scale of four inches to the mile. Out of an area of 442·96 square miles the cultivation amounts to only 62·9 square miles, or 1-7th the area surveyed. As regards the character of survey, Sir A. Phayre, in a Memorandum dated 16th July 1869, records his opinion that "the Land Revenue system of British Burma being still in some parts in annual assessment, and in none for longer than ten years, does not seem at present to require a minute Revenue Survey, such as has been given to the North-Western Provinces. The operations are to embrace a Revenue or Mouzahwar Survey of the open cultivated and culturable tracts, on the 4-inch scale, leaving the hilly and forest tracts to be surveyed topographically on the 1-inch scale. Many wells of Petroleum or earth-oil are to be met with in the portion surveyed this season. They are generally situated near the bases of low hills, and are of various depths. The deepest is said to be about fifty feet, having about six feet diameter at the mouth. The sides of this well have been ingeniously boarded by the natives, having diagonal cross bars, which not only secure the structure but serve as a ladder. There is no sort of machinery used to get up the oil. A young lad is first sent down, a man on the cross bars lets down to him earthen pots in succession, into which the contents of the well are filled, and then the pot is drawn up. The whole of the contents of the pot, as drawn up, is not oil, which is of a light bluish colour and floats upon water, there is sediment that might have been scooped up from the bottom. This takes place twice a day, and the yield is from four to six gallons per day. The oil sells in the bazaar at a Rupee per gallon. The deepest of the wells in the island of Ramree is situated in the Laytoung Circle, and is said to have been productive for a great number of years. Natives have been known to dig wells of short depths for temporary purposes, after which the wells are abandoned and soon choke up from the falling in of the earth. There is a fish found in these waters called "Luckwa," the oil extracted from the liver of which is said to have the same properties as cod liver oil. The island lying about two and half miles to the westward of old Kyouk-Phyoo, and which was surveyed this season, is called on old marine charts "Saddle Island" from its shape. When Kyouk-Phyoo was a military station, some of the officers (it is said) let loose thereon a pair of goats; these have increased to such an extent, that the island

now abounds with wild goats, and hence it is now called by the natives "Chy-Kyoon." or "Goat Island." There is another island lying about five miles to the north of the station of Kyouk-Phyoo called "Pagoda rock" and by the natives "Kyouk-Kyoon." It is a barren rock, but here are produced the edible birds' nests so highly prized by the Chinese. Oysters can likewise be had here, but of a much larger size than is seen in India. This island has been rented to a Mugh for Rs. 50 per year, and he makes his profit from the sale of the produce, by retailing the edible birds' nests for their weight in silver.

The Geological Survey.

This Survey was begun in 1856. It follows the ordinary surveys, already described, and its officers are very much engaged in reporting on special tracts of country in which coal has been or is likely to be discovered.

In the year 1869, to which the last Report refers, Dr. Oldham, the Superintendent, examined the districts of Cachar and Sylhet which were affected by a serious earthquake on 10th January. He prepared as perfect a catalogue as possible of Indian earthquakes. In November Dr. Oldham proceeded to the Central Provinces to control the operations there in progress for the exploration of the coal in Chanda and Berar. The result was satisfactory. One of the great sources of doubt as to the extent of the coal deposits arose from the widely established fact, that the beds in the group of rocks in which the coal here occurs (known to Indian Geologists as the Barakur group) had invariably a tendency to exhibit very great variation both in thickness and quality within short distances. They are often of great thickness locally, but thin out and nearly disappear within short distances: this variation also being not only in the thickness, but also in the quality of the beds, so that what shows as a bed of good coal in one place may, within a few yards or a few hundred yards, pass into a shale without coal or even into a sandstone. It was, therefore, important to test this, and the first new boring which was fixed on was put down near the village of Telwasa, some ten miles to the north of where the coal had been found in the river. No coal was visible, nor had any been ever known to be there; but the position in which it ought to be found, if the beds continued, was well marked. After some delays the rods were put down here, and passing through the beds of sandstone seen on the surface, they entered a group of beds of coal and shale, in the proper position exactly as anticipated. Up to the close of the year 19 feet of this coal,

with a few shale partings, had been cut into and the beds still continued. Forty-one feet, seven inches, of coal were cut altogether here, in a total depth of 138 feet. The results, so far as the explorations have been carried, point to the *general* continuity of the coals on a fixed horizon in the lower sandstone. As soon as the Chanda district is examined, the investigations of the Geological Survey may be continued down the valley of the Godavery, at detached points where the existence of small basins of the coal measure rocks, in which coal may exist in good workable quantity, is known. Such a basin occurs about 15 miles north of Dumagudiam, from which, at the place indicated by Mr. W. Blanford in 1866 near the junction of the Tal river, in the left bank close to the village of Lingala, a considerable quantity of coal was raised in 1868 from the bed of the river.

Northern India.—The boring for water at Umballa proved successful. Mr. Medlicott was engaged in the examination of the very important geological questions of the extent and stratigraphical relations of the several series of sandstones, &c., associated with the coal in Bengal as compared with those in Central India. In pursuance of this object, he traversed the entire country between Hazareebagh and Palamow on the east and Jubbulpore, on the west; and thence went southwards to Nagpore and Chanda. The entire group of the formations or series which in the east gives five well-marked subdivisions (Talchir, Barakur, Ironstone shales, Ranigunj, and Panchet) becomes at a short distance to the west only a three-fold series of the Talchir, the Barakur, and the Panchet. Mr. Medlicott also brought forward additional proofs to show that, on the large scale, the present limits of these coal measure fields coincide approximately with the original limits of deposition and are not the result of faulting, or even mainly of denudation. Dr. Oldham, however, insists on more detailed observation before coming to definite conclusions. All these successive beds (possibly with the exception of the Talchirs) representing an enormous lapse of time, agree in one respect, that they seem to be purely fresh-water (fluviatile or fluvio-lacustrine) or estuarine deposits. The Ranigunj, the Jherria, the Bokaro, the Ramghur, and the Karunpura fields all belong to the drainage basin of the Damoodah river. Eetcoora and the Kurhurbari fields are in the basin of the Barakur, the largest affluent of the Damoodah, from which in the upper part of its course it is separated by the lofty ranges of Parasnath and the wide plateau of Hazaribagh. The Kasta deposits and the limited field near Dubrajpur and the

Deogur fields are in the valley of the Adjai, and limited to it, while the valley of the More, further to the north, has its small field near to Soory. In a wider view, all these rivers may be considered to have formed one general estuary at an early period. The Talchir field, near Cuttak, the detached areas of Talchir sandstones in the Sumbulpur country, and the Belaspur field, are limited to the Mahanuddy basin; the Palamow, the Singrowli, and South Rewah coals are all strictly confined to the Sone basin;—the Chanda field and the continuation of this field in detached areas down the Godavery valley, considerably below Dumagudiam, all are strictly confined to the basin of the Godavery and its affluents, while similarly the coal-fields of the Nerbudda valley are all limited to the drainage basin of that river. In other words, the great drainage basins of this country were on the large scale marked out, and existed (as drainage-basins) at the enormously distant period which marked the commencement of the deposition of the great plant-bearing series. At the commencement of the present season, Mr. Medlicott proceeded to the Nerbudda valley, to work out more closely than had before been practicable the coal-bearing rocks in that area. Mr. Wilson examined in the early part of the year a large portion of the Jhansi and Lullutpur districts, tracing out the remarkable quartz reefs that exist in such numbers and of such size in that area. In the beginning of the year Mr. Hacket traced out the boundary of the great Deccan trap area, from Neemuch across to the Beeas river, which line has since been embodied in the general map of the Vindhyan area accompanying the published report of Mr. F. Mallet. Mr. Ball carried out the examination of parts of the Singhbhum country, tracing out carefully the copper-bearing rocks and their limits. With Mr. Ormsby he revised, in order to bring up to the existing state of knowledge of Indian Geology, the maps of Bhagulpur and Beerbhum previous to final publication. Mr. Mallet was engaged in working out in detail, and with the advantage of new and better maps, the relations of the several groups of rocks which occur in the eastern portion of the Sone valley, and which there come between the Vindhyan formation and the gneissose rocks. Mr. W. Blanford rejoined the Geological Survey on his return from deputation as Naturalist and Geologist in connection with the Abyssinian Field Force. He took up the careful examination of the Chanda district.

In *Madras* the early part of 1869 was given by Mr. King and Mr. Foote to the completion of the geological area occupied by quartzites, slates, limestones, &c., which cover the larger portion

of the districts of Kuddapah and Kurnool, and which appear, geologically, to represent in the south the older portion of the great Vindhyan series. Mr. King completed a general report on the entire area containing many thousand square miles. Mr. Foote was directed to carry on the examination of the rocks, of the same mineral character, which appear under the great flows of the Deccan trap, and resting quite unconformably on the gneiss rocks in parts of the Raichoor Doab, the vicinity of Belgaum, and under parts of the ghats on the western coast. That they belong to the same general series as the rocks in Kuddapah and Kurnool there is no question. This will connect with the Madras area the work already done by Mr. C. Wilkinson some years since in Rutnagherry and Sawunt Warree. This work will give a second complete geological section across the Peninsula.

The *Bombay* party of the Survey continued the examination of Kutch. This was completed by Mr. Wynne who then proceeded to the Punjab to take up the detailed examination of that province. The Punjab offers to the Geologist many points of great interest, as well as promise of valuable mineral products.

In *Burma* Mr. W. Theobald completed the general examination of the Prome district up to the frontier of British Burma, so far as that lies to the east of the Irawadi. He subsequently took up the country lying to the west of the river in the same parallel, and the season of 1870 will see it completed. In this part of the district nummulitic rocks (limestones, &c.,) occur and form an interesting study. They may be found to contain petroleum, as they occasionally do elsewhere.

Publications.—The first part of the seventh volume of the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India* contains a full report on the area occupied in North-Western India by the great series of rocks, to which the name Vindhyan was first given by Dr. Oldham in 1856. Stretching along the northern escarpments of the Nerbudda valley, passing across the district of Jubbulpur, and forming the whole of the Rewah country north of the Sone, this great series extends in a continuous mass far into Bengal, where the picturesque cliffs of the Rhotasgurh hills form its steeply scarped limits on the left bank of the Sone. Returning towards the West by Sasseram, Chunar, Mirzapur, and a little south of Allahabad, the boundary thence stretches in a great sweeping bay or curve to the south by Kirwee, Bijawur, and crossing the Beas river, trends again north to Gwalior and Agra, and Futtipur Sikri, whence the line again trends to the south and extends to near Neemuch. The rocks belonging to this widely extended and important group constitute one of the

most remarkable and interesting series in all India. They become also still more important to the Indian Geologist when he finds representatives of the same great series covering immense areas in the Madras Presidency (Kuddapah, Kurnool, &c.), stretching northwards along the flanks of the Ghats, and up the Godavery country, until in Berar and the adjoining parts of the Nizam's dominions, and again in Bustar and Chutteesgurh, they constitute the rocky basis of very extended districts. They are divisible into several different groups characterized by peculiar lithological distinctions, and throughout the whole area described present a wonderful constancy of mineral composition. Mr. Fred. Mallet, who had himself examined much of the area in N. W. India occupied by these rocks, combined with his personal observations the labours of others, and wrote a connected history of the entire series in this part of the Memoirs. The small map, which accompanies his report represents an area quite as large as England and Wales, while all the lines of geological division and sub-division shown on it have been actually traced out by detailed examination. The previous part of the *Memoirs*, the last part of Volume VI., contained also a geological map of quite as extended an area, that is, geological maps and reports were published within twelve months, exhibiting the structure of a country larger in area than the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. Of the structure of this country nothing trustworthy was known previously to the commencement of the Geological Survey. The same part of Volume VII. contains coal statistics and a description of the area near Cherra Poonjee. The *Palæontologia Indica* is to be issued in large parts. The *Records* of the survey appeared every quarter.

The Museum.—More than 20,000 specimens passed through the Curator's and Assistant Curator's hands, and were entered and catalogued for reference during the year. But many of these had to be packed up again, there being no place to keep them. The noble collection of Meteorites maintained its excellence. During the twelve months there were additions of a good specimen of the Khetree fall (February 1867), and specimens of the Ornans fall (July 1868); of that which occurred at Sclavetie in Croatia (May 1868); and of the mass which fell at Krahenberg, near Zweibrucken (May 1869.)

Statistics of Coal.—Dr. Oldham shews the total annual outturn of good coal in India during the 11 years ending 1868—the quantity being given in Indian maunds. The table also shews the quantity raised in Bengal alone, as compared with the whole

of India, and the quantity imported into Calcutta for the series of years. The two latter columns taken together give the total quantity of coal required to meet the consumption of Calcutta and of places supplied from Bengal. This quantity, it will be seen, amounted in 1867 :—

to 1,29,93,912 Mds., or 476,841 Tons,
and in 1868 to 1,53,94,420 „ or 564,933 „

	Coal raised in all India.	Coal raised in Bengal.	Coal imported into Calcutta.	Total consumption for Bengal.
1858 ..	61,62,319	61,62,928	.. ...	.....
1859 ...	99,61,928	99,61,928	12,29,160	1,11,91,088
1860 ...	1,00,88,113	1,00,88,113	4,96,585	1,05,84,698
1861 ...	78,06,252	77,85,085	12,85,203	90,70,288
1862 ...	86,43,843	86,30,843	6,76,687	93,07,530
1863 ...	95,12,174	95,04,975	10,36,407	1,05,41,382
1864 ...	90,46,147	90,32,405	18,18,132	1,08,50,537
1865 ...	88,37,953	88,10,425	16,16,143	1,04,26,568
1866 ..	1,08,34,551	1,07,90,035	9,14,427	1,17,04,462
1867 ..	1,18,61,031	1,18,47,178	11,46,734	1,29,93,912
1868 ...	1,35,62,274	1,34,65,829	19,28,591	1,53,94,420

The amounts supplied for the use of the locomotive department alone on the East Indian Railway, independently of coal used for other purposes, were during the last eight years as follows :—

1861 ...	9,91,215	1865 ...	28,27,953
1862	12,29,709	1866 ...	50,79,612
1863 ...	18,37,717	1867 ...	50,60,206
1864 ...	26,96,442	1868 ...	58,40,759

Thus it appears that this one line of railway alone now requires, for its own consumption only, nearly one-half of the total quantity of coal raised in India. The vast extension of the demands for railway purposes will appear when we state that the total quantity of Indian coal used in the railways which are connected with Calcutta, was in 1867, 63,70,321 mds. and in 1868, 66,20,837 as compared with 9,91,215 mds. in 1861. This is independently of imported, or English coal, used for sundry purposes. If we take the total railway consumption for the only two years for which there are returns, we will find that the amount left for use in other ways in 1867 was only 50,51,618 and in 1868, 59,90,069. Another view of these numerical results will show the vast increase in the development of this important Raniganj field. In 1860, the total number of steam engines in use in this field was 28, with an aggregate horse-power of 490, while in 1868, we have a return of 61

engines with an aggregate of 867 horse-power. That is, the number of engines has more than doubled in eight years. It is not so satisfactory to see that the horse-power has not doubled, inasmuch as this indicates a more frequent use of small engines, and probably, therefore, of small workings or open quarries.

In 1668, the Bengal Coal Co. raised 61,39,105 maunds; Gobind Pundit, Sirsole, 24,28,428; the Beerbhoom Co., 13,62,635; the Equitable Coal Co., 11,60,292, and the East Indian Coal Co., 8,30,605, these five companies thus giving an out-turn of 1,19,21,065, out of a total of 1,34,50,829. In the Nerbudda valley, the coal at and near Lameta Ghat (although only offering prospect of a very limited and inferior supply has been worked very spiritedly by Mr. Walker, railway contractor, chiefly for local use, brick burning, &c. The coal in the Sher river, which is of the same geological age as that at Lameta, has also been worked by the same gentleman. At Mopani, it may be said that little coal has been raised, but active and efficient preparations have been made, so that, on the opening of the railway, the colliery will be able to turn out some thousands of tons per month. Near Chanda, (Googoos) south of Nagpore, coal has been raised from a pit sunk there, chiefly for trials. The use of Assam coal does not appear to have extended much. There seems to be still considerable difficulty, from the want of facilities of communication with the Burhampooter, in bringing this coal into general demand. A very considerable amount of coal has been raised from some of the beds of the Bokaro field, near Hazareebaugh, which has all been used in burning bricks and lime at Hazareebaugh and Gya.

Second Edition

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Imperial.

TWENTY-SIX Acts were passed in 1868-69 by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Of these, sixteen are local Acts, of which three —the Oudh Rent Act, the Oudh Taluqdars' Act and the Punjab Tenancy Act—are of such importance that they will be described with particularity. Only ten extend to the whole of British India, *viz.*, the Acts relating to Lock Hospitals, Exemption from Registration, Justices of the Peace, Divorce, Articles of War, Emigration, Criminal Procedure, Income Tax, Police Superannuation Funds and Customs Duties.

Act XVII. of 1868 *(An Act to appoint a Commission to enquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay.)*

Act XVIII. of 1868 *(An Act for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes).*

Act XIX. of 1868 *(An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh.)*

In August 1866 certain arrangements were sanctioned by the Government of India for the settlement of the questions which had long been pending regarding rights of occupancy in Oudh. Those arrangements involved the necessity of cancelling all orders, rules, and circulars which were in force in Oudh, recognizing a right of occupancy in non-proprietary cultivators and the revision of the rules regarding the hearing of suits in the Summary Courts. The Taluqdars of Oudh at the same time consented that certain privileges should be granted to certain classes of their tenants. Legislation was necessary to carry into effect the engagements thus entered into by the Government, and to confirm the concessions made by the Taluqdars. The opportunity was taken of placing on a better footing the whole of the law regarding the recovery of rent in Oudh. Much difficulty had been experienced in determining what laws were actually in force in respect of the jurisdiction of the Revenue Summary Courts, and there had consequently been a great want of uniformity in the procedure. This had been found to be a serious evil. The practice of the Summary Courts had been loose, uncertain and dilatory. Legislation was desirable for another reason. Although the Courts would probably have maintained the validity of the rights of occupancy and other privileges which the Taluqdars had consented to grant to certain classes of tenants on their estates, it was doubtful whether similar protection would be afforded to the same classes of tenants on estates not belonging to Taluqdars. The Act is divided into nine chapters. The second (sec. 5) thus declares what tenants shall have a right of occupancy. "Tenants who have lost all proprietary right, whether superior or subordinate, in the lands which they hold or cultivate, shall, so long as they pay the rent payable for the same according to the provisions of this Act, have a right of occupancy under the following rule :— Every such tenant, who, within thirty years next before the thirteenth day of February 1856, has been, either by himself, or by himself and some other person from whom he has inherited, in possession as proprietor in a village or estate, shall be deemed to possess a heritable but not a transferable right of

INDIA
Illustrating the progress of the
Geological Survey up to
1870.
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN

occupancy in the land which he cultivated or held in such village or estate on the twenty-fourth day of August 1866: Provided that such land has not come into his occupation, or the occupation of the person from whom he has inherited, for the first time since the said thirteenth day of February 1856: Provided also, that no such tenant shall have a right of occupancy in any village or estate in which he or any co sharer with him possesses any under-proprietary right. Nothing contained in the former part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing hereafter entered into between a landlord and tenant." Chapter II. provides compensation for illegally enforcing payment of rent, and treats of its abatement and remission where, for example, the area of the land has been diminished by diluvion. Section 21 provides for the relinquishment of his holding by a tenant, and sections 22 to 26 attempt to solve the problem of equitably providing compensation for tenants' improvements.

The third chapter relates to commutation and payment of rent in kind. Chapter IV. relates to the enhancement and fixing rates of rent, first, in the case of tenants with right of occupancy, and, secondly, in the case of tenants not having such right. In the latter case the rent will be such amount as may be agreed upon between him and the landlord, and in the absence of such agreement the amount payable in the preceding year. In the case of a tenant having a right of occupancy his rent cannot be enhanced except in pursuance of a decree made on some one of the following grounds:—1*st*—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village. In this case the Court will enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate. 2*nd*.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than 12½ per cent. below the rate of rent usually paid by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village. In this case the Court will enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding such rate less 12½ per cent. 3*rd*.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent. In this case the Court will decree rent for the land in excess, at rates to be fixed by the first or the second of the Rules contained in this section, as the case may be. Chapters V. and VI. contain the law relating to ejectment and distress.

Act XX. of 1868 (*An Act to give validity to the levy of certain Duties in Lucknow.*)

Act XXI. of 1868 (*An Act to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawáb of the Carnatic.*)

Act XXII. of 1868 (*An Act to bring the Mauza Kheriah, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the General Regulations.*)

Act XXIII. of 1868 (*An Act to give validity to certain Abkari Rules in British Burma.*)

Act XXIV. of 1868 (*An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Gurhwal.*)

Act XXV. of 1868 (*An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts in Coorg.*)

Act XXVI. of 1868 (*An Act to enable Municipalities to provide for Lock Hospitals.*)

The object of this Act is to enable Municipalities to contribute towards the expenses attending the introduction of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

Act XXVII. of 1868 (*An Act to exempt certain Instruments from the Indian Registration Act*, 1866.)

Act XXVIII. of 1868 (*An Act to define and amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Punjab.*)

The preliminary chapter, section 2, provides that nothing in the Act shall affect the operation of any agreement between a landlord and tenant, when such agreement is in writing or recorded in a regular settlement. Chapter II. —as to rights of occupancy—specifies (section 5) four classes of tenants who shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy :—1*st*.—Tenants who and whose ancestors for at least two generations have paid nothing in respect of their lands, except the land revenue and village cesses for the time being chargeable thereon : 2*nd*.—Tenants who have involuntarily parted with their proprietary rights in land otherwise than by forfeiture, but who continue to occupy such land from the time of such parting : 3*rd*.—Tenants representing persons who settled along with the founders as cultivators in the villages in which the lands occupied by such tenants are situate ; and 4th.—Tenants who are or have been jagirdars of the villages in which the land occupied by such tenants are situate, and who have continuously occupied such lands for not less than twenty years. Section 6 provides that a fifth class, *i. e.* tenants whose names appear in a settlement-record as having a right of occupancy in land which they, or the persons from whom they have immediately inherited, have continuously occupied from the entry of their names, or the names of such persons in the record, shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy, unless (*a*) within the thirty years next before instituting a suit relating to the right, other tenants of the same class in the same or in adjacent villages have ordinarily been ejected at the landlord's will, or unless (*b*) they have admitted before an officer making or revising a settlement, or authorized to attest the entries in the record, that they do not possess such right, and such admission has then been recorded. No tenant will acquire a right of occupancy by mere lapse of time, and no right of occupancy in the common lands belonging to a pattidari village community will be acquired under this chapter. CHAPTER III.—Of Rent. Section 10 provides, as regards enhancement, that no tenant shall, in the absence of an agreement or decree to the contrary, be held liable, in a suit for arrears of rent, to pay rent exceeding that payable by him for the previous agricultural year, unless a decree for enhancement has been made. The grounds on which the Court may decree enhancement resemble those contained in the Oudh Rent Act. The third ground, however, is that the rate of rent paid by the tenant, if he belongs to the first class, is more than 50 per cent. ; if he belongs to the second, third or fourth class, more than 30 per cent, and if he belongs to the fifth class, more than 15 per cent below the rate usually paid in the neighbourhood by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages. The provisions as to abatement in case of diminution of area or decrease of productive powers resemble those contained in the Oudh Act. With regard to remission of rent, if the tenant hold a lease for an unexpired term of five years or upwards, or have a right of occupancy in a revenue-paying estate, the Courts will allow no such remission, unless where a remission of revenue has been allowed in respect of the same estate. No commutation, whether of rent in kind into rent in money, or rent in money into rent in kind, will take place without the consent of both landlord and tenant. CHAPTER IV.—of Ejectment—provides that a decree ejecting a tenant with a right of occupancy may be made not only in cases where there is an unsatisfied decree against him for arrears of rent, but also when the landlord tenders him compensation not less than fifteen and not more than thirty times the amount of his net annual profits on an average of the previous three years. But this does not apply to a tenant belonging to any of the classes specified in section 5, or to a tenant when he or the person from whom he has inherited has continuously occupied such land for thirty years or upwards. Tenants without a right of occupancy may be ejected, 1st, if a decree has been obtained against them for arrears of rent or for ejectment, 2nd, by notice from the landlord. Such notice will only be given when the tenant is not holding under an unexpired lease, or an agreement or a decree. Chapter V. relates to Relinquishment, Leases and Underleases, Alienation and Succession. Every tenant

with a right of occupancy is declared to be entitled to let or under-let the land in his occupation. In the case of such tenants, section 32 saves agreements not to let or sub-let, and section 33 declares the liability towards the landlord of the incoming lessee or under-lessee. As to the right to alienate, section 34 provides that any tenant with a right of occupancy claimable under section 5 may alienate, with or without his landlord's consent, the landlord, however, having a right or pre-emption at the market-value. But other tenants will only be able to alienate with their landlord's previous consent. Following a recent ruling of the Chief Court of the Punjab, section 36 provides that a tenant's right of occupancy in land shall devolve on his male lineal descendants, and failing them, on his male collateral relatives descended from an ancestor who shall have occupied the land, such descendants and relatives being residents in the village in which the land is situate. Charter VI.—Compensation for Tenants' Improvements—corresponds generally with those contained in the Oudh Rent Act. Chapter VII.—Procedure. Suits respecting rights of occupancy, enhancement, abatement, ejectment and cessation of tenancy will be heard in the Civil Courts.

Act I. of 1869 *(An Act to define the rights of Taluqdárs and others in certain estates in Oudh, and to regulate the succession thereto.)*

The object of this Act is to give the force of law to the arrangements made with the Taluqdars of Oudh by the Government of Lord Canning. In respect of the more important principles involved, the provisions of the Act correspond with those of a Bill introduced, with a similar object, by Lord Canning shortly before he left India in 1862, but which was not afterwards proceeded with. Section 3 is intended to give the force of law to every thing contained in the sanads of the Taluqdars, and in the orders under which those sanads were issued. Section 5 places on the same footing as Taluqdars, the persons on whom estates were bestowed by the British Government in reward for loyal service rendered during the mutiny. Sections 11 to 13 define the powers of Taluqdars and grantees to transfer their estates *inter vivos* and to make bequests. Many of the Taluqdars considered, and Sir Charles Wingfield, the late Chief Commissioner, held the same opinion, that an unlimited power of disposing of landed property would lead to the breaking up of those family estates which it was the object of the Government to preserve, and they considered that restrictions ought to be put upon this power, similar to those which would have been applicable under the Hindu or Muhamadan law. To meet these objections, without setting aside the conditions to which Lord Canning thought it necessary to adhere, section 13 provides that if a Taluqdar desire to transfer by gift, or to bequeath the estate granted to him by the British Government, or any portion of it, to any person not being either the legal heir, or the person who would have been the legal heir if this Act had not been passed, he can only do so by an instrument of gift or by a will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and publicly registered. Similar provisions are made in cases in which a Taluqdar desires to transfer his estate, or any portion of it, to religious or charitable uses. Sections 14 and 15 relate to the rights and powers of transferees and legatees. When a transfer or bequest is made to another Taluqdar or the heir of the transferor, the transferee or legatee will hold the property with the same rights and powers, and to subject to the same rules as the transferor or testator. But when the transferee or legatee is not a Taluqdar or grantee, nor in the line of succession, the property will be held as if he had bought it from a person not being a Taluqdar or grantee. All transfers (section 16) are to be in writing signed and attested, and in the case of gifts the Act requires delivery of possession and registration of the instrument. Sections 19 and 20 relate to testamentary succession, and the former makes some forty sections of the Indian Succession Act applicable to the wills of Taluqdars. Section 20 enacts that bequests exceeding 2,000 rupees to religious or

charitable uses must be made by will executed not less than three months before the testator's death and registered within one month of its execution. The Act introduces into the line of persons taking on intestacy the son of a daughter of the deceased, where such son has been treated by the deceased in all respects as his own son, and draws a distinction between widows belonging and those not belonging to the same *ahl-i bradari* as the intestate. It also gives priority to relatives who are *najib-ul-tarfain*. And it empowers Muhammadan Taluqdars to adopt, for the purposes of the Act, as if they were Hindus. The Act also provides for charging the estates subject thereto with annuities by way of maintenance to certain specified relatives of the intestate. And it declares that the awards providing for certain relatives of Taluqdars which had been made in some cases shall have the force of decrees, if approved by the Financial Commissioner of Oudh and filed in his Court within six months after the Act was passed.

Act II. of 1869 (*An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace*).

This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, which had been previously scattered through four Acts of Parliament and three Acts of the Indian Legislature.

Act III. of 1869 (*An Act for the maintenance of the Rural Police in the North-Western Provinces.*)

Act IV. of 1869 (*An Act to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in India*).

This Act extends to India the principal provisions of the English Divorce Act. It applies not only to the High Courts, but to the principal Civil Courts in the Mofussil. In Burma the 'District Judge' will be one of the Recorders. In the other Non-Regulation Provinces, except Sind, he will be the Commissioner of a Division, in Sind he will be the Commissioner, and in places beyond the limits of British India (for Christian subjects in which the Governor General in Council has now power to legislate), he will be such officer as the Governor General in Council shall appoint. In such places and in the Non Regulation Provinces other than Burma, 'High Court' is defined as the High Court or Chief Court to whose original criminal jurisdiction the petitioner is subject, or would be subject if he were an European British subject. A reference to the notification for the time being issued under Act 28 Vic., c. 15, will thus at once indicate the High Court intended. In Burma, 'High Court' will of course be the High Court at Fort William. Some doubt prevails as to the extent to which English Courts will recognize Indian divorces or decrees of nullity in cases where the parties have been married in England, or have not a permanent Indian domicile. The recent case of *Shaw* v. *Gould*, and particularly Lord Colonsay's judgment in that case, were closely considered by the framers of this Act, and in this respect its operation is limited to cases where the petitioner resides in India at the time of presenting the petition. No Indian Court is empowered to make decrees of dissolution of marriage except in the following cases:—(*a*) where the marriage shall have been solemnized in India; or, (*b*), where the adultery, rape or unnatural crime complained of shall have been committed in India; or, (*c*), where the husband has, since the solemnization of the marriage, exchanged his profession of Christianity for the profession of some other form of religion. And lastly, no Indian Court can make decrees of nullity of marriage except in cases where the marriage has been solemnized in India. The Act defines, in accordance with English decisions, 'bigamy with adultery' and 'desertion.' It also provides that no adultery shall be deemed to have been 'condoned' unless where conjugal cohabitation has actually been resumed or continued, and thus precludes the

doubt which exists in England as to whether condonation can be constitu'ed by words only. Section 10 provides that a wife may obtain a divorce when, subsequently to the marriage, the husband has changed his religion and taken another wife, in which case, when the new religion permits a plurality of wives, the High Court of Madras has lately held that he does not commit bigamy within the meaning of the Penal Code. Section 11 specifies, in accordance with recent English cases, the grounds on which a petitioner for a divorce on account of adultery may be excused from making the adulterer a co-respondent. Section 17 provides that any person suspecting collusion during the progress of the suit in the District Court, may apply to the High Court to remove the suit and try it as a Court of original jurisdiction. The High Court will then, if it think fit, remove and try the case, or direct the District Judge to take the steps necessary to enable him to make a proper decree. Section 17 provides that a decree of dissolution by a District Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court. Section 19 specifies the grounds on which a decree of nullity of marriage may be pronounced by all Courts, and saves the present jurisdiction of the High Courts to pronounce such decrees on the ground that the consent of either party was obtained by force or fraud. Decrees of nullity of marriage made by a District Judge are subject (section 20) to confirmation by the High Court. Section 21 contains a provision, taken from the New York Civil Code, that the children of a marriage annulled on the ground that the former husband or wife was living, shall be entitled to succeed, as if they were legitimate, to the estate of the parent competent to contract the marriage. Under the Indian Succession Act, section 4, in the case of a marriage celebrated since the 1st January 1866, the husband acquires no interest in his wife's property. Section 27 therefore confines the power of granting a protection-order to cases in which the fourth section of that Act does not apply to the wife. Section 33 provides that nothing shall be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution of conjugal rights which would not be ground for a suit for judicial separation, and that grounds for a decree of nullity may be pleaded in answer to a petition for restitution. Section 35 provides, in accordance with English decisions, that the co-respondent shall not be ordered to pay the petitioner's costs (1) if the respondent was at the time of the adultery living apart from her husband and leading the life of a prostitute, or, (2), if the co-respondent had not at the time of the adultery reason to believe the respondent to be a married woman. The Court is empowered to order litigious intervenors to pay the costs occasioned by the intervention. Section 32 empowers the Court to grant alimony *pendente lite* whether the wife has or has not obtained a protection-order, and provides that such alimony shall, in case of a decree for divorce or of nullity, continue payable until the decree is made absolute or is confirmed. Such alimony will not exceed one fifth of the husband's average nett income for the three years next preceding the date of the order. The Act limits the powers of making orders as to the custody of children of Native fathers to cases of boys under the age of sixteen, and girls under the age of thirteen years. These ages have been fixed with reference to the Indian Marriage Act (V. of 1865), section 48. In other cases, the children must be under eighteen years and unmarried. Here the age has been fixed with reference to the definition of 'minor' contained in the Indian Succession Act. Section 47 provides that petitions under the Act (other than petitions for alimony, custody of children and protection-orders) shall bear a stamp of five rupees; that petitions for a dissolution, a decree of nullity, or a judicial separation, shall (like the verifying affidavits in England) state the absence of collusion, and that the statements contained in every petition shall be verified like plaints. Sections 48, 49 contain provisions as to suits on behalf of lunatics and suits by minors, and require, in the latter case, the next friend to render himself liable to pay the respondent's costs. The Code of Civil Procedure, which will regulate generally the proceedings under the Act, has no provision in this respect. Section 51 provides that any party to a suit under the Act may offer himself as a witness and shall be cross-examined and may be re-

examined like any other witness. Section 53 empowers the Court to close the doors during the whole or any part of the proceedings. The absence of a similar power in England has justly been regretted. Under section 54 the Courts may adjourn, from time to time, the hearing of any petition under the Act. The Indian Legislature has no power to limit the term within which the Privy Council may receive appeals; the Act therefore (sec. 57) adds to the clause permitting re-marriage on expiry of six months after a decree for dissolution, a proviso that no appeal shall have gone to England. To the Act are added a schedule of forms of the proceedings most likely to be needed in matrimonial cases, and a copious index.

Act V of 1869 *(An Act to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of Her Majesty's Native Indian Forces.)*

Act VI. of 1869 *(An Act to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.)*

Act VII. of 1869 *(An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to Forests in British Burma.)*

Act VIII. of 1869 *(An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.)*

Act IX. of 1869 *(An Act for imposing duties on Income and Profits arising from Offices, Property, Professions and Trades.)*

Act X. of 1869 *(An Act to abolish the Police Superannuation Funds.)*

Act XI. of 1869 *(An Act to make better provision for the collection of Land Customs on certain frontiers of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay.)*

Act XII. of 1869 *(An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.)*

Act XIII. of 1869 *(An Act further to amend the Criminal Procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces.)*

Act XIV. of 1869 *(An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay.)*

At the close of the year 15 Bills had been introduced, 2 published but not introduced and 21 were in preparation.

Madras.

Act I. of 1868, *An Act for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills.*

Act II. of 1868, *An Act to enable landholders in certain localities to levy tolls upon roads and bridges constructed by them at their own expense, and also on roads and bridges constructed at the expense of the State, the repair and maintenance of which may be undertaken by such landholders.*

Act I. of 1869, *An Act to enable the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills to hold the office and perform the duties of President of the Municipal Commissions for all towns situated within that district.*

Act II. of 1869, *An Act for repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary.*

Five Bills were passed by the Madras Legislature but had not received the assent of the Governor General at the close of the year.

Bombay.

Act I. of 1868.—*An Act to repeal Section* 3 *of Act XXI. of* 1852; *and to remove doubts as to what powers and duties of a Collector may be legally exercised and performed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector.*

Act II. of 1868.—*An Act to amend the law relating to Public Ferries in the Presidency of Bombay.*

Act III. of 1868.—*An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act V. of* 1867, *Bombay.*

Act IV. of 1868.—*An Act to make further provision regarding the application of Bombay Act I. of* 1865 *to Towns and Cities, and to restrict the application of Bombay Acts II. and VII. of* 1863 *in Towns and Cities and otherwise to amend Bombay Act I. of* 1865.

Act I. of 1869.—*An Act to facilitate the proceedings of the Commission appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances and causes of a recent fatal accident at the Bhore Ghaut Incline on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and to report on the measures to be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line.*

Act II. of 1869.—*An Act for taxing Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay, for Municipal purposes.*

Act III. of 1869.—*An Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute Local Committees for the due administration of such funds.*

Act IV. of 1869.—*An Act for the levy of Town Duties within the City of Bombay.*

Bengal.

Act I. of 1868.—*An Act to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

Act II. of 1868.—*An Act to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act.*

Act III. of 1868.—*An Act to amend the law respecting appeals in cases under Regulation VII. of* 1822.

Act IV. of 1868.—*An Act to amend the provisions of Act IX. of* 1847 *(an Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa).*

Act V. of 1868.—*An Act for subjecting the southern portions of Hastings to the provisions of the Municipal Acts of Calcutta.*

Act VI. of 1868.—*An Act to provide for the better regulation of the*

police in towns under the control of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

Act VII. of 1868.—*An Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue.*

Act VIII. of 1868.—*An Act to repeal Act XXI. of* 1857 *so far as it affects the suburbs of the town of Calcutta.*

Act I. of 1869.—*An Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.*

This Act was passed to subject to punishment certain classes of gross cruelty to animals, for the punishment of which, even when committed in towns, no provision had been theretofore made, and to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to make punishable cruelty to animals in rural districts to which it might be thought expedient to extend the Act.

Act II. of 1869.—*An Act to ascertain, regulate, and record certain tenures in Chota Nagpore.*

This Act was rendered necessarily by disputes and difficulties which had arisen in Chota Nagpore. In this division there had existed from time immemorial certain tenures known as bhuinhari, under which certain Kole cultivators were entitled to hold lands at rents and services almost nominal. Many attempts at encroachment had, however, been made both by zemindars and ryots, and the consequence of these attempts had occasionally led to considerable disturbances. It was therefore deemed expedient to provide a tribunal to define and determine once for all the lands of bhuinhari tenure, and this Act was passed with this object.

Three Bills were before the Council at the close of the year.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Registration.

The Law affecting the Registration of Assurances was altered in 1866 by Act XX. of that year, which established a General Registry Office in each Province and empowered the local Governments to appoint Registrars and Sub-Registrars. The registration of instruments of gift of immoveable property, other instruments relating to immoveable property worth one hundred rupees or upwards, and leases of immoveable property for any term exceeding one year, was made compulsory. All other instruments, including composition deeds and transfers of the shares and debentures of land companies, were exempted, and in the Punjab leases for terms not exceeding two years at rents under Rs. 50 at the option of the local authorities. Registered *instruments*—under which, however, wills are not included—take effect against any oral agreement or declaration, but the nuncupative will of a native can revoke a written and registered testament.

The following table will show the extent to which Registration was carried throughout India in the year ending 30th March 1869 :—

Province.	Total of Registrations.	Increase per cent.	Value of Property affected	Net Financial Results.
			Rs.	Rs.
Madras	119,301	10	5,62,47,924	80,971 (sur.)
Bombay (no returns) ...	... ...	...	... ...	.....
Bengal	213,968	14	100,000,000	44,243 ,,
N. W. Provinces ..	136,245	20	.....	105,170 ,,
Punjab	128,488	40	.....	20,922 ,,
Oudh	71,329	5	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	17,798	34	.....	8,920 ,,
Berar	5,879	...	.....	234 (def.)
Mysore (no returns)...	...	...	.....	...

The Registration returns are imperfect for purposes of detailed comparison. In *Madras* the number of testaments, executed chiefly by Hindoos, increased from 153 to 150. In *Bengal* the experiment of appointing special registrars to the charge of an extended jurisdiction, introduced in the previous year, worked successfully. The scheme of grouping two or more Sub-Registry offices under one special sub-registrar, introduced in November 1867, was unsuccessful, and had to be partially abandoned. Owing to more

frequent inspection on the part of the special registrars and the registrar-general, the state of the Sub-Registry Offices becomes more satisfactory as each year passes. The Act was introduced into the *Punjab* only on 1st January 1868. The increase in *Oudh* consisted chiefly of deeds of alienation of real property, a transaction which is found to follow closely on the establishment of the title in the Settlement Courts, lenders probably insisting on borrowers waiting until a title to the security has been made out. In the *Central Provinces* optional registration is much resorted to, the people seeming fully alive to the advantage of publicly recording their agreements. The Registration Act has never been extended to *Burma* and deeds are registered under local rules. The number registered is not large, even in the two towns of Moulmain and Rangoon where the registered owner of land is recognized by the Courts as the *bonâ fide* owner.

The Civil Courts—Madras.

The following table shows the state of original litigation :—

	Pending from 1867.	Instituted in 1868.	Remanded.	Total on the files.	Disposed of.	Pending.
High Court	158	627	..	785	577	208
Civil Judges and Agents ...	566	754	18	1,338	825	513
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	507	8,823	8	9,338	8,250	1,088
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	55	956	...	1,011	988	23
Assistant Agents	9	3	...	12	7	5
Principal Sudder Ameen ...	1,305	2,971	86	4,362	2,968	1,394
District of Moonsiffs ..	46,514	111,223	1,821	159,558	117,772	41,786
Village Moonsiffs	11,290	38,691	...	49,981	37,646	12,335
Punchayets	147	226	..	373	191	182
Madras Court of Sm. Causes..	2,208	20,134		22,342	20,388	1,956
Totals.	62,759	184,408	1,933	249,100	189,610	59,490

The arrears of original cases decreased by 3,067 suits, or 5·07 per cent. The proportion of the arrears to the institutions and to the whole files was 35·03 and 25·36 per cent. respectively. The Civil Judges reduced their arrears by 9·38, and the District Moonsiffs theirs by 10·16 per cent. The suits newly instituted, eighty in number less than in 1868, are classified as follows :—

		Per cent.
For rent or mesne profits	5,225	3·19
For recovery of land	10,615	6·49
For recovery of other real property ...	4,542	2·78
For debts, wages, &c.	141,465	86·45
Connected with caste, religion, &c. ...	289	0·17
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Cotton, &c. ...	1,511	0·92
	163,647	100·00

Suits for the recovery of land, which fell from 1863 to 1866, had been increased in number in 1867 19, and in 1868 fell 18 per cent. below the number instituted in 1866 under the operation of Act XXIV. of 1867. The value of pending suits increased from Rs. 1,67,88,405 in 1867 to Rs. 5,77,73,058 in 1868 under the new Stamp Law. The suits newly instituted in 1868 were 1 for 150 of the population. The number of suits disposed of was 168,647, or 74·6 per cent. of the whole, being 1 one per cent. more than the proportion disposed of in 1867. The increase in number disposed of was 415. The Small Cause suits decided in the Mofussil were 46·14 per cent. of the whole number disposed of, and those decided by District Moonsiffs and of less than Rs. 50 in value, were 88·28 per cent. of the aggregate of Small Causes decided. In the Madras Court of Small Causes, the number of suits instituted was 5·94 per cent. in excess of that for 1867. The ratio of English to Native cases was 1 to 7·128. The value of the property in litigation was Rs. 6,74,399 against Rs. 6,97,860 in 1867. The decrease in value was due to the increase of small claims. The suits were disposed of in the following manner :—

		Per cent.
Decreed in favour of plaintiffs	92,179	54·66
Ditto do. defendants	20,244	12·00
Suits dismissed for defaults	14,054	8·33
Do. adjusted or withdrawn	38,814	23·02
Do. otherwise disposed of	3,356	1·99
	168,647	100·00

Including all the Courts, out of 30,691 suits in which *appeal* regular or special, was possible, 6,494, or 21·15 per cent., were appealed. Regular appeals were preferred in 20·91 per cent. of the possible cases, while the proportion of special appeals was 15·6 per cent. The following table contains the returns of appellate litigation :

	Total on the Files.	Decision.			Remanded.	Dismissed for Default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.					
High Court — Appeal Suits ...	1,110	600	27	46	24	39	6	2	366
High Court — Civil Miscellaneous File	374	83	1	64	6	91	....	69	60
Mofussil Courts	11,325	3,057	570	1,272	310	209	233	17	5,657
Total ...	12,809	3,740	598	1,382	340	339	239	88	6,083

As compared with 1867 there was an increase of thirty-three Regular and eighty-four Special Appeals in the number disposed of by the High Court, and in the Mofussil Courts an increase of 473 in the number of appeals instituted, and a decrease of 1,090 in the number of appeals disposed of. The value of the Appeal Suits pending in the High Court at the close of the year was Rs. 25,33,809. The average duration of cases is thus shown :—

	Ordinary Suits.			Small Cause Suits.			Appeals.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
Before Civil Judges and Agents ...	...	11	29	...	1	18	1	1	...
,, Judges of the Small Cause Courts ...	..	7	19	...	...	21	..	11	7
,, Cantonment do. do. ...	..	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
,, Assistant Agents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Principal Sudder Ameens ...	..	9	12	...	3	23	...	9	1
,, District Moonsiffs	1	2	1	...	1	20	...	...	...

Bombay.

The following statements exhibit the work done on the original and appellate sides of the High Court :—

Original.	Suits, &c.		Disposed of on merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Motions in Court.	Orders in Chambers.	Days of sitting.
	Remaining from 1867.	Filed in 1868.					
Original suits, including Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical ...	826	1,260	475	521	947		417
Insolvent petitions ...	88	514	469	90	437		35
Appeals from Division Courts	15	22	25	7		2,028	53
Special cases from Small Cause Court ...	2	6	6	1	26		
Criminal trials ...	6	139	141	3	1	2	41
Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court	5	9	9	4	...	.....	16
Applications for Probate and Administration ...	.....	189	...	...	...	.....	...

APPEALS FROM	District and City Judges.		Subordinate & Additional Judges.		Assistant Judges.		Principal Sudder Ameens.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable.								
Appealed	26	321	8	54	...	271	...	6
Appeals depending on 1st Jan. 1868 .	26	139	2	30	...	81	...	1
Total	52	460	10	84	...	352	...	7
Affirmed	12	175	1	43	...	118	...	4
Modified	3	18	...	4	...	14	...	...
Reversed	6	28	1	6	...	18	...	...
Remanded	4	106	..	13	...	91	..	3
Dismissed on default	...	5	...	...	..	5	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn	2	...	..	...	...	1	...	...
Total	27	332	2	66	...	247	...	7
Depending 31st December 1868 ...	25	128	8	18	...	105	..	...

A re-arrangement of the rural districts was carried out. Rutnagherry was detached from the Concan and formed into a separate zillah, the remaining portion of the Concan being designated the zillah of Tanna. Belgaum was separated from Dharwar and formed into a zillah, including the collectorate of Kulladghee, to which a Senior Assistant Judge was attached. The Senior Assistants of Kaira and Broach ceased to exercise separate jurisdiction. The Secretary of State sanctioned the appointment of 11 District Judges in two grades, 7 Judges in the 1st grade and 4 in the 2nd; 7 Assistant Judges in 3 grades, 2 in the 1st grade, 3 in the 2nd and 2 in the 3rd; a Joint Judge and 2 Senior Assistant Judges. A revision was made of the subordinate Courts, reducing their number and increasing the pay of the Judgeships so as to attract more highly educated men. The reduction in the number of subordinate judges was not productive of more than temporary inconvenience to suitors. The titles of Subordinate Judge of the 1st and the 2nd classes were given by Act XIV. of 1869 in lieu of those of Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff, and several changes were made in their jurisdiction. The

powers of a Subordinate Judge of 1st class are unlimited, and in suits above Rs. 5,000 the appeal from his decision lies direct to the High Court. The powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class extend to Rs. 5,000, and the appeal lies to the District Court. The same Act empowered Government to invest an Assistant Judge with the powers of a District Judge within a part of a district. The appointments to both classes of Subordinate Judgeships were made by the Governor in Council.

The *original* civil litigation in the District Courts is returned as follows:—

Districts.	No. of Suits instituted.	Arrears from 1867-68.	Decided.	Average duration of Suits.	Amount involved in decided Suits.	No. of Suits for possession of land.	Average No. of Suits filed in each of the last five years.
				Days.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad ..	14,990	1,543	15,153	50	12,44,341	420	14,592
Surat ...	16,850	2,718	16,669	...	29,52,625	475	16,627
Khandeish ...	29,532	4,016	27,614	82	22,68,125	146	22,984
Concan ...	17,167	3,697	17,040	163	14,50,192	1,100	16,465
Poona ...	7,879	1,365	7,904	152	8,82,393	352	7,369
Sholapore ...	6,605	753	5,764	124	6,45,508	208	6,103
Ahmednuggur ...	19,991	2,593	19,959	67	11,34,321	312	20,333
Rutnagherry (2 mths) ...	1,055	1,778	863	188	57,303	44	1,055
Sattara ..	15,477	6,025	16,135	178	9,91,567	483	19,111
Belgaum (2 mths)	357	504	447	47	45,000	50	2,330
Kulladghee ...	2,923	412	2,964	109	3,86,523	138	2,583
Dharwar ...	6,785	868	6,611	58	10,83,213	427	6,420
Canara ...	2,909	444	3,008	78	5,76,651	242	2,850
	142,520	26,716	140,141	108	1,37,17,762	4,397	138,822
Result in 1867-68..	130,141	18,558	192,896	178	1,44,24,807	4,882	123,611

Of the total number of suits filed, 122,299 were for sums under Rs. 500 and within the cognisance of Small Cause Courts, and only 20,221 for sums above that amount.

In Sindh there was an increase in the number both of suits filed and decided. In the Small Cause Court Kurrachee 3,697 cases were filed and 3,609 decided. In the other Courts 8,660 suits were filed and 8,261 decided, 5,839 of which were for the plaintiff and 781 for the defendant. In the Superior Courts 213 appeals were filed and 155 decided. The value of the suits was Rs. 3,48,570 and of the appeals Rs. 29,969. In Aden the number of suits decided was 2,750 and 88,083 awards were given.

Appellate jurisdiction :—

	Suits appealable.	Appealed.	Arrears from preceding years.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	How disposed of.					
						Affirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.
Ahmedabad.											
Assistant Judges ...	59	37	28	1	64	...	...	...	1	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	80	58	109	30	37	21	...	5	...	1	3
Sudr Ameens ...	278	76	163	61	178	44	2	4	5	2	4
Moonsiffs	721	236	453	186	500	111	18	30	16	3	8
Surat. (Return wrongly prepared and therefore not included.)											
Khandeish.											
Assistant Judges ...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	318	45	94	38	101	17	9	5	3	...	4
Moonsiffs ...	2,511	237	365	190	412	115	26	36	8	1	4
Concan.											
Assistant Judges ..	44	22	9	22	9	18	3	1	..	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	1,299	40	29	54	15	25	10	17	2	...	..
Sudr Ameens ...	844	96	106	144	58	57	26	15	8	2	36
Moonsiffs ...	13,791	778	556	969	365	515	170	172	83	15	14
Poona.											
Assistant Judges ...	53	8	3	3	8	1	..	1	1	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	170	31	153	54	128	26	7	8	4	6	3
Sudr Ameens ...	...	3	8	8	3	4	2	1	...	1	...
Moonsiffs ...	6,236	261	503	144	622	78	8	23	16	3	16
Ahmednuggur.											
Assistant Judges ...	66	5	1	6	...	3	1	1	1	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	139	44	21	49	16	18	13	9	7	1	1
Moonsiffs ...	2,533	455	147	449	153	221	43	110	67	3	5
Rutnagherry.											
Assistant Judges ...	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Principal Sudr Ameens	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sudr Ameens ...	168	77	58	57	78	8	4	...	...	..	45
Moonsiffs ...	523	222	238	146	314	27	19	4	6	2	88
Sattara. (Not included, the Return being wrong.)											
Belgaum.—Kulladghee											
Sudr Ameens ...	808	34	8	26	16	21	..	...	4	...	1
Moonsiffs ...	1,870	147	17	90	74	41	9	24	12	...	4
Dharwar.											
Assistant Judges ...	156	5	..	5	...	1	...	2	2	...	..
Principal Sudr Ameens	474	59	19	57	21	23	6	14	10	...	4
Sudr Ameens ...	1,046	105	31	109	27	62	14	23	7	2	1
Moonsiffs ...	3,929	279	120	332	67	152	23	47	39	..	71
Canara.											
Principal Sudr Ameens	172	29	19	32	16	22	1	6	1	...	2
Moonsiffs ...	922	148	97	179	66	103	12	55	5	3	1

The Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan disposed of 5 suits on their merits and transferred 6. The Assistant Agent disposed of 10 suits, 8 on their merits and 2 by adjustment. Jagheerdars of the 1st class decided 1,131 suits on their merits, dismissed 104 on default, adjusted 164, and transferred 54; in all 1,399. In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, 24,703 suits were filed being less by 1,600 than the number of the previous year. The number disposed of was 24,764 against 25,890, leaving 1,492 undecided. There were 14,600 judgments delivered; the rest were nonsuited, struck off or compromised. The Court showed a profit of Rs. 41,891. In the four District Courts of Small Causes, at Ahmedabad, Poona, Ahmednuggur and Belgaum, 13,764 suits were instituted, being about 1,000 in excess of the number filed the previous year; 13,131 were disposed of, leaving 1,257 undecided. There were 9,530 judgments delivered; the rest were admitted or withdrawn. There were 17,405 applications for execution against 16,160. The average cost of a suit was Rs. 9-9 against Rs. 9, and its average duration was 24¼ days against 20 days. The accounts of these Courts show a total surplus of Rs. 49,156.

Bengal.

The High Court—Original Jurisdiction :—

Class of cases.	Pending on 31st December 1867.	Instituted in 1868.	Total.	Disposed of on merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st December 1868.
Original suits including vice-admiralty, equity, and ecclesiastical cases	323	813	1,136	515	285	800	336
Insolvency cases	84	94	178	43	26	69	109
Appeals from divisional courts ..	6	29	35	21	1	22	13
References from Calcutta Small Cause Court under Act XIX. of 1850	.....	8	8	6	.....	6	2
Total ..	413	944	1,357	585	312	897	460

The total number of Appeals instituted in 1868 was 4,180 of which 282 were regular, 3,341 special, and 557 miscellaneous, being a decrease of 111 regular, 151 special, and 112 miscellaneous appeals. The decrease in regular appeals is accounted for only by the supposition that regular appeals, as they generally involved claims for large amounts, were most affected by the higher rates of stamp

duty prescribed by Act XXVI. of 1867. The total number of cases appealable to the High Court was 18,936, against 20,895 in the preceding year. The number of regular appeals decided was 411 and 3,972 special and 680 miscellaneous, or 5063 in all, leaving 2130 pending being an increase of 1834 in the number of cases disposed of in 1868. The judgments of the lower courts were confirmed in a great many more instances than formerly, while the number of cases in which the orders of the lower courts were modified slightly increased but not in proportion to the increased number of appeals. The value of stamps filed in legal proceedings on the appellate side of the High Court was Rs. 3,10,718, against Rs. 3,28,373 of the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 17,675 owing to the Stamp Act not being in force during the whole of 1867, and to the advantage which had been taken in the early part of it by suitors of the knowledge that it was about to become law to file all suits that could be instituted under the old law, in order to avoid the payment of the duty at the higher rates. The value of property under litigation in the High Court was Rs. 1,21,43,773, against Rs. 89,14,475 of the previous year.

The litigation in the District Courts is thus described :—

Nature of Suit.	Number of Cases.	Proportion per Cent.
For real property or conveyance by sale	3,244	2·599
Ditto Ditto by gift	190	·152
Ditto Ditto by mortgage ...	749	·600
Ditto Ditto by will	61	·49
Ditto Ditto by dowry ...	206	·165
Ditto Ditto by right of pre-emption	296	·237
Inheritance under Mahomedan law	807	·647
Inheritance under Hindoo law	957	·767
Claims in right of adoption	213	·171
Lakheraj suits under sec. 30, Regulation II. of 1819 ...	33	·026
Claims regarding dependent tenures	4,659	3·732
Suits to contest sales for arrears of Government dues ...	341	·273
Boundary suits and other suits for land not otherwise specified	11,509	9·220
Suits about religion, caste, &c.	733	.587
Suits for recovery of money embezzled	1,201	.962
Money Claims on bond or contract	86,685	69·445
Suits for house rent...	235	·189
Claims for personal property	9,237	7·400
Damages...	3,469	2·799
Total	124,826	·100

Of these 1,24,826 suits 44 were filed in Judges' courts, 2,799 in the courts of Subordinate Judges and 1,21,983 in Moonsiffs'

courts. The mode in which these suits were disposed of is shown in the following table :—

Cases Decided by.	Suits decided on merits.	Total disposed of.	In favour of plaintiffs.	In favour of defendants.	Arrears of more than 1 year.	Cases pending.	Net Balance of Stamp Fees.	Salaries.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs.
Judges ..	205	259	134	65	205	524	4,44,174 12 4	947,200
Subordinate ..	2,726	3,099	5	1	159	392	6,11,010 0 0	2,53,286
Sudder Ameens ..	106,533	122,820	2,148	578	52	232	12,91,999 2 9	43,942
Moonsiffs ..			78,401	28,132				7,21,274
Total ...	109,464	126,178	80,688	28,776	416	1,148	23,47,183 15 1	19,66,292
Establishments ...								25,06,467

The *Appellate* work of the district Courts consisted 4,299 appeals under Act X. of 1859, 854 appeals from Subordinate Judges, 1,616 appeals from Sudder Ameens and 12,271 appeals from Moonsiffs. Judges decided 10,184 appellate cases, of which 9,519 were on their merits; and Subordinate Judges 9,914, of which 9,505 were on their merits. The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during 1868-69 was 31,679, against 30,214, the number instituted during the corresponding twelve months ending 31st March 1868, being an increase of 1,465 cases. The amount of property under litigation was Rs. 16,98,699 against 16,45,701. The average number of suits for each day was 125·22. Of the total number of suits instituted, 48 were for sums in excess of Rs. 1,000. The net balance at the credit of the Court was Rs. 66,264. Stamps were substituted for money, payment of fees and commission. The Clerk of the Court was temporarily appointed fifth judge with powers for the disposal of undefended and routine business, until arrangements were made for the appointment of a registrar. There were 21 judges of Courts of Small Causes holding their sittings in 24 places in the Mofussil. The total number of suits in these courts was 36,362, being slightly in excess of the institutions of the preceding year. There were also 1,683 cases pending from the previous year, making a total of 38,045 under trial. Of these 35,738 were decided during the year, leaving 2,307 pending at the close of it, of which 237 were pending for more than six weeks. Of the total number decided, 23,432, or 65·57 per cent., were decreed for the plaintiffs. The total number of suits in which the Government was concerned, pending on the 1st of April 1868, was 208, of

which 72 were original suits, and 136 were appeals. The number of suits instituted in courts of first instance during the year under review was 198, and in the Appellate Courts 148, making a total of 346 suits; and these with the suits previously pending shewed an aggregate of 270 original suits and 284 appeals, or, altogether, 564 cases. Of the original suits, 154 were decided in favour of Government, 16 were compromised, and 36 decided against Government; making a total of 206 suits decided, which left 64 pending. Of the 36 adverse decisions, 11 were appealed on behalf of Government and in 2 the decisions of the lower courts were reversed, the actual number lost in litigation being 34. Of the appeals, 147 were decided in favour of Government, 38 against it, and 18 were remanded for re-trial; making a total of 203 cases decided, which left 81 pending. The total number of judgments favourable to Government was 303, against 72 judgments which were unfavourable to it; and the total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 145. In 12 cases Government was cast in the courts both of first instance and of appeal. The amount expended in litigation during the year was Rs. 59,723 in the land revenue department, and Rs. 180 in the salt and opium departments, making a total of Rs. 29,903. The amount realized under decrees of court was Rs. 33,661 in the land revenue department and Rs. 1,326 in the salt and opium departments, which gave a total of Rs. 34,987.

General Results.—The arrears on the original side of the High Court had increased considerably at the end of the year; on the appellate side the arrears decreased by 833 cases. A decrease was noted in the institution of cases of the small cause class in the District Courts which was usually ascribed to the stamp Act of 1867. Litigation decreased in the superior district courts by more than 26 per cent and in the inferior courts by little more than one per cent, shewing that the Stamp Act has most effect upon suits of the greatest value. As the number of institutions was smaller, the work of the Judges was lighter and the returns exhibit a decrease in the total number of cases disposed of, which in the Judges' courts is accounted for by these officers having been obliged to devote more time to their duties as Sessions Judges. The court most in arrears was that of Backergunge where the work both civil and criminal had greatly increased. The total value of original suits was Rs. 4,77,39,304 and of appeals Rs. 58,70,405; the former fill up 10½ lakhs, the latter Rs. 70,21,692. The aggregate cost of Civil Justice to the State, deducting the income from stamps, was Rs. 2,59,223. Since the imposition of the Stamp Act appeals from

Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs have progressively declined. Appeals from subordinate judges under Act X. of 1859 have also steadily decreased since 1865. As usual, some particular classes of cases predominated in particular districts. In Cuttack, for example, the number of suits for real property was more than treble the number in any other district except Bhaugulpore. Almost one-third of the total number of suits for real property on conveyance by gift was instituted in Tirhoot. Of 749 mortgage suits, 154 were instituted in Midnapore and 148 in Jessore. Thirty out of 61 suits for real property on conveyance by will were in Jessore, while in no other district were more than 8. Chittagong and Tipperah had more than half of the entire number of dowry suits; Jessore and Chittagong were distinguished for suits for inheritance under the Mahomedan law; and Jessore and Burdwan for similar suits under the Hindoo law. The bulk of claims in right of adoption was in Sarun and Seebsaugor. The largest number of cases connected with caste, rights of priests, and other religious subjects, was in Chittagong; the largest number of suits for house rent was in Burdwan and Dinagepore; and the largest number for damages was in Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs. The results of the year compared with those of the previous one were more favourable to plaintiffs and less favourable to defendants, the decisions being 73·71 per cent. for the former and 26·29 per cent. for the latter. The cost to Government of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil amounted to Rs. 2,64,671, while the net income (after deducting refunds of stamps under section 26 of Act X. of 1862,) amounted to Rs. 2,28,555, leaving a net charge to Government of Rs. 36,116 which exceeded that incurred in 1867 by Rs. 9,351.

North-Western Provinces.

The returns for 1868-69 are extremely meagre in consequence of the usual report on Justice not having been received. The number of original suits and appeals instituted was 82,592, the details of which are as follows :—

Regulation District Courts, including Jhansie, brought under the jurisdiction of the High Court by Act XVIII. of 1867		65,251
Small Cause Courts,...		5,485
Cantonment Small Cause Courts, ...		3,843
Non-Regulation Districts.		
Ajmere, ...	5,100	8,013
Kumaon, ...	2,810	
Terai, ...	103	

The business disposed of by the High Court in its *Original* and *Appellate* jurisdiction is given in the annexed statement:—

Original Side.

	Suits.		Disposed of on Merits.
	Remaining from Last Year.	Filed in 1868.	
Original Suits	7	4	7
Appeals from Division Courts ...	1	4	4

Appellate Side.

	Remaining from Last Year.	Filed in 1868.	Disposed of in 1868.
Regular Appeals	68	217	249
Special Appeals	380	1,680	1,833
References from Small Cause Courts ...	...	18	16
Miscellaneous Orders in Court ...	84	2,033	2,093

The following table shows the result of appeals in 1867 and 1868:—

	In Regular Appeals.		In Special Appeals.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Dismissed on Default	1	...	20	11
Adjusted or Withdrawn	...	3	5	13
Confirmed	116	156	1,175	1,160
Amended	36	32	63	64
Reversed	74	35	197	158
Remanded	19	23	503	427
Total	246	249	1,963	1,833

The total number of original suits and appeals finally disposed of by the Courts subordinate to the High Court was 76,284, of which only 43 per cent. were contested cases tried and decided in Court. In the Non-Regulation Districts, the total number

finally disposed of during the year was 8,125, of which about 35 per cent. were decided on their merits.

The total number of suits and appeals which were pending on the 1st January, 1869, was, in the districts not subordinate to the High Court, 552, and in the districts subordinate to the High Court, 4,962. The average number of suits remaining pending in each Judgeship of the Regulation Provinces was 264; in 1867, the average number pending was 358.

General Results.—Litigation decreased in all the Regulation Districts except Allygurh, Cawnpore and Allahabad. The diminution was most marked in the Benares District. The state of the files at the close of the year in the Non-Regulation Districts was also satisfactory. Nine cases only in the Regulation Provinces, and none in the Non-Regulation Provinces, had been pending for more than a year. A slight decrease in the duration of suits was observable in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, but there was an increase in the duration of suits in the Moonsiffs' Courts, and the Judges preserved their high average of 3 months 21 days for contested suits. In the Non-Regulation Provinces generally, there was an increase in the rapidity of justice. The total number of cases appealed under Rent Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, was 5,110—about 26 per cent. In the Regulation Districts, including Jhansie, about 74 per cent. of the original suits were for debts on bond or otherwise. The increase in the percentage of suits for bond-debt is attributed to the prevailing scarcity. The prohibitory scale of duties laid down by the Stamp Law of 1867 diminished suits regarding immovable property in a remarkable degree. The net value of stamps was Rs. 15,35,702, and the cost of Civil and Subordinate Judges' salaries and establishments was Rs. 16,48,420. The average value of each suit was Rs. 312; the percentage of costs to value was Rs. 11, and the average costs per suit Rs. 34. The value of the property litigated in the regular and special appeals decided by the High Court in 1868, was Rs. 40,17,489, a decrease of no less than Rs. 72,44,760 as compared with the value of those decided in 1867. The average duration of suits in the High Court was forty-six days, against fifty-eight in the preceding year.

Punjab.

The aggregate number of civil suits instituted amounted to 159,550, or 14,922, in excess of the number instituted in 1867, when the enhanced rates were levied for six months only. Of the suits on the file of the different Courts, aggregating (with suits pending from the last year) 164,635,

151,827 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 17 days. The following table shows the number and description of Civil Suits disposed of:—

Description of Suits.	District and Ordinary Courts.	District S. C. Courts.	Cantt. S. C. Courts.	Chief Court.
On Written Obligation for Sum Certain.—				
Registered	5,560	1,107	101	
Unregistered	24,467	8,799	736	..
Simple debt on unwritten obligation	22,937	4,727	2,380	..
For account stated	20,740	3,074	2,948	..
Money paid or received	797	2,673	7	..
Goods sold ...	1,215	2,207	602	..
For breaches of contract not included in above ..	453	797	109	
Suits for rent	1,306	508	304	..
Suits for personal property or value thereof ...	8,317	23	297	..
Suits for damages.—				
For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage	328	32	17	..
For injuries to property	1,123	285	27	..
For defamation	87	..	2	..
For other injuries not included in above ..	692	131	5	..
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	292	....	33	1
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud or mistake ...	49	..	...	..
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	29	..	...	..
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts ..	586	..	...	..
Suits connected with religion and caste	14	..	...	...
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	59	...	...	...
Suits Relating to Marriage, Dower or Divorce.—				
Suits connected with betrothal	2,334	..	...	..
Suits for custody of wives	878	...	...	...
Other suits	354	..	..	..
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	28	..	..	...
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	32	..	...	...
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ...	497	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest wills	17	..	..	...
Under Muhammadan Law.—				
Land only	615	..	...	...
Other property	287	..	..	..
Under Hindu Law.—				
Land only	166	6	..	...
Other property	218	..	..	...
Under any other law.—				
Land only	1,465	..	..	..
Other property	516	...	..	...
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows ..	109	..	..	...
Suits relating to the revenue ..	7,544	...	..	..
Suits relating to Mortgage of Immovable Property.—				
Land only	1,839	...	...	..
Other property	980	...	1	..
Claims to Right of Pre-emption.—				
Land only	794	..	...	..
Other property	197	..	...	..
Suits to resume or assess rent free land ..	154	..	...	...
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior or inferior holders of land (other than rent free land)	2,188	...	...	..
Suits for Partition of Immovable Property.—				
Land only	1,149	...	...	...
Other property	600	..	..	..
Suits regarding boundaries	298	..	..	...
Suits for or relating to real property not included in the foregoing	7,603	..	..	..
	119,767	24,363	7,569	1

Of the cases 37,468 were decided by 32 Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants; 77,378 were decided in 126 Tahsil Courts by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars; 33,144 in 8 District and 8 Cantonment Small Cause Courts; and 3,818 by Honorary agency. Upon the merits 34,194 or 22·5 per cent. were decided in favour of plaintiffs and 16,030 or 10·5 per cent. in favour of defendants; 8,136 or 5·3 per cent. *ex-parte*, 37,069 or 24·4 per cent. on confession, 6,160 or 4·0 by arbitration; 20,803 or 13·6 were dismissed on default, 29,304 or 19·3 were adjusted or withdrawn and 1310·08 were transferred. Small Cause Courts gave satisfaction. The income from stamps and process fees in the 8 District Small Cause Courts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 30,645. In these Courts, the suits instituted increased from 22,683 in 1867 to 27,162 in 1868, of which 25,567 were decided at an average duration of 9 days.

Appeals from the decisions of Tahsil Courts, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners not exercising full powers, lie to the Deputy Commissioner of the District. Appeals from the decisions of District Officers and Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising full powers, passed in original suits, lie to the Commissioners of Divisions, and also in cases where a Deputy Commissioner has reversed the order of a subordinate Court in a matter of fact. Appeals lie to the Chief Court from decisions of Commissioners exercising original Jurisdiction, or passed in appeal, when the order of the Lower Court is reversed in a matter of fact, and in all cases on questions of law or usage having the force of law.

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Punjab during 1868.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on Trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each appeal disposed of.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favor of Appellant.		In favour of Respondent.				
					In whole.	In part.					
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts *(Deputy Commissioners)* ..	369	6,417	6,786	470	755	373	3,469	1,244	6,311	475	27 days.
Superior Appellate Courts *(Commissioners)* ..	1,283	4,777	6,060	312	575	322	3,402	706	5,317	743	70 days.
Chief Court of Province *(Chief Court)* { Regular	138	869	1,007	361	94	22	326	32	835	172	38 days.
Chief Court of Province *(Chief Court)* { Special	26	277	303	50	50	13	85	33	231	72	48 days.
Total ..	1,816	12,340	14,156	1,193	1,474	730	7,282	2,015	12,694	1,462	.....

During the year there were 73,208 applications for execution of decree, aggregating in value Rs. 50,90,291; of this amount, Rs. 17,47,129 was realized, as follows:—Rs. 6,95,417, or 39·8 per cent. was paid voluntarily into Court; Rs. 8,11,802, or 46·4 per cent. was paid after attachment, but before sale of property; Rs. 2,39,910, or 13·7 per cent. by actual sale of property. The cost of civil justice in the Punjab was Rs. 1,15,473 in the Chief Court, Rs. 7,71,779 in the District Civil Courts and Rs. 1,00,922 in the Small Cause Courts. On the other hand the receipts from stamp duty on plaints amounted to Rs. 9,50,000 and those from process fees Rs. 1,60,000 leaving a surplus on the side of Civil Justice of Rs. 1,30,000. As in the Budget estimate no distinction is made between civil and criminal justice these results are obtained by deducting a third of the expenditure of the courts as the cost of criminal trials.

General Results.—The enhancement of the Stamp Duty did not prevent an increase of litigation in this province. On the contrary it may be inferred from the statistics that the enhancement has not had the effect of unduly repressing resort to Courts of Justice in matters connected with the ordinary transactions of life. The increase in litigation was most marked in suits for the recovery of money due on contract, an increase due to the introduction of the law of limitation on the 1st January 1869. The bulk of cases was, as usual, of small monetary value; in only 1,360 cases did the amount in dispute exceed 500 Rs.—while 15,239 were for 5 Rs. and under; 68,318 were for sums exceeding 5 Rs. and not exceeding 20 Rs.; and 54,918 were for sums exceeding 20 Rs. and not exceeding 100 Rs.; the average value being 55 Rs. Although the despatch in the Civil Courts was satisfactory there was reason to believe that pressure of judicial work had begun seriously to interfere with the executive functions of the officers employed. But a large number of petty suits, suitable for Tahsil Courts, was disposed of at the head quarters of Districts by highly paid officers, which might have been prevented by a re-organization of the judiciary. The substitution of the Code of Civil Procedure for the somewhat lax Punjab Code has been attended by large increase in the number of cases dismissed on default and of *ex-parte* decisions while arbitration is less resorted to. An enquiry was, however,

made whether the Code was not in some instances too rigidly applied. It is remarkable that the classes of suits in which the percentage of costs to value is highest, *viz.*, petty suits of Rs. 100 and under, have shown the most marked tendency to increase enormously, a proof that the enhanced rates of stamp duty on plaints are not such as unduly to repress free resort to Courts of Justice.

Oudh.

The following statement shows the general result of the trial of civil suits in the courts of Original Jurisdiction :—

Class of Courts.	Number of cases on file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which decree Passed.								Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of summonses to parties to appear in person	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.	Number of witnesses produced by the parties.
					Without contest in Court.					Contested cases tried and decided in Court.										
										In favour of Plaintiff.										
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		Ex-parte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	In favour of Defendants, Objectors, or Insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
Small Cause Courts,	28	3,783	3,811	437	459	569	580	78	1,722	737	512	376	1,625	27	6	7	4,578	8,183	4,970	1,775	967
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ..	11	1,334	1,345	239	37	535	141	37	750	147	109	68	324	32	14	14	1,751	1,281	1,589	1,206	3
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals, ..	87	9,546	9,633	1,974	192	2,600	1,072	308	4,172	1,394	1,141	793	3,328	159	17	13	12,275	10,329	8,861	8,109	127
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts, ..	269	9,140	9,409	2,298	478	1,479	1,064	236	3,257	1,649	941	962	3,552	302	30	20	10,099	9,007	7,252	7,157	352
Chief Courts of districts, ...	64	756	820	51	98	64	83	10	255	243	103	113	459	55	49	34	67	1,290	1,731	1,700	17
Total, ...	459	24,559	25,018	4,999	1,300	5,247	2,940	669	10,156	4,170	2,806	2,312	9,288	575	19	15	15,770	30,090	24,403	20,037	1,466

The larger number of suits came under the following heads:—

Simple debts, ...	3,647
Bond, do., ...	7,230
On account stated, ...	1,680
Money paid or received, ...	595
Goods sold, ...	33,04
Breaches of contract	1,505
Rent, ...	616
Personal property, ...	2,388
Damages for injury to property, ...	854
Relating to real property not otherwise specified, ...	561

Miscellaneous cases:—

Execution of decrees, ...	11,936
Claims against attached property, ...	758
Applications for re-hearing under Section 119, ...	561
Proceedings received from other courts, ...	949
Miscellaneous petitions.	3,597

The value of the suits in 1867 was Rs. 30,63,753.

The following statement shows the results of appeals to the several classes of appellate courts in the province.

Class of Courts.	Years.	Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.				Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each appeal
		Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favour of appellant. In whole.	In favour of appellant. In part.	In favour of Respondents.	Remand for future investigation.			
Deputy Commissioner's	1867	98	1,117	1,215	82	351	102	558	95	1,188	25	21
	1868	25	1,051	1,076	134	164	55	531	130	1,014	62	20
Commissioner's, ...	1867	36	233	269	32	27	26	133	22	240	29	56
	1868	29	274	303	39	41	19	148	33	280	23	46
Judicial Commissioner's,	1867	57	215	272	162	11	3	74	....	250	13	20
	1868	13	202	215	71	33	7	79	..	190	25	29

In the courts of Deputy Commissioners 71 per cent. of the appeals were given in favour of respondents: in 1867 it was 55 per cent. The pending cases amounted only to 5 per district. The average duration fell from 21 to 20 days. In the courts of

Commissioners 71 per cent. of the appeals were given in favour of respondents, about the same as in 1867. The pending cases were 23 or an average of 8 per division. The duration was 46 days against 56 in 1867. In the Judicial Commissioner's court 66 per cent. of the appeals decided on trial were in favour of respondents; in 1867 the proportion was 83 per cent. The duration was lengthened by 77 revenue appeals of an intricate character, transferred to the Judicial Commissioner's court under Act XXXVII. of 1867. The Judge of the Small Cause court submitted 34 cases for a ruling. The amount of the decrees passed during the year was Rs. 12,20,823 against Rs. 17,63,735 in 1867. The amount realized and paid to decree-holders was Rs. 13,32,384 including sums realized on account of decrees passed in previous years. Executions to the amount of Rs. 6,36,137 were pending. Of the number of applications for execution 39 per cent. were completely, and 13 per cent. partially executed, and no action had been taken in 8 per cent. of the cases which were pending at the close of the year. Every district had a balance in its favour in its account of receipts and disbursements of process fees.

General Results.—The Civil suits in the province increased, the numbers being 22,047 in 1867, and 24,599 in 1868. The Judicial Commissioner considered that 1867 was an exceptional year, the first since annexation in which an increase in the civil business did not take place. He remarked that if the cause was the new Stamp Act, this year's figures show that it no longer has that effect. Of the total civil judicial work Small Cause Court Judges disposed of 15 per cent., Honorary Assistant Commissioners of 5 per cent. Tahsildars of 38 per cent., Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners of 36 per cent. and the Civil Judge and Deputy Commissioners of 3 per cent.

Central Provinces.

The following statement shows the number and description of Civil and Revenue suits:—

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.				
	Small Cause Courts.	Tehseeldars' & Naib-Tehseeldars'.	Assistant and Extra-Assist. Commrs'.	Deputy Commissioners'.	Total.
Civil Court Cases.					
Suits for money due on contract. — On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt)	4,089	15,036	11,797	66	30,982
On unwritten do. (simple debt)	790	4,130	2,740	27	7,887
On account stated	2,116	2,145	2,355	24	6,640
Money paid or received	99	315	137	3	554
Goods sold	1,106	1,549	1,238	19	3,912
For breaches of contract not included in above	558	434	377	7	1,376
Suits for rent	200	157	20	..	582
Suits for personal property or value thereof	296	1,294	820	4	2,414
Suits for damages — For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage	..	60	43	..	103
For injuries to property	67	287	140	8	502
For defamation	9	14	11	..	34
For other injuries not included in above	12	117	86	..	215
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	2	25	28	2	57
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	11	10	6	..	27
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	..	3	1	..	4
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	..	100	56	3	159
Suits connected with religion or caste	3	6	1	..	10
Suits relating to administration of trust and religious endowments	..	4	5	..	9
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	10	156	128	4	298
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	..	2	2	..	4
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	..	4	..	..	4
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	..	126	61	1	188
Suits to establish or contest wills	..	13	2	..	15
Claims to inheritance. — Under Hindoo Law	..	12	15	3	30
Under Mahomedan Law	..	4	5	..	9
Under any other Law	..	..	3	..	3
Suits relating to the Revenue	..	35	76	1	112
Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property	..	51	54	1	106
Claims in right of pre-emption	..	2	10	..	12
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	..	49	13	..	62
Suits for partition of immovable property	..	31	62	..	93
Suits regarding boundaries	..	6	38	..	44
Suits for or relating to real property not included in above	..	201	344	7	552
Suits to recover arrears of rent	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent or to determine amount of rent	..	3,868	843	..	4,351
Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand	..	85	143	7	235
Suits relating to ejectment	..	76	4	..	80
Suits relating to occupancy	..	495	68	48	611
Suits under Section 1, Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863	..	66	16	..	82
Partitions	..	9	9	..	18
Suits regarding accounts by or against agent &c.	..	11	108	51	170
Suits for kurbooliyuts	..	17	2	..	19
Miscellaneous suits not included in above	..	1	5	..	6
Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts	..	407	165	9	581
	..	274	657	392	1,323
Total	9,368	31,682	22,519	681	64,255

During the year the number of new suits which came before the Courts was 56,779, value Rs. 36,71,164, against 48,159, value

Rs. 30,01,679 in 1867, an increase of about 17 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rs. 64. Taking the whole number of suits, there were 90 per cent. below Rs. 100 in value, 98-8 per cent. below Rs. 500, and only 12 per cent. above that sum. The proportion in which suits came before the various classes of tribunals was as follows :—

Before Small Cause Courts	16	per cent.
Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars' Courts...	46·5	,,
Station Courts	37·5	,,

The suits were thus disposed of :—

Withdrawn or struck off on default, ...	22·	per cent.
Uncontested, but decreed *ex-parte* ...	11·6	,,
By compromise or consent	9·	,,
By confession	36·	,,
By arbitration	0·6	,,
Total uncontested ...	79·2	

Contested cases tried and decided in favour of plaintiff—

In whole	9·7
In part	5·9
In favour of defendant	5·2
Total contested trials ...	20·8

The percentage of suits disposed of by arbitration was the same, but considering that the proportion of contested suits, was only 20 or 25 per cent. and the simple character of the litigation, arbitration could only have been advantageous in a few cases. The average duration of contested cases was 18·8 and of uncontested cases 13·6 days in 1868. The number of regular appeals on the files of the Appellate Courts was 1,260, against 1,245 in the previous year. Of these, 119 were in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, 801 in the Courts of Commissioners, 459 in the Deputy Commissioners' Courts,—25 per cent. being either partly or wholly successful. Only 82 appeals were instituted in Commissioners' Courts from decrees in suits under the Rent Law. There were 31,827 applications for execution filed during the year, as compared with 27,942 in the previous year, and execution took place in 19,705 cases.

The number of regular Civil suits brought before the Courts increased, by not less than 17 per cent.

British Burma.

The following suits were instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts :—

Description of Claim.		No. of cases in different Courts.				
		Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs, Dy. Collectors and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts and Collectors.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits for money due on contract.	On written obligation for sum certain (Bond debt)	1,861	2,631	94	435	5,021
	On unwritten do. do. do. (simple debt)	8,060	2,503	4	17	3,024
	On account stated	71	1,380	1	16	468
	Money paid or received ...	167	1,340	5	8	4,520
	Goods sold	592	1,534	6	7	2,139
	For breaches of contract not included in above	269	1,100	7	3	1,379
Suits for rent	.. ..	114	241	....	..	355
Suits for personal property or value thereof	...	119	1,824	10	8	1,961
Suits for damages ...	For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage	..	847	.....	4	851
	For injuries to property ..	10	884	.....	3	897
	For defamation	..	832	....	..	832
	For other injuries, not included in above	12	516	1	1	530
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts ...		1	26	3	4	34
Suits to set aside Contracts and obligation on account of fraud, mistake or accident		..	2	.....	...	2
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction		..	..	....	..	..
Suits to settle Partnership and other Accounts ...		..	6	8	9	23
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping ..		..	..	1	...	1
Suits connected with religion and caste ..		..	..	.....	...	...
,, relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments		...	..	1	...	1
,, to marriage, dower and divorce ...		1	1,391	5	12	1408
,, to establish or dispute adoption ...		...	..	.....	..	..
,, regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics		...	6	6	1	13
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights ...		..	325	2	4	331
Suits to establish or contest Wills ...		..	17	2	..	19
Claims to inheritance ...	Under Hindoo Law ...	...	..	....	...	19
	,, Mahomedan Law ..	..	1	2	..	3
	,, any other Law ..	....	111	1	...	112
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows...		....	..	.....	...	...
,, relating to the Revenue ...		...	7	2	..	9
,, relating to mortgage of immovable property ...		...	78	1	52	131
Claims in right of pre-emption ...		..	1	...	..	1
Suits to resume or assess rent free lands ..		...	46	.....	...	46
,, regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than Rent Suits). ..		..	149	.....	..	149
,, for partition of immovable property ...		...	29	.....	..	29
,, regarding boundaries ..		...	41	.....	..	41
,, for, or relating to, real property not including in the above		..	1,480	6	8	1,494
To enforce awards of private arbitration ...		3	...	14	...	17
Suits to recover arrears of rent ...		...	320	126	...	446
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent		..	..	..	...	..
,, regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand		..	..	19	...	19
,, relating to ejectment		..	76	90	...	166
,, regarding accounts, and by or against Agents, &c.		..	..	17	...	17
Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent		..	175	61	...	236
Suits not included in above...		..	386	2,940	..	3,326
Total ...		11,220	20,005	3,433	592	30,070

The judicial work was disposed of in the following manner :—

Class of Courts.	Number of cases on file.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which Decree passed.								Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case		No. of summons to parties to appear in person.	No. of parties who appeared.	No. of summons to witnesses other than parties.	No. of witnesses who appeared.
					Without contest in Court.					Contested cases tried and decided in Court.									
										In favour of plaintiffs.									
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		Ex parte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.	In whole.	In part.	In favour of defendants, objectors, or insolvents.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.				
Civil Courts.																				
Small Cause Courts. ...	337	4,865	5,202	988	1,969	346	311	9	2,635	660	242	345	1,247	331	76	71	5,421	1,946	3,781	2,223
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	307	17,986	18,293	3,467	1,554	1,122	1,726	409	4,811	5,452	1,816	2,506	9,774	240	30	14	25,596	21,501	38,710	36,479
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	12	37	49	4	1	...	3	..	4	24	..	12	36	5	12	3	35	30	68	59
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	6	6	1	....	....	..	..	..	2	1	3	6	...	83	17	6	9	17	17
Superior Courts of general jurisdiction	77	1,146	1,223	100	554	67	97	5	723	101	35	85	221	181	191	51	1,281	416	1,635	1,313
Total	733	24,040	24,773	4,561	4,078	1,535	2,137	423	8,173	6,239	2,094	2,951	11,284	757	312	156	32,339	23,902	44,161	40,091
Revenue Courts.																				
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	..	957	957	305	10	167	30	....	207	307	111	27	445	..	7	5	1,542	1,666	398	398
Courts of Collector	13	3,253	3,266	184	399	47	165	..	611	1,783	385	334	2,502	6	7	6	1,795	1,783	3,178	2,860
Total	13	4,210	4,223	489	409	214	195	..	818	2,090	496	361	2,947	6	14	11	3,337	3,449	3,576	3,258
Grand Total	750	66,250	28,996	5,050	4,487	1,749	2,332	423	8,991	8,329	2,590	3,312	14,231	763	326	167	35,676	27,351	47,727	43,349

A

Appellate Business :—

Class of Court.		Cases on the file			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.				Total.	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.
		Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favour of Appellant. In whole.	In favour of Appellant. In part.	In favour of respondent.	Remanded for further investigation.			
Chief Appellate Court of District.	Civil appeals	189	1,366	1,555	122	493	74	661	68	1,418	165	45
	Revenue	..	2	2	...	2	..	..	...	2	...	5
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province,—each class of Courts being specified		8	125	133	45	16	7	55	2	125	..	16
Special Appeals		3	100	103	32	12	...	58	...	102	1	19
Total		200	1,593	1,793	199	523	81	774	70	1,647	174	21

General Results.—The various Courts, considered as a whole, improved, yet the Courts of the lowest grade stood much in need of still further improvement. The Judges were selected from amongst the most influential of the people, and like most Burmans they had little other education than that which they received as boys in some Budhist monastery and what they had acquired by contact with the world. There can be little doubt that, in a large number of disputes, the people preferred to have their differences settled in their own village by their own village elders to proceeding some distance to a Civil Court to file a plaint, and to remain there some days away from their own private concerns till the case is finished. In many cases the dislike to a continuous absence, although it may be but for a few days, leads to compromises, to cases being struck off by default and to *ex parte* decrees. These in the whole Province amounted to no less than 7034, that is, 1660 decreed *ex-parte*, 1979 compromised, and 3,395 struck off in default or otherwise disposed of, although it is certain that all these were not owing to the dislike to attendance for some days at Court.

Berar.

The number of suits filed was 16,867, against 12,241 in 1867, or an increase of 38 per cent. The suits instituted in the several Districts, the proportion they bear to the population, with the value of the property litigated, are thus shown :—

Districts.	Suits filed in 1868.	On total Population.	Value of Property litigated.	Average value per Suit.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
EAST BERAR.				
Oomrawuttee ...	3,312	1 to 123 persons	5,67,108 13 2	171
Ellichpore ...	2,915	1 to 118 ,,	3,02,905 1 3	104
Woon ...	873	1 to 393 ,,	74,132 10 9	85
Total ...	7,100	1 to 154 persons	9,44,146 9 2	133
WEST BERAR.				
Akolah ...	7,427	1 to 60 persons	6,58,498 0 4	89
Booldanah ...	1,802	1 to 222 ,,	1,90,911 5 2	106
Bassim ...	538	1 to 512 ,,	85,959 7 10	160
Total ...	9,767	1 to 115 persons	9,35,368 13 4	96
Grand Total ...	16,867	1 to 132 persons	18,79,515 6 6 (£187,951)	111

The percentage of costs on value was Rs. 15-7-5 against Rs. 10-12 in 1867, Rs. 17 in 1866, Rs. 9-15-7 in 1865 and Rs. 10-14-5 in 1864. Of the original suits about 84 per cent. were simple loans, debt on account and breaches of contract. They were disposed of as follows :—

Decreed for Plaintiff	73·68 Per cent.
,, Defendant	5·27 ,,
Compromised	18·26 ,,
Withdrawn	·53 ,,
Struck off in default of attendance	2·16 ,,

The average duration of cases was 20·3 days, against 22·8 in 1867, including the Small Cause Courts, which was about 9 days. Each witness was detained on an average 3·5 days against 4·1 days in 1867. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 490. The distribution of the work brought before the Courts may be seen from the following Statement :—

East Berar.	Deputy Commissioners.	Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Tehseeldars.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Total.
Number of Courts	3	6	2	5	2	18
Number of Cases disposed of ...	48	204	2,584	1,201	2,584	7,162
Average number of cases disposed of by each Court per month ...	2	2·8	130·2	20	108	35
West Berar.						
Number of Courts	2	7	2	7	1	19
Number of Cases disposed of ..	10	1,299	6,154	1,209	799	9,471
Average per month as above ...	416	15·46	256·41	14 39	199·15	41·5

The bulk of the original work, 56 per cent., was performed by the native judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners, whose jurisdiction extended to suits not exceeding Rs. 300 in value. The Small Cause Courts worked well. That at Khamgaon—a large cotton mart and a place growing in importance—though only open during three months of the year under review, attracted 899 suits of which the Judge disposed of 799. At Oomrawuttee 1,851 cases were decided, against 511 in 1867; and at Ellichpore there were 733 cases disposed of during the first year of the Court's existence. The number of appeals in the district Courts was 497 against 637, of which 205 came before the Akolah district court. The average duration of suits in appeal ranged from 44½ days in Ellichpore to 21 days in Woon. In the Commissioners' Courts 130 appeals were disposed of out of 141 preferred. About 30 per cent. of these proved wholly successful. The average duration decreased considerably, having been 62 days in East and 69 days in West Berar, against 174 and 99 days in 1867. Fifty-five appeals were lodged in the Resident's Courts, 35 of which were inadmissible; of the remainder, judgment was confirmed in 18 cases, and modified in one. The number of persons imprisoned for debt declined from 888 in 1867 to 580 in 1868, at the close of which year 33 persons were so imprisoned.

General Results.—The large increase in litigation was due to the opening of two additional Small Cause Courts. In Akolah the excessive litigation advanced rather than abated, notwithstanding the transfer to another district of a talook containing 762,204 souls. It is remarked that the people of Akolah have a special fondness for going to law, which is being imbibed by other Districts also. They had more opportunities of gratifying this taste than are available in other Districts, and are always being stirred up by the many Pleaders who infest the Province—of whom it is fair to add that some general improvement has latterly been recorded. Usurious money-lending is said to be the source of most civil actions: "probably it is more convenient for the banker to file his suits in Court than to send an agent to dun debtors, who usually cannot pay, and often would not if they could." The Commissioner of East Berar writes:—The returns show steadily increasing litigation, and yet the people cry out for more Courts. The trade in Berar is increasing enormously, and with a large increase in transactions comes a concomitant increase in litigation. Much has been done to render a resort to our Courts unnecessary. The people are encouraged to draw up written bonds or agreements. The registration of

deeds has been introduced throughout the Province. The high rate of institution stamp must, to a certain degree, make a man pause at the threshold of a Court-house." The District and Divisional Reports bore witness to intelligence and zeal on the part of the minor courts, which seldom had to deal with cases demanding a knowledge of law beyond that which the judges had at their fingers' ends. The work and supervision of the Officers of the higher grades were quite on a par with any expectations that may have been formed by the Government.

Mysore.

Description of Claim.	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
Money due: On written promise for sum certain	6,340	6,710	370	0
Money due: On unwritten promise	966	1,500	534	0
Money due: On account stated	652	870	218	0
Money due: Money paid or received	362	240	0	122
Money due: For goods sold and delivered	3,030	3,198	168	0
Money due: For breaches of contract not included in the above	647	269	0	378
Suits for rent	232	189	0	43
,, for recovery of personal property or value thereof	588	598	10	0
,, for injuries to person	0	3	3	0
,, for injuries to property	83	68	0	15
,, for defamation	5	2	0	3
,, for other injuries not included in above	15	19	4	0
,, to compel specific performance of contracts	39	41	2	0
,, to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident	2	0	0	2
,, to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	9	4	0	5
,, to settle partnership and other accounts	31	22	0	9
,, connected with religion and caste	2	2	0	0
,, relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	4	0	0	4
,, relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	4	9	5	0
,, to establish or dispute adoption	5	5	0	0
,, regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	1	0	0	1
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	124	72	0	52
Suits to establish or contest wills	0	1	1	0
Claims to inheritance: Under Hindu Law	66	86	20	0
Claims to inheritance: ,, Mahomedan Law	8	12	4	0
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows	4	0	0	4
,, relating to the revenue	0	0	0	0
,, relating to mortgage of immovable property	35	37	2	0
,, in right of pre-emption	1	2	1	0
,, to resume or assess rent-free lands	7	10	3	0
,, regarding the arrears of assessment	0	0	0	0
,, regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	9	3	0	6
,, for partition of immovable property	6	40	34	0
,, regarding boundaries	0	0	0	0
,, for or relating to real property not included in the above	178	690	512	0
,, connected with other class not specified in the above, and as per classified list which was hitherto in force	0	0	0	0
Total	13,455	14,702	1,891	644
			644	
		Net increase	1,247	

The work came before the undermentioned tribunals :—

Courts.	Cases Instituted.		Cases Disposed.			
	1867.	1868.	1867.	Per-centage.	1868.	Per-centage.
Peishkars	76	113	374	2·72	210	1·42
Amildars	5,931	6,774	5,766	42·01	6,662	45·14
Sur-Cauzy of Mysore ...	398	532	325	2·37	537	3·64
Assistant Superintendents ...	456	523	688	501	645	4·37
Deputy Superintendents ...	171	123	117	0·86	68	0·46
Bangalore Court of Small Causes	6,423	6,637	6,457	47·03	6,638	44·97
Total ...	13,455	14,702	13,727	100.	14,760	100.

The general result of the trial of the civil suits was :—

Arrears of suits from 1867		339
Instituted during 1868		14,702
Received by transfer or remand		460
Total for disposal ...		15,501

These suits were disposed of as follows—

Withdrawn and struck off	4,873	
Transferred	309	
		5,182
Decreed without contest—ex parte ...	2,373	
,, by confession ...	3,267	
,, by compromise and consent ...	753	
,, by arbitration ...	14	
		6,407
Contested and decreed for plaintiffs in whole	1,854	
,, ,, in part	1,158	
,, defendant ...	468	
		3,480
Total disposed of ...		15,069
Pending at the close of the year ...		432
		15,501

The average duration of each suit was 41·05 days against 30·43 in the previous year. There was an increase of arrears to the extent of 93 cases. The number of regular and special appeals decreased from 1,193 in 1867 to 1075 in 1868. But the decrease was confined to certain courts, while in others there was an increase. In the Judicial Commissioner's court the appeals fell from 183 to 119. The appeals to the Superintendent of Nagar fell from 74 to 38, and in the district courts of his division from 197 to 142, but there was a slight increase throughout the Ashtagram Division and in the district courts of Nandidroog.

At the close of 1857 the appeals remaining on the file were ...			38
Instituted in 1868 ...			1,075
			1,113
Withdrawn, transferred or struck off	...	222	
Decided on trial for appellant in whole	...	216	
,, in part	...	70	
In favour of respondents ...	...	413	
Remanded	...	138	1,059
Remaining	...		54
			1,113

Of 138 remands, 71 occurred in the Division of Ashtagram being 20 more than in the previous year. This inconvenient procedure was also adopted in 32 cases by the Assistant Superintendents of Nundidroog. The average duration of each appeal was 30·78 days as compared with 44 of the previous year. Applications for the execution of decrees increased from 8,190 to 8,980. The number of suits instituted in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, increased from 6,423 to 6,637; and the value in litigation from Rs. 1,95,037 to Rs. 2,46,822. The court is now self-supporting.

Coorg.

The following table exhibits the state of litigation in the various courts :—

Courts.	Civil Cases.	Revenue Cases.	Percentage disposed of.
Parpattagars	...	41	...
Subedars	1,075	3	92·75
Duryaft Cutcherry ...	72	...	6·91
Assistant Superintendents ...	1	...	0·17
Superintendent	2	...	0·17
Total ...	1,150	44	

The number of civil suits was 1,176, being an increase of only 4 cases. The majority of the civil court cases were suits for "bond debt," "simple debt," and "debt on account stated." The number of suits for "simple debt" or debt "on unwritten obligation for sums certain" was 158, being 47 in excess of the year 1867. Of the 1,176 civil cases which stood for disposal, 1,172 were disposed of during the year, against 1,167 of the

previous year, and 4 were pending at the close of the year. The great mass of litigation was, as usual, in suits valued at less than Rs. 100. The duration of original suits was 43 days during the year, against 44 days in the year previous. The value of suits was Rs. 1,04,887 against Rs. 1,96,280 the previous year. Being a decrease of Rs. 91,392 in the value of the suits litigated. The total cost of original suits was, Rs. 11,736 against Rs. 15,519 shewing a decrease of Rs. 3,782 and an average of Rs. 10 per suit in 1868, against Rs. 13 in 1867. The number of miscellaneous cases that came before the courts was 6,403 of which 6,392 were disposed of. The number of appeals was 115 or 36 more than the number in 1867; of these 90 were disposed of on trial, 16 were transferred to other courts, and 11 remained for disposal at the close of the year. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 7·55 per cent. of the appellate work, the Superintendent of 37·73, Assistant Superintendents of 1·89 and the Duryaft Cutcherry of 52·83.

General Results.—The most noteworthy feature of the year was the introduction of the Coorg Courts' Act, and the consequent abolition of the old Duryaft Cutcherry. Civil litigation was in rather a stagnant state, partly owing, it is presumed, to the operation of the Stamp Act of 1867, but mainly to the great depression and want of confidence and commercial activity induced by the unfavourable coffee season. Consequently, suits for large sums were rare, and nearly the whole burden, that is, 92·75 per cent. fell on the Subadars, but the whole number of cases having been only 1,176 in the province, this portion of their duties did not apparently press very heavily on them.

CHAPTER V.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Madras.

LAXITY of practice was corrected by new forms of processes, and general rules were promulgated to the effect that a copy of every order passed by a Magistrate with the substance of the complaint and evidence and the grounds on which the order was made, must be submitted within forty-eight hours to the appellate authority for revision. Provisions were also made for exercising a more thorough supervision over the Subordinate Magistracy. The following table shows the details of offences against the Penal Code.

Nature of Offences.	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1893.	Operations of Police.				Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
		Persons concerned.	Property.		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
			Lost.	Recovered.					
No. 1.—Offences against the person.									
Murder	288	569	5,271	1,348	125	181	313	157	181
Attempt to murder	55	75	52	52	22	29	37	26	29
Culpable homicide	89	190	24	7	46	65	124	78	65
Attempt at do.	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	224	226	...	...	115	9	9	3	186
Causing miscarriage	87	170	...	...	21	23	37	23	23
Exposure or abandonment of children	19	18	...	...	7	10	10	7	10
Concealment of birth	59	66	...	...	25	28	32	27	28
Causing grievous hurt	440	1,086	...	...	270	48	85	70	355
Causing hurt	337	657	...	...	163	28	48	40	232
Causing hurt, (Petty cases)	5,955	16,963	...	...	2,610	13	41	35	4,404
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	42	154	...	...	6	10	33	12	46
Wrongful restraint	1,242	3,304	28	...	362	5	11	2	640
Do. to extort confession	11	27	...	...	4	1	2	2	10
Assault	196	487	6	3	109	3	9	7	178

Nature of Offences.	Operations of Police.					Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1868.	Persons concerned.	Property.		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
			Lost.	Recovered.					
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.—(Continued.)									
Petty assault	18,410	45,692	...	..	4,239	1	4	2	7,227
Assault in attempting theft	48	159	122	15	13	..	..	..	40
Kidnapping or abducting	86	219	507	422	14	26	51	23	29
Do. with intent to take property	13	14	85	7	9	9	10	10	9
Slave-dealing	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prostitution of minors	12	19	..	..	3	7	11	5	7
Compulsory labour	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rape	89	146	11	..	14	34	49	25	36
Unnatural offences	8	8	..	..	5	7	7	5	7
Total of No. 1 ..	27,716	70,263	3,406	1,854	8,182	537	923	559	13,714
No. 2.—Offences against property with violence.									
Robbery	457	1,164	12,327	3,372	161	27	55	37	231
Robbery on the highway	150	407	24,633	13,483	49	16	40	29	62
Robbery (aggravated)	51	126	6,051	423	15	19	40	31	19
Attempt at robbery	20	44	..	..	5	1	2	1	6
Dacoity	459	5,361	1,12,581	5,386	117	180	1,070	524	180
Dacoity (aggravated)	27	326	21,255	3,934	6	12	68	41	12
Being a dacoit, &c.	4	12	..	..	1	3	10	1	3
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	8	63	..	..	5	7	39	22	7
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	188	761	396	42	118	..	..	..	165
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	728	985	34,315	14,180	352	14	18	12	421
House-breaking by night	5,684	8,309	3,55,952	46,050	1,174	105	233	147	1,518
Do. with aggravating circumstances	7	22	1,459	..	1	2	8	5	2
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	167	334	1,892	454	32	1	2	2	61
Total of No. 2 ...	7,950	17,914	5,70,861	87,324	2,036	387	1,585	852	2,687
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.									
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	58	114	..	..	30	..	..	..	45
Theft	18,823	30,938	3,72,345	1,20,074	8,011	58	114	79	10,123
Extortion	202	555	856	129	41	8	23	9	150
Misappropriation	967	2,205	8,697	2,654	404	4	4	2	839
Criminal breach of trust	610	846	35,471	6,621	250	34	34	18	476

Receiving or possessing stolen property	524	826	2,196	11,226	325	25	47	16	478
Cheating	382	629	10,448	550	108	17	20	13	287
Total of No. 3	21,566	36,113	4,30,013	1,41,254	9,289	146	242	137	12,398
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.									
Mischief	3,936	12,517	3,316	221	1,103	2	2	2	1,846
Mischief to animals	173	436	1,214	112	66	1	1	..	120
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	171	787	177	..	74	1	1	1	137
Mischief by fire	258	440	23,178	5	30	46	69	34	46
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	36	100	..	..	11	..	..	..	26
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	12	41	..	..	11	..	..	..	12
Total of No. 4	4,586	14,321	27,885	338	1,295	50	73	37	2,187
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.									
Counterfeiting or altering coin	9	12	..	..	3	3	3	3	3
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin	111	129	..	..	51	49	56	38	85
Other offences relating to coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frauds relating to stamps	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Forgery	172	476	4	..	37	70	150	68	70
Offences relating to trade and property marks	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total of No. 5	296	622	4	..	92	122	209	109	161
No. 6.—Contempt & Offences against Public Justice.									
Contempt of legal process or orders	1,789	4,062	..	..	1,504	2	2	1	1,766
Withholding information	35	55	..	..	15	1	1	1	28
Giving false information	69	89	..	..	40	1	1	1	56
False statement to a public servant on oath	6	7	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant	136	358	..	..	79	2	13	1	117
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False evidence	271	343	..	..	164	207	238	177	207
Causing disappearance of evidence	17	34	..	..	11	5	10	8	15
False personation in Judicial proceeding	13	19	..	..	7	8	9	7	8
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims	42	139	..	..	9	1	3	3	35
False charge	159	233	..	..	56	27	36	21	123
Harbouring offenders	9	16	..	..	3	2	2	2	3
Compounding offences	55	89	1	..	28	4	19	18	42
Taking gift to recover stolen property	15	21	196	134	7	1	1	1	13
Omission to apprehend by public servant	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Negligent escape	77	109	..	..	63	..	..	..	73
Escape	259	392	..	..	186	14	15	15	212
Rescue	43	93	..	..	22	2	2	1	37
Return from transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contempt of Court	125	155	..	..	119	..	..	..	123
Total of No. 6	3,121	6,215	197	134	2,319	277	352	257	2,865

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Nature of Offences.	Operations of the Police.					Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1883.	Persons concerned.	Property.		No. of cases detected in which convictions followed.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
			Lost.	Recovered.					
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.									
Abetment	47	125	..	..	20	6	11	7	42
Concealment of criminal designs	2	3	..	..	2	1	1	1	2
Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spreading false and alarming rumours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abetment of Military and Naval Offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unlawful assembly	100	2,272	..	..	46	..	..	..	82
Rioting	335	4,247	..	..	192	5	47	23	315
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Affray	212	947	..	..	194	..	..	..	207
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	151	221	42	..	52	13	23	7	127
Breaches of duty by public servant	25	64	..	..	13	6	9	2	25
Personating public servant	18	30	..	..	9	..	..	..	14
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	7	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c.	6	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Nuisance	924	3,735	..	..	760	..	..	..	856
Acts against public safety	179	367	33	..	125	..	..	..	165
Acts against decency	48	79	..	..	33	..	..	..	40
Offences against religion	33	166	..	..	14	..	..	..	24
Criminal trespass	7,760	24,506	1	1	1,819	..	..	..	3,505
House-trespass	552	1,424	15	..	252	..	..	..	463
Criminal breach of contract	16	47	9	9	8	..	..	..	10
Bigamy	16	37	27	..	5	5	6	6	5
Adultery	111	155	..	..	24	33	34	24	34
Other offences relating to marriage	131	227	639	8	38	8	13	7	94
Defamation	133	365	..	..	35	1	1	1	95
Insult	817	1,939	..	..	362	..	..	..	583
Criminal intimidation	63	188	..	..	21	5	5	3	46
Misconduct in public by a drunken person	119	165	..	..	113	..	..	..	117
Attempts not otherwise provided for	1,730	2,433	..	..	136	12	13	9	196
Total of No. 7	13,563	43,639	766	18	4,286	96	163	90	7,057
Grand Total	78,798	1,89,087	10,33,132	2,30,922	27,490	1,614	3,547	2,041	41,669

Classes of Offences.	In Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Courts.	Total.
Under the Penal Code.				
1st.—Offences against the person, ...	16	510	11	537
2nd.—Do. property with violence, ...	35	346	6	387
3rd.—Do. do. without violence, ...	47	87	12	146
4th.—Malicious offences, ...	1	48	1	50
5th.—Forgery and offences against currency ...	1	115	6	122
6th.—Offences against justice	21	252	4	277
7th.—Miscellaneous offences	12	72	11	95
Total	133	1,430	51	1,614
Under Special Laws, Total	3	2	1	6
Grand Total	136	1,432	52	1,620
Compare—				
1867	181	1,491	147	1,819
1866	366	1,987	217	2,564
1865	650	1,888	27	2,674

The judicial proceedings may be summarized as follows:—

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against	175,253	173,485	188,854	175,219
N. B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population one in ...	141	142	128	136
Discharged and Acquitted.				
Under Penal Code	48,194	39,920	43,305	40,647
Do. Special Laws	13,263	16,762	18,119	18,238
Total discharged, &c. ...	61,457	56,682	61,424	58,885
Percentage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against	35·1	32·6	32·5	33·6
Convicted and Sentenced.				
To death	98	96	91	101
,, transportation	180	186	537	495
,, imprisonment	47,939	49,403	65,549	46,329
,, whipping	2,132	2,932	6,078	3,986
,, fine	62,836	63,823	62,123	67,966
,, other punishment (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.) ...	853	363	.....	.....
Deduct imprisoned in default ...	242	.....	.....	.....
Total convicted	113,796	116,083	134,378	118,877
Percentage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against	64·9	67·3	69·4	66·3

Including three of the previous year, 107 references were made to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence of death and of these 96 sentences, or 89·7 per cent., were confirmed. Of all offences 64·9 per cent. were tried, and of these 77·7 per cent. resulted in conviction. Of the total number of offences 50·4 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, nearly one-half of offenders escaping punishment. This, however, is better than in England where in nearly three out of four cases no person is convicted. Dacoities decreased to 486 against 533 in 1867; 158 cases, or 32·5 per cent. of the whole, were committed in houses and villages, the remainder being on highways, or in fields and jungles. Conviction was obtained in 25·3 per cent. There were 25 robberies by drugging, in 7 of which 10 persons were convicted. Six persons died from the effects of drugs. The returns of castes showed that of 157 murderers, 52 were Mudalis, Nayudus, and Chetties, and 10 Brahmans. One European was convicted of murder. Mulcers, Khonds, and Hill men committed the largest proportion of culpable homicides. Of 25 persons convicted of rape, 13 were Nayudu and Mudalis. Four Mussalmans and one foreigner (not a British subject) were convicted of unnatural offences. Of 588 dacoits convicted 124 were Pariahs; 71 Brinjaries, Lambadies, or Yerukalas, and 122 Koravars, Maravars, and Kallars. Two Brahmans, 7 Rajputs, 5 Mussalmans, and 72 Nayudus and Mudalies were convicted of dacoity. About 33 per cent. of all dacoits belonged to hereditary criminal classes. Pariahs, Koravars, and other low castes contributed the majority of house-breakers and thieves. Of 68 forgers eight were Brahmans and 33 were Nayudus, Chetties and Mudaliars. Pariahs and low castes are most given to rioting, but 51 Brahmans, 414 Nayudus and Mudalies, 64 Mussalmans and 101 Moplahs and Lubbays were also convicted of this offence.

Of 51,343 persons convicted 49 were Europeans, 32 of whom were convicted of assault and hurt; 67 were East Indians, 35 of whom were also punished for the like petty offences; 1,912 Brahmans; 2,696 Mussalmans; 1,237 Moplahs and Lubbays; 15,501 Nayudus and Mudalies; and 13,240 were Pariahs and other low castes; 3,628, or 7 per cent. only of the whole, belonging to the hereditary criminal castes.

Bombay.

The following statement shows the criminal work of the Regulation district courts :—

Court.	False evidence.	Offences relating to Coin and Stamps.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Attempts to murder.	Causing miscarriage.	Grievous hurt, or hurt under aggravating circumstances.	Hurt, Criminal force, and Assaults.	Kidnapping.	Rape.	Unnatural offences.	Theft or misappropriation of Cattle.	Other simple thefts & misappropriations.	Dacoity.	Highway robbery.	Aggravated thefts and Extortion, & Robbery not on the highway.	Receiving stolen property.	House-breaking.	Forgery.	Adultery.	Other offences.	Total number of Offences.	Total Number of Trials.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Total Number of Persons tried.
Ahmedabad ...	*19*	*5*	*21*	*8*	*4*	*1*	*102*	*766*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*182*	*835*	*2*	*14*	*11*	131	54	...	23	1,694	3,880	3,836	4,188	3,798	7,986
Surat ...	8	...	11	7	...	...	30	907	3	6	1	27	796	8	14	14	81	44	7	4	2,612	4,580	4,346	3,143	4,775	7,898
Khandeish ...	29	14	22	9	2	...	42	687	8	13	...	43	889	83	21	92	95	86	42	8	2,062	4,247	3,856	3,312	2,649	5,961
Concan ...	35	1	17	9	1	1	47	3,429	4	4	1	11	1,412	2	6	27	82	44	9	4	2,125	7,271	6,900	6,258	9,375	15,633
Poona ...	17	16	19	7	1	...	14	1,422	...	2	2	117	776	...	2	12	152	43	17	...	2,839	4,458	4,354	4,136	4,157	8,293
Sholapore ...	12	...	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1	...	14	29	26	12	17	29
Ahmednuggur	5	3	5	4	2	...	6	1,227	5	5	1	72	618	...	...	11	28	19	...	...	1,395	3,469	3,383	3,488	3,034	6,522
Rutnagherry (two months)	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	138	...	...	...	.....	94	...	...	1	6	2	...	...	83	328	314	277	472	749
Sattara ...	16	4	8	1	2	1	20	1,314	...	...	...	35	520	1	2	6	29	28	8	...	736	2,732	2,488	2,451	2,840	5,291
Belgaum (two months) ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	...	3	...	.....	57	...	5	.....	1	9	6	1	50	223	201	135	300	435
Kulladghee ...	4	2	6	2	...	1	9	217	...	3	...	31	91	...	5	.....	17	20	1	...	371	780	708	852	292	1,144
Dharwar ...	27	7	20	4	...	3	51	1,060	3	2	...	85	921	...	56	11	25	312	22	4	907	3,520	2,113	2,463	2,906	5,369
Canara ...	15	1	2	7	...	...	12	475	...	...	...	18	309	...	...	5	57	13	6	...	496	1,416	1,306	1,167	1,539	2,706
	193	53	132	58	12	9	335	11,728	28	39	6	621	7,318	95	125	190	704	675	119	44	14,384	36,873	33,831	31,882	36,154	68,016
Results in 1867-68 ...	249	71	148	39	10	18	230	10,867	37	27	3	659	7,962	43	171	188	680	644	120	55	13,667	35,827	32,771	33,480	31,220	64,700

The punishments inflicted were as follows :—

Court.	Death.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for terms of years.	Imprisonment.	Fined and imprisoned.	Fined.	Whipped.
Ahmedabad	4	14	...	976	422	2,717	42
Surat	1	2	3	469	157	2,481	28
Khandeish	3	...	12	904	291	1,998	109
Concan	5	31	18	1,008	434	4,733	43
Poona	6	13	12	765	216	3,094	50
Sholapore	...	..	...	12	1	.....	...
Ahmednuggur	3	2	2	742	71	2,721	19
Ratnagherry (2 months)	1	...	...	33	17	225	1
Sattara	3	2	2	745	283	1,670	19
Belgaum (2 months)	...	..	...	52	8	73	2
Kulladghee	8	1	...	203	90	549	1
Dharwar	4	8	...	708	188	1,531	24
Canara	2	...	...	514	176	641	14
	40	73	49	7,131	2,355	22,433	352
Results in 1867-68 ...	44	89	198	7,624	25,762		400

There were in all 36,873 offences and 33,831 trials. There were 31,882 persons convicted against 36,154 acquitted, or more than half. An increase was noted in culpable homicide, grievous hurt, assaults, rape and dacoity; and a marked decrease in false evidence, offences relating to coin and stamps, causing miscarriage, kidnapping, simple thefts and highway robbery. In the Courts of Session there were 1,722 persons tried, 926 convicted, and 194 appeals passed from the Assistant Session Judge and Session Judges to the High Court. There were 40 sentences of death against 44, there were 73 of transportation for life against 89 and 49 of transportation for definite terms of years against 192. The number of appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates was 2,241. Of these 1,550 sentences were confirmed, 501 reversed and 185 altered.

The cases in the Northern Division amounted to 19,382, against 19,181 in the previous year, showing an increase of 201; the number of detections to 16,599, or 81 per cent., against 15,067, or 78 per cent. Of 'offences against the human body,' there were 4,808 cases, of which 4,667 were detected, against 4,420 in the previous year, of which 4,141 were found out. The 'murder' cases amounted to 67, being an increase of 8 as compared with the

previous year, and 59 of these were detected. Under 'culpable homicide not amounting to murder' there were 26 cases, being an increase of 3 over the number recorded in 1867, and of these all but one were brought to justice. "The 'offences against property' show 8,348 cases against 9,474 in the previous year, being a decrease of 1,126. The cases under 'theft,' 'robbery,' and 'dacoity' amounted to 5,544, 179, and 71, against 6,637, 189, and 87 in 1867, being a decrease of 1,103, 10, and 16 respectively. This is most satisfactory considering how unfavourable the state of the season proved, and shows that the Famine Relief Works organised by Government did good. The detection under the above three heads amounted to 5,790, or 68 per cent., against 6,913, or 55 per cent. last year. The value of property as registered at the time the offences were reported amounted to Rs. 3,76,975, of which Rs. 1,20,304, or about 33 per cent. were recovered.

In the Southern Division the decrease of crime amounted to 5·47 per cent. In the Ahmednuggur and Canara districts the decrease was very small, but in the sub-districts of Sholapore, in Kulladghee, in Sattara, in Dharwar, and in Belgaum it amounted to 28·69, 10·87, 10·76, 6·63 and 6·56 per cent. respectively. Crime of a heinous nature increased in Kulladghee and Canara, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur and Rutnagherry. In the Dharwar district there was a considerable decrease in such crimes. In Poona and Belgaum districts there was also a decrease, but to a smaller extent. In Sattara the decrease was very trifling. In crimes of a less heinous nature there was a total decrease, amounting for the entire division, to 5·66 per cent. The proportion of convictions to arrests was largest in the Ahmednuggur district, amounting to 52 per cent. In Dharwar and Canara the proportion was a little more than 43 per cent., in Sattara district 41 per cent., in Kulladghee and Belgaum 39 per cent., in Poona 33 per cent., in Rutnagherry 31 per cent. and in Sholapore 30 per cent. In Belgaum a gang of burglarous Khykarees were apprehended with stolen property amounting to Rs. 3,590. The trial resulted in 25 out of 27 men being sentenced to different periods of rigorous imprisonment varying from three to ten years.

In Bombay city 25,993 persons were brought before the Police Courts. Of these 197 were committed to the High Court, 1 to the Petty Sessions, 14,010 convicted, 4,080 acquitted, the charges against 7,624 withdrawn and 11 were under remand at the close of the year. Of the number committed to the High Court 133 were convicted and 64 acquitted, and the case committed to the Petty Sessions resulted in the conviction

of the single prisoner concerned in it. Compared with the previous year, in which 17,620 persons were tried, the increase was very large, probably owing to the large number of persons who came back to Bombay from the Abyssinian Expedition.

In Sindh the number of offences was 10,934. There were 9,017 trials in which 7664 persons were convicted. The number of offences was less by nearly 500 than in 1867. There was a marked increase in the cases of murder brought to trial, 37 against 21. This increase occurred mainly in the single district of Shikarpoor, where the number rose from 5 to 17 in 1868. Eight persons only in 1867 were sentenced to death, while 11 were transported for life; in 1868 the respective numbers were 23 and 3. Minor crimes of personal violence diminished by about 400, viz. from 2,748 to 2,350. In the crime peculiar to the province, cattle-lifting, there was a marked decrease from 2,011 to 1,773. Ordinary thefts sunk from 2,559 to 2,413 and there was but one dacoity during the year. The number of convictions decreased by about 200; the fact that for 7,600 persons convicted 9,600 were acquitted, did not speak favourably for the Police. The Sudder Court reversed during the year, on appeal, 34 sentences, against 26 in 1867; on review, 97 against 23 in 1867; besides the reversals (45) in cases referred under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of reversals, on appeal, by the Sessions Judges and Magistrates was 298, or somewhat less than in 1867, but the sentence was altered in 291 cases against 181 in the previous year.

In Aden 1,422 persons were tried, of whom 1,389 were convicted. There was an increase in crime, principally in cases of assault, affray, insult, public nuisance, and theft. In the first four there was an increase of 125 cases, whilst in theft there was an increase of 141 cases.

Bengal.

In the *High Court* 294 persons were committed for trial against 359 in the previous year; 207 were convicted, 2 of whom were sentenced to death, 1 to transportation, 11 to transportation for terms varying from 7 to 14 years, 1 to penal servitude for life, 2 to penal servitude for 4 and 10 years respectively, and 185 to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from 7 years downwards. Besides these, 1 person was sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2 were fined, 1 was sentenced to solitary confinement, and 1 received a whipping in addition to imprisonment. Seventy-five persons were acquitted, 6 discharged without trial and 6 remained under trial at the close of the year. The High Court also heard 1,296 criminal ap-

peals and confirmed 54 sentences of death. Thirty-three capital sentences were commuted to transportation for life, 1 to transportation for seven years and 1 to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. Two hundred and sixty-two cases were adjudicated by the High Court as a court of revision, and in 116 of these the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed, in 6 modified, and in 122 reversed; while 18 cases remained under trial. In appeals the orders of the Sessions Judge were confirmed in 643 cases, modified in 65, and reversed in 76; while 5 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 60 remained undecided at the close of the year. In 33 miscellaneous cases the petitions were rejected. In 69 cases the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in 1 modified, and in 5 reversed, leaving one pending at the end of the year. The following table shows the working of the Sessions Courts in their original jurisdiction:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, or transportation	1,095	2,330
Referred for confirmation of sentence to High Court ...	68	94
Acquitted	514	1,441
Commitments pending at the close of the year ...	220	478
Total	1,897	4,343

The Sessions Courts heard also 4,346 appeals in criminal trials and 317 miscellaneous cases. Of the 4,346 appeals from orders passed by magistrates in criminal trials, 493 were rejected, while in 2,710 cases the orders were confirmed, and in 1,143 reversed. Of the 317 miscellaneous appeals, 134 were rejected, while in 99 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 84 reversed. The number of appeals pending at the end of 1868 was 213. The returns of crime in the Magistrates Courts are as under:—

Number of cases under trial before magistrates ...	78,263
Number of persons under trial	1,42,748
Convicted	74,674
Committed	3,906
Released	59,834
Otherwise disposed of	587
Pending	3,747
Percentage of persons convicted and committed those under trial	54
Percentage of persons released and otherwise disposed of ...	42

The total number of persons brought to trial showed an increase of 305 in 1867. There was, however, in 1868 an actual decrease of 1,907 persons tried, as compared with 1867. The increase in crime was largest in Backergunge and Jessore. In Dacca, Monghyr, Beerbhoom, Pooree, Balasore, Bogra, and Maldah, there was also an increase. The number of cases

pending before the magistrates at the close of 1868 was 1,903, involving 3,747 persons, of whom 1,168 were in jail, 1,827 on bail, and 752 on recognizance. Of the cases 1871 had been under trial for not more than 3 months, the number of cases pending beyond that period being 32, against 52 of the preceding year. The number of persons convicted and committed formed 50·77 per cent. of the whole number disposed of, while the number of those acquitted, discharged and released, amounted to 42·28 per cent. The total number of witnesses examined by magistrates in 1868 was 2,87,370. The longest detentions of witnesses were eight days in Jessore, nine days in Backergunge, and fifteen days in Sylhet. Of 74,674 persons convicted after trial, 21,383 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 6,730 were visited with lighter punishments, inclusive of whipping which was administered in 2,082 cases, and 46,561 were fined. Sentences of whipping were passed by magistrates and sessions judges on 2,202 persons, of whom 2,093 were adult and 109 juvenile offenders. The total amount of fines imposed by magistrates was Rs. 5,38,100, of which Rs. 4,03,625 was realized. Appeals from the orders of subordinate magistrates heard by magistrates of districts during the year were altogether 1,643 in number, of which 112 were rejected; while in 999 the orders of the subordinate magistrates were confirmed, and in 532 modified or reversed. In addition to the stipendiary magistrates, there were 31 honorary magistrates, who decided during the year 1,719 cases, involving 3,065 persons, of whom 1,619 were convicted and 1,446 acquitted. Only 47 appeals were preferred from their decisions, in 25 of which the orders were confirmed, and in 20 modified or reversed, two remaining unheard at the close of the year.

A failure of justice in Assam raised a question as to the expediency of withdrawing the jury system. The Commissioner did not approve of that system, and was inclined to substitute a system under which the Judge, for weighty reasons could set aside a verdict. It was noted that in Assam *all* trials in the Sessions Court were held by jury, and the matter was compromised by restricting the powers of juries to the same class of cases as in the regulation districts.

North-Western Provinces.

The total number of offences reported was 109,629, being 17,889 offences in excess of the number reported in 1867, or an average increase per district of 511 cases. The following

comparative table shows the principal offences against life and property in 1867 and 1868 :—

Year.	Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Lurking House-trespass.	Cattle-theft.	Other Theft.
1867, ...	279	57	274	13,665	10,218	18,699
1868, ...	326	100	435	17,071	12,196	22,208
Increase, ...	47	43	161	3,406	1,978	3,509

There was an aggregate increase of 9,144 offences due to the bad season and the very high prices of the necessaries of life. The proportion of the offences prosecuted to the number reported, 52 per cent., was not favourable. Of the 106,782 persons who were under trial during the year, 70,249, or about 66 per cent., were convicted. The highest percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial was 81; the lowest, 26. This bad average was, however, attained only in one district (an outlying hill-tract.) Only 100 persons were left under trial at the close of the year whose cases had been pending above six weeks. The total number of persons punished by the Magistrates was 67,626.

Fined, ...		...	39,609
Imprisoned, ...		...	15,748
Flogged—(*a*) Juveniles, ...	705		
„ (*b*) Adults,... ...	2,543		3,248
	3,248		
Ordered to find security for good behaviour, ...			2,543
Bound over to keep the peace :—			
(*a*) With sureties, ..		...	1,611
(*b*) Without sureties, ...		...	2,328
Ordered to maintain wife or children,		...	80
Ordered to refrain from taking possession of land or water,... ...		...	259
Imprisoned and fined, ...		...	2,777
Imprisoned and flogged, ...		...	354
Fined and flogged, ...		...	17

The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 3,53,581, and the amount realized, Rs. 2,56,107, or about 72 per cent. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 17,659, and to simple imprisonment, 1,225. The number of persons imprisoned in default of finding security was 1,024. The number of persons flogged was slightly in excess of the number flogged

in 1867. The average number of stripes inflicted was 17 and the highest was 30. The number of witnesses who attended the Magisterial Courts was 265,649. The average number of days during which each case lasted in these Courts was eight. There were 4,158 appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates to the Sessions Judges by about 6 per cent. of the persons punished; 20 per cent. of these appeals were rejected, 51 per cent., were upheld, and in 26 per cent., only were the decisions disturbed. There were 2,988 persons who were committed to the Sessions Court; of these 66 per cent. were convicted, and 26 per cent. were acquitted. There were 202 persons undisposed of at the close of the year. The number of appeals to Magistrates of districts was 2,251; in 32 per cent. the orders of the Lower Courts were disturbed, and in 55 per cent. upheld. The kind of punishments inflicted by the Sessions Judges is given below:—

	Persons.
Fined, ...	24
Imprisoned, ...	1,610
Flogged—(*a*) Adults, ...	3
„ (*b*) Juveniles, ...	8
Imprisoned and fined, ...	234
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	3
Sentenced to death, ...	86
Transported for life, ...	223
„ terms, ...	10

In 46 cases, forfeiture of property was adjudicated. In one case only was solitary confinement inflicted. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 38,733, of which only Rs. 8,952 appear to have been realized. The number of cases tried with Assessors was 1,302, and the number of cases in which the Judge agreed with them was 1,086. Of 84 persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges, 55 were executed. The sentences were confirmed on 57; but in two instances they were subsequently commuted to transportation for life. From the Sessions Judges 821 cases were called for by the High Court on appeal or on perusal of monthly statements. The orders were confirmed in the cases of 456, modified or remanded in 205, and reserved in 160. Eight cases were disposed of by the High Court in original criminal jurisdiction, and the cases occupied six days. On the appellate side the number of cases disposed of was 597, and the number pending at the close of the year was 31. The average duration of cases was twenty-one days. In fifty-seven cases sentence of death was passed, 21 persons were transported

for life and 200 sentenced to imprisonment for five years and upwards. The Government released 2 persons, and commuted the sentences passed on 26. In the Terai District the total number of ascertained offences was 239, against 215 in 1867. The increase in crime was chiefly in petty theft, and is attributable to the scarcity of food.

Punjab.

In the Punjab, as in other provinces where scarcity prevailed, there was during 1868 a large increase of crime. The number of offences reported was 70,880, being an increase of 7,997 upon the number shown in the returns of 1867. The bulk of the increase occurred in offences against property, as will be seen from this classified table :—

	1867.	1868.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public justice, order and tranquillity, ...	11,988	10,667
Class II.—Offences against the person, ...	17,366	17,807
Class III.—Offences against property, ...	26,779	33,168
Class IV.—Offences against local and special laws, &c., (all bailable).	6,740	8,438

Among offences against property the increase is most marked especially in cases of theft and house-breaking, which rose from 21,130 cases in 1867 to 26,279 cases in 1868. The proportion of these crimes to population in the Punjab was little more than one-third of that obtaining in England and Wales, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Population.	No. of thefts and burglaries.	Ratio to population.
England and Wales (1867,) ...	21,500,000	90,767	1 to 238 persons.
Punjab (1868,)	17,500,000	26,279	1 to 661 ,,

The increase in robbery was chiefly in Ferozepore, Sirsa, Hissar and Gurgaon, bordering on Native States and over-run with starving fugitives from Rajputana. Of the dacoity cases 25 were of the nature of petty plundering raids by men of independent tribes on the Western frontier, and 12 occurred in the semi-independent territory of the Nawab of Tank. There was a decrease in the number of cases of assault, use of criminal force,

causing hurt, rape and unnatural crime; but cases of murder increased from 287 to 332. Of these 163 were committed in the six frontier districts and as many as 80 in the Peshawur district. The number of criminal cases coming under judicial cognizance in 1868, was 54,469, of which 16,792 were non-bailable and 37,677 bailable, or an increase of 10·2, per cent. Of these cases 5 were heard and disposed of by the Chief Court; 358 by Courts of Session; 837 by Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Act XV. of 1862; 24,999 by Magistrates with full powers; 17,523 by Subordinate Magistrates of the first class and 9,384 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class; —47,885 persons, or 90 per cent., were tried by *paid* magistrates, and 4,858 persons, or 10 per cent., by *unpaid* magistrates; 21,107, or 40 per cent., by European, and 31,636, or 60 per cent., by Native agency. All were disposed of within the year except 549 cases, or 1 per cent. The average duration of trials was 7 days from the date of formal charge to the date of decision, and of preliminary enquiries 14 days—one day more than in 1867. Of 145,579 witnesses summoned, 88 per cent. were discharged on the 1st day, 8 per cent. on the 2nd day, and 2 per cent. on the 3rd day of attendance. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, 57 per cent. were committed or convicted; of persons charged with bailable offences, 62 per cent. were committed or convicted. Thirty-five were sentenced to transportation, and 14,534 to various terms of imprisonment. The total number of persons fined was 56,958, and the total amount of fines imposed, Rs. 5,59,509, or on an average of Rs.9-12-11 on each person fined. Of the total amount imposed, Rs. 3,27,311 or 58 per cent. was realized, a far smaller proportion than last year, when 75 per cent. was realized. Rs. 25,446 was paid as compensation to injured parties.

Of 18,408 persons liable to the punishment of whipping, only 2,279 or 12 per cent. were sentenced to that punishment; of these, 1,957 were adults, and 322 juveniles; 1,751 were whipped in lieu of other punishment on first conviction, 30 in lieu of other punishment on second conviction, and 498 in addition to other punishment on second conviction. Fifty-seven European British subjects were tried by Justices of the Peace, and 9 were committed for trial before the Chief Court. Disputes relating to land or water numbered only 39, being 9 less than last year. The number of persons bound down to keep the peace, was 2,839, or 682 in excess of last year; one cause perhaps of the decrease in the number of cases of rioting. The number of persons called on to furnish security for good behaviour was

1,515 or 337 less than in 1867. Of 368 sessions cases for disposal, 324 were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 40 days against 60 days. Of 884 persons tried, 65 per cent. were convicted, a slightly higher proportion than in 1867. Of 26,907 cases decided by Subordinate Magistrates, 5·5 per cent. were appealed to the Magistrate of the District; in appealed cases, 14 per cent. of the orders were modified, and 17 per cent. reversed, in 1 per cent. re-trial was ordered, and in 68 per cent. the orders were not interfered with. There were 3,148 appeals to Sessions Courts; in 80 per cent. of the cases appealed the original orders were upheld; in 7 per cent. modified; in 12 per cent. reversed; and in 1 per cent. re-trial was ordered. The average duration was 16 days; and only 97 cases were pending.

The Chief Court held five Criminal Sessions during the year, for the trial of 8 European British subjects, all of whom were convicted. Of these 1 was charged with criminal breach of trust, 2 with perjury, 3 with using a forged document, 1 with cheating, and 1 with assaulting a public servant. Including cases pending, 63 cases, involving 77 persons, were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of the sentence of death. In the case of 63 persons, the sentence of death was confirmed, in 12 cases modified, in 1 case a new trial was ordered and in only a single case was there an acquittal. During the year, there were 419 appeals, involving 662 persons; of these 395 cases were disposed of during the year, at an average duration of 28 days from date of appeal. In 82 per cent. of cases appealed the orders of the lower Courts were not interfered with, in 10 per cent. the orders were modified, and in 7 per cent. reversed. As a Court of Revision the Chief Court called for the records of 218 cases; of these, 212 were disposed of during the year; in 38 per cent. of the cases, the original orders were upheld; in 19 per cent. modified; in 12 per cent. reversed; and in 29 per cent. re-trials were ordered. Upon the whole, although judicial business enormously increased, it was promptly disposed of—in Sessions Courts far more promptly than in 1867—while the *quality* steadily improved. The aggregate number of civil suits instituted amounted to 159,550, or 14,922, in excess of the number instituted in 1867, when the enhanced rates were levied for six months only.

Oudh.

The increase in crime was general except in offences against public justice, and vagrancy and bad character. The Inspector General ascribes the increase to the dearness of

food. Cattle theft decreased from 168 cases in 1867 to 1,522. There were 467 apprehensions and 386 convictions against 361 and 285 in 1867. During the year 20,589 cognizable cases were enquired into by the police against 16,770 in 1867. This gives a percentage of 37·40 of cases inquired into against cases reported, as compared with 39·10 in 1867. The number of persons apprehended was 21,591, being 104·86 per cent. to cases inquired into against 103·59 per cent. in 1867. The number of persons convicted was 16,390, being 75·91 per cent. of persons apprehended against 75·52 per cent. in 1867. Of 169 riots reported on in 1868 the causes are said to have been as follows:—Land, 28; Tanks and Irrigation, 29; Crops, 22; Groves, 7; Grazing, 16; Rent, 4; Debt, 3; Brahmins and religious fees, 4; and other causes 56. In two cases only were deadly weapons employed. The percentage of apprehensions to police inquiry was 56·79 against 58·62 and of convictions to persons tried 78·27. The accidental deaths decreased from 4,744 in 1867 to 4,650 in 1868. Inquiries were made in 1,223 villages in the province regarding the statistics of Rajput families. The figures are as follows:—

Rajput adult males, ...	46,713
,, ,, females, ...	35,480
,, children under four years, males, ...	7,913
,, ,, females, ...	6,584
Other castes, adult males, ...	1,74,251
,, ,, females, ...	1,52,116
,, children under four years, males, ...	38,560
,, ,, females, ...	37,296

The percentage of females to males was:—

Rajput adults, ...	43·16
Others, ,, ...	46·60
Rajput children, ...	45·43
Others, ,, ...	49·16

The percentage of living Rajput females to all of the undermentioned ages is as follows:—

Above three years, ...	41·74
Between three and two, ...	45·82
,, two and one, ...	46·95
Under one year, ...	48·32

Results so nearly reaching those of the rest of the population led to the belief that the crime had almost ceased. The number of offences of which judicial cognizance was taken was 86,755, in addition to 149 pending from the last year. The general result of the trials was as follows:—

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with					Persons disposed of									
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.		Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at the end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.						To Commissioner.	To Dy. Comr.				
Village officers, ...														
Unpaid Magistrates, ...	...	555	1,068	...	1,623	358	448	800	...	15	..	2	5	2,331
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates, ...	36	8,267	6,615	2	14,920	2,043	3,606	8,798	15	409	17	32	3	20,099
Full power Magsts. exercising jurisdiction through the district,	163	12,789	6,463	32	19,447	1,393	4,033	12,584	472	820	37	108	3	32,640
Chief Magistrates of districts, ...	26	1,034	997	9	2,066	189	350	1,376	114	...	12	25	5	2,624
Total Magistracy, ...	225	22,645	15,143	43	38,056	3,983	8,437	23,558	601	1,244	66	167	4	57,694
Sessions Courts. Commissioners, ...	79	601	6	...	686	7	199	368	33	...	4	75	27	2,252
Sessions Courts. Depy. Commrs. under Act XV. of 1862.	7	765	78	2	852	...	238	518	...	...	3	93	12	2,463
Judicial Commissioner's Court,	...	33	...	...	33	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	4	...
Grand total, ...	311	24,044	15,227	45	39,627	3,990	8,877	24,474	634	1,224	73	335	12	62,409

The average duration of cases varied from 2 days in the Judicial Commissioner's Court to 31 days in a Commissioner's. The proportion of convictions in the district courts was 62 per cent. against 67 per cent. in 1867. The acquittals chiefly took place on charges of hurt, criminal force, criminal trespass and other petty grievances. In the Deputy Commissioners' courts, sitting as sessions courts, the percentage of convictions was only 60 against 70 per cent. in 1867. In the Commissioners' courts it was 55 per cent. In the Judicial Commissioner's court the convictions were 90 per cent. against 94 per cent. in 1867. The following figures show the number of persons punished in all the courts during the year :—

Fined, ...	11,975
Imprisoned, ...	5,790
Flogged, ...	2,388
Ordered to find security, ...	1,682
Imprisoned in default of security, ...	259
Imprisoned and fined, ...	2,476
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	118
Imprisoned, flogged and fined, ...	41
Flogged and fined, ...	13
Death, ...	24

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,09,705, of which Rs. 73,353 were realized, being 67 per cent. The following shows the result of the appeals preferred to the several classes of courts during the year as compared with 1867 :—

Description of Appellate Court.	Year.	Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for.		Number of Persons.													
				Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences modified.		Sentences reversed.		Returned for new trial or further investigation.		Pending.			
		Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.		
Deputy Commissioner, ..	1867	455	69	45	4	282	27	68	4	54	34	2	...	4	...		
	1868	483	64	61	6	196	24	102	6	95	23	15	...	14	2		
Commissioner,	1867	1510	83	167	..	1076	78	84	..	113	...	...	..	66	5		
	1868	1939	46	161	...	1421	44	91	1	190	1	27	...	49	...		
Judicial Commissioner, ...	1867	395	45	90	...	262	45	29	...	7	...	...	...	7	...		
	1868	398	12	61	...	1068	11	183	...	33	.	1	...	52	1		

The percentage of appeals modified and reversed in the Deputy Commissioners' courts rose from 25 per cent. in 1867 to 44 per cent. in 1868. Assessors in sessions cases are said to be particularly useful in estimating the value of direct evidence, and especially so in detecting evidence got up by the police. During the year the number of cases tried with assessors was 713, of which 435 were tried before Deputy Commissioners, and 2708 before Commissioners.

Central Provinces.

Crime in the year 1868 showed an increase over the previous year, which was a remarkably favourable one; but this increase was probably not more than might fairly be accounted for by the distressed state of the country, nor did it indicate any general change for the worse. The number of offences increased by 17 per cent., but the amount of crime in 1868, an unusually hard year for the poorer classes, compared very favourably with the years 1865 and 1866, both ordinarily prosperous years. There were 85 murders, 19 attempts at murder, 21 cases of culpable homicide, and 29 cases of dacoity, none of which was, however, attended with murder. Of these, 7 cases were simple grain thefts, and 6 cases ordinary highway robbery committed by more than five persons. The Chutteesgurh Division was entirely free from this crime, while in the Jubbulpore Division there were 9 cases, though there had been none in the previous year. In minor offences against property, &c., there was an increase of 17 per cent., principally in theft of all descriptions.

The number of persons brought before the Magistrates was 45,462, of whom—

11,014 were disposed of by Honorary Magistrates.
15,906 ,, ,, ,, paid Subordinate Magistrates.
14,353 ,, ,, ,, full power Magistrates.
655 ,, ,, ,, Jail Magistrates.
3,534 ,, ,, ,, Chief Magistrates of districts.

The number of cases before the Sessions Courts was 351. The number of Honorary Magistrates in these Provinces at the close of the year was 84. A large proportion of the criminal work was performed by them. Out of the 45,462 persons brought before the Magistrates—

11,030 persons were discharged without trial.
6,165 ,, ,, acquitted.
27,435 ,, ,, convicted.
345 ,, ,, committed or referred.
315 ,, died, escaped, or transferred.
172 ,, remained under trial at the close of the year.
209 ,, were convicted by the Sessions Court, and 80 acquitted—

a result not quite so favourable as in the previous year, when the numbers were 274 to 87 respectively.

The number of persons convicted was 27, and these were punished in the following manner:—

Fined	Fined only	...	17,866	
	,, and flogged	...	16	
	Total	...	17,882—64·5	per cent.
Imprisoned.	Imprisoned only	...	3,627	,,
	,, and fined	...	1,773	,,
	,, and flogged	...	318	,,
	Total	...	5,718—20·7	,,
	Flogged only	...	3,961—14·5	,,
Transported.	For terms	...	38	
	,, life	...	22	
	Total	...	60—0·2	
	Death	...	24—0·1	

The percentage of persons fined or flogged, *i. e.* not sent to jail, was the same as last year, 79, which is a large and satisfactory proportion. Whipping was still much resorted to as a punishment, and was very generally believed to be as such highly efficacious and deterrent in cases of petty theft. Imprisonment was not awarded as a punishment in the great majority of cases, but reserved for more serious offences. A thousand cases were appealed; of these 221 were found to be inadmissible. In 122 instances orders were modified, in 306 they were reversed. Twenty-six sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court for confirmation, 18 were confirmed, 5 reversed, 1 commuted to transportation for life, 1 remained under reference, and in the other case the prisoner died before the reference was disposed of. The sentences passed on 43 persons were modified, and 230 sentences or orders were cancelled for over-severity and illegality. The average duration of trials was,—

	Days.
In cases sent up by Police	3½
,, ,, before Magistrates other than Police cases ...	9
,, ,, committed to Sessions Courts	55
In appeals to Sessions Courts	18

These averages show little change from those of the previous year, except in cases committed to the Sessions Courts, where the average is 30 days better than in 1867.

British Burma.

The real criminality of the population is shewn by the non-bailable offences, and these increased from 7456 to 8114, or by 8·82 per cent., the population having increased by 3·22 per cent. only. This increase in serious offences was not, however, equally

spread over the Province. In Arakan the number increased from 782 to 973 or by 24·42 per cent. and there the population increased by 1·53 per cent. only. This large increase in crime was due, mainly, to a very sudden increase of dacoity in the Akyab district, of which offence there were 20 cases against 8 the year before, and to an increase in the number of thefts in the Ramree district, which rose from 210 to 359 cases. In the Pegu Division non-bailable offences rose from 5001 to 5430 or 8·57 per cent. and bailable from 8259 to 8617 or 4·34 per cent. the population increasing by about 4 per cent. Murders increased from 38 to 41 cases but dacoity decreased from 199 cases to 135 and in the Tenasserim Division also serious crime increased from 1673 non-bailable cases to 1711. In 1867 there was sudden and serious increase in the number of dacoities committed in the Prome, Bassein and Myanoung districts, so much so that, while in these 3 districts there occurred 189 cases of dacoity, in the remainder of British Burma there were only 39. In 1868 the number of dacoities in these 3 districts numbered only 102, while in the remainder of the Province they numbered 85. Thus while dacoity in these districts fell by 87 cases, it increased by 48 cases in the remaining 9 districts. On the whole, however, dacoity decreased during the year. In 102 of the 187 dacoities, 365 persons were brought to trial, of whom 207 persons or 58 per cent. were punished. Robbery increased from 188 to 206 cases, the increase being solely in the Pegu Division. In eighty-eight of the cases, 184 persons were tried of whom 84 were convicted. In 1857, 157 persons were tried of whom 73 were convicted. Housebreaking of all kinds increased from 343 to 548, mainly in the Prome District. In 123 of these cases, 164 persons were tried of whom 104 were convicted. Theft increased from 5801 cases to 6274. In 3197 of these 4501 persons were tried of whom 2829 were convicted. Fifty-one per cent. of all thefts were brought up against forty-five per cent. in 1867, but the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial fell from 65 to 62 per cent. The actual result was, however, that the crime increased 8 per cent. while the number of persons convicted rose 17 per cent. There were 514 cases of receiving stolen property against 575. In these 837 persons were brought to trial against 808 in 1867. The value of property stolen decreased from £55,083 to £50,390. The proportion recovered was nearly the same, *viz;* 30 per cent. in 1867 and 29 per cent. in 1868. Of all non-bailable offences, 53 per cent. were brought to trial

against 49 per cent. the previous year, while the proportion of persons convicted receded from 62 to 60 per cent. In 1867, 5665 persons were brought to trial for 7456 non-bailable offences, and of them 3413 persons were convicted. In 1868, 6683 persons were brought to trial for 8114 non-bailable offences, and of them 3992 were convicted; that is heinous crime increased by nearly 9 per cent., while the number of persons convicted was more numerous by 17 per cent. The number of trials pending at the commencement of the year was 290, of whom 22 were before the Sessions Courts, and 268 before the Magistrates, 170 being before the subordinate stipendiary magistrates. The total number of persons brought to trial during the year was 33,756 against 32,165 last year. The increase was mainly due to an increase in cases brought to trial on summons, the persons so brought to trial having increased from 13,414 to 14,979. These were mainly insult and petty assault cases. The total number of cases decided in the Arakan division was 2390, the average duration of which was 3·75 days: no less than 1466 were decided in one day. The greatest increase in duration took place in the Akyab district *viz:* from 3·88 to 5·84 days. The number of witnesses examined was 7672 against 6586 in 1867, and 7271 were detained one day only against 6252 in 1867. In Pegu the average duration of cases was 4 days against 3 days. The cases in the Prome district were decided rapidly, 1019 out of 2798 having been decided in one day, and the average duration being 4 days. There was a slight improvement in Rangoon, the average duration of cases having been 6 instead of 7 days. Out of 24,171 witnesses 19,999 were examined in one day, and none were detained more than 15 days. In the Tenasserim Division the average duration was 4 days as in Pegu. The number of persons punished was 18,656 against 17,830 last year, of these 16 were sentenced to death. The large majority of persons 13,072 were simply fined. The number imprisoned and the number flogged both increased; the number imprisoned and fined, increased slightly, and the number imprisoned and flogged though still only 29 was more than double that of last year. The largest increase was in the number of persons ordered to find security for good conduct *viz:* from 305 to 551. The amount of the fines fell in Arakan from £3,597 to £2,676, but in the Pegu Division the fines increased in every district, especially in Rangoon, Myanoung and Prome; the total increase being from £12,049 to £15,057. In the Tenasserim Division the fines increased from £5,786 in 1867 to £6,211.

Berar.

Both heinous and petty offences increased but not more than could have been expected in a year of unusual hardship to the poorer classes. The total number of offences reported was 8,456 of which 5,801 were cognizable by the police and 2,655 uncognizable. Increase in crime cognizable by the Police is shown principally under the following heads:—

Attempts to commit suicide	37
Thefts	774
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	47
House-breaking by day and night	243
Attempts do	48
Gambling Act *	33
Total ...	1,182

A decrease is noticeable chiefly in nuisances under the Police and Municipal Acts, which fell from 950 in 1867 to 752 in 1868. The ratio of crime to population is shown as follows :—

One cognizable offence to	383	souls.
One non-cognizable offence to	836	,,
One offence of every kind to	263	,,

Property stolen aggregated Rs. 2,19,948 in value, of which Rs. 47,718 was recovered. The percentage of value recovered to value stolen was 21·7 to 29·84. The action of the Courts may be summed up by saying that in 6,346 cases brought before 60 Courts with varying degrees of jurisdiction from that of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, to that of a Sessions Judge, conviction ensued in 70 cases out of every hundred brought to trial, 7,480 persons being punished. Of this number more than 66 per cent. were let off with simple fine ; 43 per cent. of the fines inflicted were for breach of special and local laws. Of those imprisoned nearly 87 per cent. were sentenced to short terms not exceeding six months. 84 persons were flogged ; this punishment might perhaps have been resorted to more freely by those authorized to administer it. Seven men were hanged, 15 transported, 32 imprisoned from 5 to 7 years, 24 for 5 years, 24 for three years, 111 for two years, 123 for one year, and 2,087 for periods under 6 months ; 4,973 were fined, and 84 flogged, being altogether 7,480 punished against 6,712 in the previous year. There were 55 appeals preferred before the Deputy Commissioners. The orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in 40 and reversed in 15. Forty-two appeals came before the Commissioners, who reversed 4 decisions, modified 8, and confirmed 30. The number of cases tried by the Sessions Courts at Akolah and Oomrawuttee increased from 26 to 60 ; 29 of these were disposed of by the Commissioner of East Berar, and 28 by the Commissioner of

West Berar, leaving three cases pending before the latter. Of 16 appeals to the Sudder Court of the Resident, ten were rejected as inadmissible, judgment was upheld in five and reversed in one.

Mysore.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of offences committed mainly attributable to the abundant harvest of 1868 and consequent fall in the price of food. The following table shows the general state of crime in the province compared with 1867:—

Offences.	No. of Persons.			
	1867.		1868.	
	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
Murder	139	36	144	20
Attempt to murder	19	1	24	3
Culpable homicide	56	18	45	11
Abetment of suicide	.....	.....	2	...
Attempt at suicide	38	12	65	16
Abortion	63	4	35	5
Exposing infants or concealing birth ...	10	4	16	13
Grievous hurt	120	55	138	64
Hurt	2,890	1,316	3,500	1,396
Hurt for extortion	9	3	76	24
Wrongful restraint or confinement ...	459	204	753	268
Do. to extort property or confession..	... ...	.....	.....	.....
Assault or criminal force ...	6,630	2,538	6,588	2,075
Intimidation or insult	2,980	1,286	2,758	1,155
Drunken annoyance	158	138	52	45
Compulsion to labour	16	.....	...	.....
Slavery, kidnapping or abduction ...	173	5	170	11
Adultery	47	3	36	7
Rape	14	2	17	4
Defamation	175	35	143	19
Dacoity	745	192	570	73
Robbery with hurt, or deadly weapon ...	15	8	.....	.....
Robbery	3 0	62	197	42
Extortion	50	7	31	6
House-breaking and house trespass of various kinds	486	198	531	208
Theft	7,153	3,630	5,861	2,262
Receiving stolen property ..	255	76	124	51
Misappropriation	530	233	497	175
Breach of trust	193	71	144	32
Cheating	269	71	224	21
Mischief of various kinds ...	1,469	444	1,676	566
Trespass	533	200	629	174
	26,002	10,847	25,046	8,746

These crimes were disposed of by the following tribunals :—

	Cases.	Persons.
By Peishkars... Amildars ... Sub-Ameens } Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class	3,177	6,816
	6,821	14,836
	878	1,579
Town Magistrates	394	655
Assistant „ generally with full powers ...	1,845	3,754
District „	252	582
Do „ under Act XV. of 1862 ...	26	59
Session Judges	129	276
Judicial Commissioner on reference	7	9
Total	13,529	28,566

And in the following manner :—

	1867.	1868.
Total of persons dealt with	39,910	35,762
Discharged without trial	5,359	4,698
Acquitted	11,113	12,829
Convicted	12,542	11,039
Committed or referred	4,149	2,039
Died, escaped, or transferred	6,679	5,017
Remaining at the end of the year	68	140

The number of miscellaneous criminal cases before the Courts was 294,216 of which 292,329 were disposed of. The number of persons who appealed against criminal sentences in the year 1868 was 710; in the previous year it was 796. On the other hand the number of sentences reversed or modified on appeal increased from 162 to 292 in 1868. The decrease was only in appeals made to the officiating Judicial Commissioner, which fell from 476 in 1867, to 75 in 1868. It has been calculated that, of 6,158 cases in which an appeal might have been made, only 365 cases were appealed, being 5·92 per cent. In 1867 the percentage was 7·15. There were 5 appeals pending at the close of the year; the date of the oldest was the 22nd of December 1868. The average duration of appeals was 19·52 days. In the previous year the average duration was 27 days. In 1867 only 65 European British subjects were brought before the Magistrates. But the greater activity of the Bangalore Police in

apprehending Europeans swelled the number in 1868 to 122, of whom 117 were brought before the Cantonment Magistrate. Of these there were 52 discharged, 3 committed for trial, 5 transferred, 35 fined not more than 100 Rs., 24 imprisoned not more than 1 month, 2 for 2 months and 122 remained. The number of criminal cases tried with the aid of assessors was 139, as compared with 229 in 1867, and in 13 cases the judge differed in opinion from the assessors.

Coorg.

The number of offences was 884, or 64 in excess of the preceding year. The total number of cases brought to trial in 1868 was 847, involving 1,580 persons, against 783 cases and 1,280 persons in 1867, thus shewing an increase of 64 cases and 300 persons dealt with in 1868. There was a considerable increase under offences against the preson. There was no increase in the non-bailable offences during the year, while the bailable offences increased in the ratio of 8 per cent. Three cases of murder and 1 of culpable homicide, involving 9 prisoners, occurred during the year. These prisoners were committed to the Sessions Judge of Coorg. Of these 6 were convicted and 3 acquitted. One of the prisoners was executed. There was only one case of dacoity for which 6 prisoners were arrested, 3 of whom were convicted and sentenced and 3 released. The larger proportion of cases was decided by the 1st Assistant Superintendent and the Subédars. Seventeen cases were disposed of by the Superintendent of Coorg as Magistrate of the district, and 32 cases as Sub-Sessions Judge. The proportion of convictions was higher being 71·89 per cent. against 69·42 in the preceding year. Trials were conducted with the aid of assessors in 32 cases, and in 4 Sessions cases, in all of which decisions were passed in conformity with the verdict. The average duration of criminal trials was 4 days, against 6 days in the previous year. In the Sessions Court the average was 47 and 42 days, respectively. Five cases against European British subjects were disposed of by the Superintendent of Coorg as Justice of the Peace. There was a considerable decrease in the number of criminal appeals preferred during the year. The number of cases appealed was 12 in 1868, as compared with 26 in 1867. The number of persons who appealed was 20 in 1868, against 37 in the preceding year. In the 12 appealed cases, 11 decisions were confirmed, and one reversed. The average duration of appeals, was 20 days, against 22 days in the previous year. There were 13,850 miscellaneous criminal cases reported 13,824 of which were disposed of.

CHAPTER VI.

POLICE.

Constitution and Cost.

THE Constabulary of each Province of India is embodied and regulated under Act V. of 1861. In that year the discussions raised by the Torture Commission's Report as to Madras, and those which had long prevailed in Bengal, led to the adoption by the Government of India of a uniform system based on that of the Irish Constabulary. The Police of each Province are now subject to their own officers, Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, District Superintendents and subordinates, in all matters relating to internal discipline, while they are at the orders of the Commissioners and Magistrates in other matters. On the North-West and North-East frontiers alone have the Constabulary the character of a military police. The special agency for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity is confined to the Native States, but it reports upon gang robbery and poisoning in the rest of India. The police charges incurred by the Government of India was Rs. 96,020 of which Rs. 93,450 went for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Rs. 1060 for the District Executive Force and Rs. 1510 for the Government Railway Police. We have compiled the following from the Provincial Reports to show the details of the strength and cost of the Constabulary not including village police :—

Province.	Area in Square miles.	Population.	Constabulary Force.	Proportion of Police to population.	Cost.	Cost per policeman.	Cost per head of population.
					Rupees.		
Madras	140.726	26,539.052	25,574	1,037	38,17,910	149-4-7	2 as. 3 p.
Bombay and Sindh ..	131,298	13,038,609	...	..	38,63,510	..	4 as. 6 p.
Bengal ..	246,499	48,358,134	31,514	1,534	61,14,830	194-0-6	2 as.
N. W. Provinces ...	83,686	30,016,137	25,033	1,197	38,55,390	154-0-2	2 as.
Punjab	95,768	1,75,93,946	21,088	834	31,45,600	149-2-7	2 as 10p.
Oudh	24,060	11,231,368	7,998	1,404	11,51,990	144-0-6	1 a. 7 p.
Central Provinces ...	82.860	7,972,426	8,632	923	13,74,670	159-4-0	2 as. 9 p.
British Burma ...	93,879	2.395,988	5,926	404	13,45,580	227-1-0	8 as.11p.
Berar	19,980	2,220,074	2.561	866	4,68,548	182-15-3	3 as. 4 p.
Mysore	28.452	4,006,343	24,875	161	6,26,499	252-1-0	2 as. 6 p.
Coorg	2,400	1,15,357	...	...	1,596	.. ..	6 p.
Total ...	949,588	163,487,434	453,201	....	25,766,423	.....	....

The returns from Bombay are defective. The Mysore returns include the village police. In Coorg the police duties are

discharged by the Jumma ryots who hold their lands upon feudal service tenure. In England there is one policeman to 889 persons and in Ireland one to 420 persons. In England the cost of the police falls at the rate of 2s. per head of population and in Ireland at a still higher figure.

Madras.

The strength of the Madras Constabulary, including the Madras Town Police, on the 31st March 1869 was :—

Inspector-General and supervising staff	6
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town ...	3
Superintendents	23
Assistant do.	22
Office Establishments	68
Inspectors	460
Constabulary of all ranks	23,992
	24,574

The full sanctioned establishment was 25,813 of all ranks or 4·8 per cent. above actual strength.

The cost was :—

Wages and allowances	Rs.	32,55,602
Clothing and Accoutrements	,,	2,61,649
Miscellaneous charges	,,	1,74,361
	,,	36,91,612
Village Watchers	,,	13,958
	Grand Total Rs.	37,05,570

Of the above sum Rs. 2,64,009 is debitable to Salt Preventive Establishment, Land Customs and Jail Guards. Exclusive of State services, the cost of the Police was Rs. 34,41,561 being Rs. 158-5-1 per Policeman and 2¼ Annas per head of the population. Of the above sum Rs. 2,92,538 was contributed by Municipalities, leaving a sum of Rs. 31,49,023 only as the net cost of the Police proper. The results of Police watching were most advantageous to Government in producing a large increase to the Customs revenue. In South Arcot the collections rose from Rs. 54,143 in 1867-68 to Rs. 90,188. The Madras City Marine Police cost Rs. 30,626. Forty-four towns, exclusive of Madras City, had a Municipal police. During the year 1868-69 three more towns, viz., Palcondah, Anantapoor, and Gooty, were brought under the operation of Act X. of 1865, (Towns Improvement Act) and were provided with a Municipal Police. The working of the Police in Municipalities was generally successful. Casualties decreased during the year under review, 14·1 per cent. having been lost against 15·6 per cent. in 1867-68. The death-rate still decreased. Only 10·7 per 1,000 died, against

12·5 per 1,000 in 1867, and 20 per 1,000 in 1866 and 50·5 per cent. were treated in hospital during the year. There were 15,109 policemen fined an aggregate sum of Rs. 17,110. In 1867 only 11,578 policemen were fined, to the amount of Rs. 14,322. In 1868, 414, police officers, or 1·7 per cent. of the whole force, about the normal proportion, were convicted by Magistrates and Courts. Of the officers convicted 9 were Inspectors against 7 in 1867, and 44 were Head and Deputy Constables against 64 in 1867. Thirty-two police officers were convicted of extortion and bribery, 63 of criminal force and other violence, including grievous hurt; 62 of negligent escape, and 113 of neglect of duty. Twelve were punished for false evidence and false charges or information, and 12 for wrongful confinement. One police officer in Vizagapatam committed murder. Two were convicted of culpable homicide, and thirty of robbery, house-breaking, and theft. Out of 24,677 men 16,077, or 65·2 per cent., could read and write. No recruit was entertained who could not read and write. In the District Schools 5,310 men, or 21·5 per cent. received instruction and 2,331 passed the prescribed test of their rank. Out of 461 Inspectors 66 were Europeans and 60 were East Indians, making a total of 27·3 per cent. of these races in the Inspectors' grade; 110, or 23·9 per cent. were Brahmins, 12 Christians and only 25 Mussulmans. The Constabulary numbered 24,220 men, of whom 63 were Europeans and 93 East Indians. There were 648 Brahmins, 449 Christians, 7,328 Mussulmans, (30·2 per cent. of the force), and 301 Pariahs. Of 61,687 offences reported 32,073, or 51·9 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction; 57·9 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 94·5 persons were convicted to every hundred offenders. The value of property lost was Rs. 9,74,918, of which Rs. 2,22,724, or 22·8 per cent., were recovered. Fifty-five per cent. of persons arrested in *all* offences were convicted by the London Metropolitan Police in 1867. In Felonies *only* the Metropolitan Police Returns show 61·4 per cent. of conviction to arrests convicted; 27·7 persons convicted to every 100 offences, and 22·6 per cent. of property lost, recovered. Thus the working of the Madras Police force would bear comparison with that of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with crime generally.

Bombay.

The details regarding the Police are more scanty even than usual. In Bombay the Police are under the two Revenue Commissioners who perform the functions of Deputy Inspectors General.

In the Northern Division the Police improved in efficiency. The numbers were reduced and the pay improved. The percentage of detections to crime was 68 against 55 and the recoveries of stolen property amounted to 33 per cent. of the thefts. In the Southern Division the reorganization of the Police resulted in an annual saving of Rs. 20,578. The proportion of convictions to arrests was largest in the Ahmednuggur district, in which it amounted to 52 per cent. The Dharwar and Canara districts come next in order, in which the proportion was a little more than 43 per cent. In the Sattara district it amounted to 41 per cent.; in the Kulladghee and Belgaum districts to 39 per cent.; in the principal division of the Poona district to 33 per cent.; in the Rutnagherry district to 31 per cent., and in the sub-district of Sholapore to 30 per cent. A police school was established at the head-quarters station of each of the districts of the Southern Division, in which the men and their children are taught to read and write in the language of the district.

Bengal.

The strength of the force was :—

Rank.	Regular.		Municipal.		Railway.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Officers	135	8,10,000	.....	.....	2	14,400
Inspectors	265	4,83,006	7	13,800	7	15,000
Sub-Inspectors	882	6,28,200	20	14,280	10	7,080
Head Constables ...	3,259	4,98,036	348	47,664	88	14,880
European Constables ...	3	2,640	3	3,180	6	5,760
Constables	21,366	17,68,308	5,944	4,05,900	579	48,636
Total Rs. ...	25,910	41,90,184	6,322	4,84,814	692	1,05,756

The regular and municipal forces contained 13,239 Hindoostanees, 473 Punjabees, 6 Afghans, 3 Khonds, 332 Western Himalayans, 552 Eastern Himalayans, 12,044 Bengalees, 10 Mahrattas, 119 Telingees, 1,219 Ooryahs, 1,502 Kookies and Assamese, 271 Goorkhas, 119 Munipoories, 26 Europeans and Eurasians, 10 Tamuls, 170 Koles, 627 Hill Tribes, 137 Cacharies, 3 Meekers, and 30 Kohitas. The strength of the force was in the proportion of one policeman to every 1,213 of the inhabitants and to every 2 square miles of country, and the cost was at the rate of 1 anna

and 7 pies per head of population. There were 188,223 chowkeedars, who received Rs. 36,17,857 in payment of their services, besides the value of the service lands held by many of them. A committee was appointed to take into consideration their present unsatisfactory position, and a law providing for its entire reorganization was before the Council in 1870. The force on the frontiers numbered 1,431 men of all ranks maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,74,429 per annum. The traffic along the Grand Trunk Road was protected by 41 head constables and 157 constables. On the Eastern Rivers 15 police boats were maintained to suppress river dacoities. With regard to the proposed division of the Force into two branches, civil and military, the Government of Bengal did not think it advisable, unless in Assam, where a separate body of police, with a highly military organization, resembling as nearly as possible the old military police battalions, would be of use. The Governor General in Council concurred in the Government of Bengal's views, though his Excellency was not prepared to sanction a military police for Assam on the model of the old police battalions. The number actually employed on Jail Guards during the year was, on an average, 14 sub-inspectors, 121 head constables and 1,788 constables. The force guarding Treasuries was 167 head constables and 997 constables. The work was well performed. No robberies took place. The detective department of the Police was made permanent. Its agency was employed in 8 cases in which 58 men were convicted and 47 committed for trial. Altogether the percentage of convictions to the number brought to trial in 1868 was only 51·8, against 52·4, the percentage of convictions in 1867. The percentage of recovery of stolen property in 1868 was 28·2 or a little lower than that in 1867. A measure was placed before the Lieutenant Governor's Council which would put it in the power of the Executive Government to separate any part of the country from what is now one general police district, and to form it into a distinct district, with a special police organization suited to its condition.

The Calcutta police returns showed a ratio of 75·6 convictions to 24·4 acquittals. The computed value of property stolen in Calcutta was Rs. 1,52,450-12-2½, of which Rs. 66,088-4-11½, or 43⅓ per cent., was recovered by the police. In the suburbs convictions were to acquittals in the ratio of 87·4 per cent. The estimated value of property stolen in the suburbs was Rs. 26,676-13-3, of which Rs. 13,845-4-6, or 52 per cent., was recovered by the police. In the European branch of the Calcutta police, the scale

of pay was raised by reducing the strength from 60 to 50 men. A scheme providing for the reorganization of the upper ranks of the regular force, and for the creation of a special detective branch—the whole involving a monthly increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,150—took effect from 1st December 1868. In the State of Keonjhur in the Cuttack Tributary Mehals, the police acted in concert with the regular troops in maintaining the authority of the Rajah.

North Western Provinces.

The strength of the Force was 101,897 of whom 25,033 belonged to the Regular Force and 76,864 to village and town constabularies. The cost of the former was Rs. 27,86,475 paid by the state, Rs. 33,475 paid by individuals and officers and Rs. 4,74,568 paid by local funds. The cost of the village police, paid by Government and by Zemindars in land and cash, was Rs. 15,62,312. There was a European police officer to every 2,055 miles and to 819,477 of the population, and a native officer to every 177 miles and 68,007 of the population.

The police secured convictions in 22 per cent. of the cases reported. Their conduct was generally good. It was not believed that corruption, oppression or extortion were offences common in the Force. The "circle" system, established by Lieutenant Colonel Davies for the suppression of cattle lifting, was attended by great success. Out of 3,821 cattle stolen no less than 2,426 were recovered; and of 1,019 persons arrested 629 were convicted and punished, while 91 remained on trial. Another and popular change was effected in the constitution of the local constabulary. The passing of the Police Act and the introduction of the new constabulary into the North-Western Provinces, led to a very general substitution of regular police instead of the old town chowkeedars who used to be entertained under the orders of the Magistrate. The new system was not found to be congenial to the wishes and tastes of the people. When an unbiassed opinion was given, it was usually in favour of chowkeedars as better suited than constables to the municipl police requirements. Other important measures, were the improvement in the pay of the Mounted Constabulary, compensated by numerical reductions; the strengthening of the force in the district of Mirzapore, and in the turbulent sub-division of Bulleeah in the Ghazeepore District; and the successful completion of arrangements for the organization of a body of Government Railway police in that portion of the Punjab and Delhi Railway which lies within the terri-

tories under the North-West administration, and for the transfer of the charge of the Delhi Railway Station to the Government Police of the East Indian Railway.

Punjab.

The Police Force is divided into two bodies—the Trans-Indus Police, in the Peshawur and Derajat Divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police in the remaining 35 districts. The Trans-Indus Police is constituted on the old system, under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioners subject to the inspection, but not the control, of the Inspector General of Police. The Cis-Indus Police is under the direction of an Inspector General (who is *ex-officio* also Under-Secretary to the Government,) assisted by four Deputy Inspectors General; the force in each District is under the control of a European officer, aided by a European Assistant whose whole time is devoted to police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. The force including Imperial Police, Municipal Police, Cantonment Police, Ferry Police, Jail Guards, &c., amounted to a daily average of about 20,493 men, and 618 officers, of whom 74 were European and 544 Native. There was one policeman to 854 persons, and to a little less than 5 square miles. The total cost was Rs. 30,05,508, of which Rs. 25,34,324 was defrayed from imperial revenues, Rs. 4,56,038 from municipal Funds, and Rs. 15,154 from other sources. The cost per head of population was 2 annas and 8 pie, or about 3¼*d.* for the year. In the Punjab, as in other provinces where scarcity prevailed, there was during 1868 a large increase of crime. The number of offences reported was 70,880, being an increase of 7,997 upon the number shown in the returns of 1867. The increase of assassination beyond the Indus, especially in the Peshawur district, led the Lieutenant Governor to draw up a proposal for organizing a system of patrolling the border by a military cordon, supplemented by a *militia* force, recruited from the influential tribes of the border, who would thus be enlisted on the side of order; and for entirely re-organizing and placing on an improved footing the district, city and cantonment police. The proposals remained under the consideration of the Government of India. The police brought 47 of the non-bailable offences reported to trial and prosecuted 65 per cent. of the cases tried to conviction. The police administration received a severe blow by a decision of the Chief Court, which, in opposition to the opinion of the late Judicial Commissioner, declared the rules formerly in force for subjecting notorious thieving tribes, such as Harnis, Sansis and the Menas of Gurgaon, to strict surveillance by the police, to be illegal. From representations made by the

Governor General's Agent for Rajputana, and the Superintendent General of Thuggee, it appears that Mena plunderers from Gurgaon are again over-running Rajpootana, and their depredations were alarmingly on the increase. A novel measure for the prevention of the crime of female infanticide, which, is still believed to exist in a few localities, was carried out successfully during the year. The villagers of Burj Raipur, in the Umritsur district, were suspected of practising the crime, from the fact that in September 1867 there were only 8 girls in the village to 100 boys. A punitive police post was established at the village at the cost of the inhabitants; the result was that during one year 13 girls were born to 10 boys. In addition to purely police duties, the police furnished guards to 27 jails containing an average of 400 prisoners each, of whom only 14 escaped (the majority from working parties); furnished treasure escorts aggregating 9,568 men and collected the mortuary statistics of the Province. A force of 293 men was detached on service in the Black Mountain Expedition to render assistance in protecting the camp and keeping open communication, and their conduct elicited the commendation of the Supreme Government. The conduct of the Police during the year was generally satisfactory. Out of a force of 20,492 men, 1·4 *per cent.* were judicially prosecuted, and 20·9 *per cent.* departmentally, *i. e.* by extra drill, fine, dismissal, &c. The number of resignation amounted to 5·6 *per cent.*, a trifle less than last year. Their health was good, only 181 deaths having been returned.

Oudh.

The number of Regular Police, including town police, was 7,990, against 8,226 in 1867. The general details are as follows:—

European Officers,	...	41
Native do.,	...	243
Horse,	...	246
Foot,	...	7,468
		7,998

They were paid for:—

By Imperial Government,	...	Rs. 9,45,551
By Individuals, ...	...	„ 4,128
By Local Funds, ...	..	„ 1,33,608
	Total cost,	10,83,287

The number of the rural police in the province was 35,467

maintained by the landholders at a cost of Rs. 10,24,370-9-5. The number of regular policemen punished during the year was 1,725 against 1,497 in 1867. The great bulk of the punishments was slight, consisting of extra drill, confinement and fine: 109 were dismissed and 71 imprisoned under judicial sentence. The number of the rural police judicially punished during the year amounted to one and a half per cent. of the whole body: 1,118 chowkeedars were dismissed or resigned, being about five per cent. of the whole. The amount given to the police in reward was Rs. 3,911 nearly 80 per cent. more than in 1867. The Chief Commissioner placed Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the police authorities for rewarding the chowkeedars. During the year 73 officers and men passed through the Police High School, and have received certificates of qualification. The district schools also worked fairly, the average attendance being 220. The police were distributed as follows on the last day of the year:—

Armed guards on treasuries,		...	412
Guarding jails,	...	...	657
At head quarters,	...	...	1,772
Police duty at stations	...	...	3,231

The force was distributed in 133 stations all over the Province.

Central Provinces.

The Police Force at the close of the year 1868 numbered 8,632 men, including 41 European officers, 249 Native officers, 7,979 constables, and 363 mounted constables. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 11,81,810, Rs. 10,53,869 from imperial funds, Rs. 3,442 from private persons and officers and Rs. 1,24,498 from local funds, being less than in the preceding year by Rs. 32,435. Of the Regular Force 325 men were employed as armed guards over treasuries, 330 in guarding jails, 1,150 were at head-quarters of districts and absent on leave, 5,540 were on police duty. An average of 61 men was at each of the 131 sub-divisions or station-houses, and about 16 men at each of the 491 police posts. The results of the police action during the year may be thus shown:—The police investigated 76 per cent. of reported cases against 68 per cent. in the previous year. Arrests were made in 70 per cent. of the cases enquired into, against 80 in the previous year. 20,971 persons were arrested by the police, of whom nearly 12 per cent. were released. 17,677 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 11 per cent. were discharged without trial, 7 per cent. were acquitted, and 82

per cent. were convicted or committed. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 4,15,985, of which 33 per cent. was recovered. The ordinary Police were quite able to deal with Dacoity, and the services of the Special Dacoity Agent were dispensed with in July 1868, nor has there been any occasion to regret the abolition of the special agency. The District Police also met with considerable success in discovering and apprehending offenders in cases which occurred in former years. Towards the close of the year, a notorious freebooter and dacoit, by name Desraj, with three of his followers, was captured in the Wurdah district, and his apprehension would, it was hoped, have the effect of breaking up a considerable association of criminals. Allowances of Rs. 10 per mensem were sanctioned by the Government of India for schoolmasters for police schools. This enabled District Superintendents to procure a better class of instructors. The progress made in education was very good. The bearing of the Police towards the people was, on the whole, favourably spoken of. The following statement shows the number of punishments inflicted by police officers and Magistrates :—

	1867.	1868.
By Magistrates.		
Fined	113	125
Imprisoned	113	102
Other punishments	3	12
By Police Officers.		
Fined	2,538	937
Dismissed	530	467

These results indicate an improvement in the discipline of the force and in the behaviour of its members.

British Burma.

The strength of the force was 49 European officers, 451 Native officers and 5,426 footmen. The total cost was Rs. 13,27,738. There was in some districts a difficulty in keeping up the Force, but new rates of pay commenced on the 1st January. Attention was given to the education of the men, but the Police Schools are not kept up to teach men to read and write, but to instruct them in their Police duties. The percentage of convictions to crime was 60 per cent. and the action of the Police year in repressing violent crime was good. The following table gives a concise view of the strength and disposition of the constabulary :—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Number of persons enlisted during the year.	Number of persons discharged at their own request.		Number of persons discharged by Superintendents.				Number of persons punished by Magistrate.	
					For Misconduct.		On account of changes in Station or Establishment.			
				P. ct.		P. ct.		P. ct.		P. ct.
Akyab ...	512	219	80	15	63	12	62	12	32	6
Ramree ...	342	68	40	11	21	6	0	0	7	2
Sandoway ..	229	40	6	2	8	3	7	0	19	8
Total ...	1,083	327	126	11	92	8	69	6	58	5
Rangoon ...	442	49	9	2	27	6	4	0	9	2
Do. Town ...	195	28	5	2	23	11	0	0	1	0
Bassein ...	351	102	55	15	38	10	0	0	9	2
Myanoung ...	389	420	210	54	161	41	49	12	60	15
Prome ...	1,238	446	344	27	32	2	7	0	63	5
Toungoo ...	293	79	40	13	26	8	8	2	5	1
Total ...	2,908	1,124	663	29	307	10	68	2	147	5
Amherst ...	659	282	242	36	26	3	0	0	14	2
Maulmain Town ..	149	87	50	33	18	12	19	12	17	11
Tavoy ...	200	16	11	5	4	2	1	0	1	0
Mergui ...	226	44	28	12	13	5	0	0	3	1
Shwe-gyeen ...	456	216	183	40	13	2	0	0	20	4
Total ...	1,690	645	514	30	74	4	20	1	55	3
British Burma ...	5,681	2,096	1,303	22	473	8	157	2	206	4

Berar.

Berar has been termed "a difficult police charge, with a large floating population attracted from other Provinces by railway works, and a flourishing cotton trade, causing a rapid circulation of silver." There is little turbulence to quell: the inhabitants of the country are generally of a peaceable disposition, and obedient to the law. But the extreme want of both courage and caution on the part of the populace even to protect their own, is a constant temptation to the evil-disposed. The Police Force consisted of an Inspector General, 6 European Superintendents of Districts, and 2 Assistant Superintendents, 16 Inspectors, 94 chief constables, 314 head constables, 2,088 constables, and 40 camel sowars, in all 2,552 men or one foot policeman to every 1,049 of the population. A large proportion was employed on spe-

cial guards, and was, therefore, not available for *general* police duty. The cost of the force was Rs. 4,68,548 against Rs. 4,37,342 of which Rs. 60,430 against Rs. 55,020 came from municipal funds. The conduct of the Police generally was well reported on. The number of constables fined decreased considerably, together with the amount of fines levied. Ninety-two men were punished judicially, chiefly offences against discipline. The number of casualties was 486 of which 161 were caused by dismissal, 49 by discharge and 276 by resignation. The cause of so many resignations was the low rate of pay which was less, after deductions for the Superannuation Fund, than the lowest rates given for unskilled labour. Hence of 2,116 constables only 377 are of more than five years' service. The detective ability of the police seemed to fall off. In 1867 the percentage of cognizable offences brought to trial to offences reported was 71·18 and the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested was 70·97. In 1868 these percentages fell to 63 and 65·5 respectively. A similar falling off took place in the conviction of non-cognizable offences. Police schools were fairly established at the head-quarters of each District, and the men attending them made considerable progress. A new arrangement of Railway Police worked well. The G. I. P. Railway Company paid for that portion of the force which was rendered necessary by the presence of the many Europeans employed on the Railway, *i. e.*, for a European Inspector and two European chief constables, and the Company also allows each district superintendent, through whose district the line passes, Rs. 50 per mensem for supervising the Railway Police. The Government bears the cost of the head constables and constables. The Railway Police in each district is under the control of the District Superintendent, and an Inspector is in subordinate charge of the whole of the Railway Police in Berar.

Mysore.

There was no regular Police in Mysore, except in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, in which the Police was re-organized from the 1st of May 1868, at an additional annual cost of Rs. 7,560. The state of the Police in the other districts was still very unsatisfactory, especially in the Ashtagram Division, and in the hilly and jungly parts of the country. In the malnaad talooks of Hassan and Kadoor, there had been a difficulty in recruiting, and many vacancies could not be filled up, owing to the insufficiency of the pay compared with the rates prevailing on the coffee plantations. These evils were obviated by raising

the pay and reducing the force. The total number of Police, throughout the province, including village police, was 24,875, out of which 355 were regular police in Bangalore. The cost for the year was Rs. 6,26,499 as compared with Rs. 5,83,766 in the previous year. The regular force at Bangalore watched an area of 22 square miles containing a population of 144,000 persons. The average age in this force was 33 years, and the average height 5 feet 6½ inches. The average of the Police in the District of Shimoga was 36 years. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 46·1 against 33·5 of previous year showing an improvement upon the working of the previous year.

Coorg.

There is no organized police force in this province. In the towns of Mercara and Virajendrapete there is a small body of what may be termed regular police, consisting of 26 men for both towns, including daffadars and peons, whose annual cost to Government amounts to Rs. 1,596. These men are considered ill-paid and inefficient, and are miserable specimens of their class. The jamma ryots of Coorg still continued to discharge the duties of a feudal police, and for such a wooded and mountainous tract no better body of men could be found. Yet it is not difficult to see that the increase in wealth and prosperity of the country generally, and of the towns in particular, will sooner or later require a more efficient system than is found in the rural elements of which it is at present composed. The percentage of detection to reported crime was so high as 96·04, which gave rise to the suspicion that a good deal of crime was not reported. The percentage of property recovered was 50·66, against 87·7 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

JAILS.

THE expenditure on account of Law and Justice in all India in the year 1868-69 was £2,845,447. Of this the following sums were spent on jail establishments and charges in the various Provinces:—

	£	*Daily population in* 1868.
Government of India	1,501	.....
Madras	82,782	10,152
Bombay and Sindh	64,021	7,826
Bengal	224,190	19,413
North-Western Provinces ...	78,829	16,767
Punjab	68,558	10,883
Oudh	23,200	6,523
Central Provinces	25,281	3,548
British Burma	27,064	3,725
Port Blair convicts	130,779	7,230
	726,115	86,067
Berar	6,921	966
Mysore	18,868	2,350
Coorg	.....	92
	751,904	89,475

As the receipts from prison labour may be taken at £131,000 the net cost of the jails of India every year, to accommodate a daily population of 89,500, is about £620,000. The net cost to Government of each prisoner a year varies from £3-10 in Oudh to £6-10 in Bombay and £8-10 in Madras, estimating all charges except repairs and buildings by the Public Works Department. The average net cost all over India is about £7-5 a head annually.

Madras.

The daily average number of prisoners was 10,152, or 7 less than in the previous year. The mortality on this strength was 3·51 per cent., or a slight improvement on the previous year. The most prevalent diseases were dysentery, diarrhœa, atrophy, affections of the lungs, fevers, and dropsy:—

Years.	Percentage of deaths to daily average strength.	Years.	Percentage of deaths to daily average strength.
1859-60 ...	8.2	1864-65 ...	12·70
1860-61 ...	6·7	1865-66 ...	11·26
1861-62 ...	9·30	1866-67 ...	11·49
1862-63 ...	8·94	1867-68 ...	4·15
1863-64 ...	10·99	1868-69 ...	3·51

There were 13,750 convicts received during the year, of whom 12,904 were admitted in good health, 616 in indifferent health, and 230 in bad health. Of 10,354 convicts released, 8,986 are reported to have been released in the same state as when admitted, namely, 8,883 in good health, sixty-seven in indifferent health, and thirty-six in bad health. 1,035 were released in an improved, and 333 in an inferior, state of health. The number of offences committed in Jail during the year was 6,825, for which 7,017 persons were punished by Superintendents, and thirty-six by judicial officers. The offences were chiefly idleness, possession of forbidden articles, disobedience, breaches of conservancy rules, fighting, and minor breaches of discipline. Of 11,791 adult convicts admitted to the Mofussil Jails during the year, 1,014 had been previously convicted, namely, 759 once, 167 twice, 60 three times, and 28 oftener; while of juvenile offenders, 21 had been previously convicted once, 4 twice, 3 thrice, and one oftener. Of the convicts received into the Penitentiary at Madras, 1,722 adults, 580 were old offenders, 237 having been previously convicted once, 182 twice, 99 three times, and 62 oftener; and of 81 juvenile convicts admitted, 34 had been previously convicted, namely 22 once, 11 twice, 1 three times. The following table shows the proportion of recommittals to admissions:—

Jails.	Adults.	Juveniles
Mofussil Jails	8·59	18·58
Madras Penitentiary	33·10	41·97
In all Jails	11·79	26·58

Of the prison population during 1868-69, the proportion able to read and write was 14·40 per cent.; 5·01 per cent. could read; and 80·31 per cent. were entirely ignorant. 229 persons were

taught to read during the year, 20 to write, and 113 to read and write. The outdoor labour of convicts was, as in the preceding year, principally given to the Department of Public Works. At the close of 1868-69 the sum realized in cash, after paying all charges, was Rs. 25,974-6-1, and the value of goods and raw materials in store was estimated at Rs. 16,746-1-0, the balance in favour of manufactures being Rs. 42,920-7-1. The number of Juveniles in the rural Jails at the end of the year was 41 boys and 4 girls and in the Madras Penitentiary 23 boys. The boys are put to suitable labour, and, where possible, instructed in reading and writing. A separate ward for juveniles was provided at Chingleput. Separate accommodation now exists for this class of convicts at the Penitentiary, the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, and the Jails at Berhampore, Chittoor, Chingleput, and Tanjore. The Subsidiary Jail Committee completed its labours during the year, and the requirements of all districts have now been fully investigated.

Bombay.

The average daily number of prisoners in the jails of Bombay was 5,941 in 1868-69 of whom 254 were females. There were 14,132 prisoners admitted during the year, against 14,690 during 1867-68, being a decrease of 558. The total number in confinement was 20,237. Of these 19,239 were males and 998 females. This does not include 170 civil prisoners, the daily strength. In the Sindh jails the daily average strength was 1483. The daily average in the Bombay House of Correction was 232 prisoners made up of 89 Europeans and 143 Natives, exceeding by 30 the daily average in 1867-68. The average daily strength in all the jails of Bombay and Sindh seems to have been, therefore, 7826. The net profit from jail industry is given at £5,535 and the net cost per prisoner at £6-6. The percentage of deaths to average strength fell from 5·40 in 1866-67 and 3·44 in 1867-68 to 1·73. There were only 146 prisoners out of the total admissions who were well educated for their position in life, and 955 who could read and write.

Bengal.

The daily population of the jails of Bengal was 19,413 in 1868 against 20,183 in the previous year. The mortality was 5·05 against 5·88 per cent. This mortality rate is smaller than it has been for the 22 years preceding the year 1868. The rate from 1843 to 1867 inclusive, was 8·19, and the average of the last five years, (that is, from 1862 to 1867, inclusive, the exceptional year 1866 being omitted,) was 7·00. As compared with 1867, there was a decrease of deaths from zymotic and local diseases

and a slight increase under the other heads. Of the 64,835 prisoners admitted during the year, 604 were fairly educated, 5,277 could only read and write, and 58,954 were entirely ignorant. Of 83,405 prisoners who passed through the jails in 1868 there were 79,779 males and 3,626 females. Of 16,671 prisoners sentenced to labour 55·16 per cent. were employed on remunerative handicrafts, 2·53 per cent. in the Alipore Jail Press, 15·49 per cent. as jail servants, and guards, while 16·36 per cent. were unemployed. The value of the labour of 9,197 prisoners is estimated at £22,195. The net cost of maintaining each prisoner was £4-5. The number reconvicted in 1868 was 1,226 among a total of 33,898 prisoners against 868 reconvictions among 32,141 prisoners convicted in 1867. The ratio of reconvicted to convicted was 3·61 against 2·70 in the preceding year.

Re-convicted during the year.		Number whose previous crimes were the same.	Number whose previous crimes differed.	Percentage of re-convictions to previous convictions for the same crimes.	Percentage of re-convictions to previous convictions for other crimes.	Percentage of re-convictions to the total convictions of the year.
CRIMES FOR WHICH RE-CONVICTED.	No.					
Theft	602	465	137	77·24	22·75	1·77
Lurking house-trespass ...	111	19	92	17·11	82·88	·33
Receiving stolen property ...	99	24	75	24·24	75·75	·29
Bad livelihood	78	24	54	30·76	69·23	·23
Neglect of duty	41	18	23	43·90	56·09	·13
Burglary	37	13	24	35·13	64·86	·11
Drunkenness	34	25	9	73·52	26·47	·10
Assault	31	8	23	25·80	74·19	·09
Cheating	18	1	17	5·55	94·44	·05
Causing hurt	18	4	14	22·22	77·77	·05
Cattle stealing	17	6	11	35·29	64·70	·05
Dacoity	16	2	14	12·50	87·50	·05
Escape	16	2	14	12·50	87·50	·05
Riot	14	6	8	42·85	57·14	·04
Committing nuisances ...	13	4	9	30·76	69·23	·03
Illegal assemblage	12	2	10	16·66	83·33	·03
Gambling	6	2	4	33·33	66·66	·02
Mischief	5	1	4	20·00	80·00	·01
Begging alms	4	2	2	50·00	50·00	·01
False complaint	4	1	3	25·00	75·00	·01
Breach of contracts	4	1	3	25·00	75·00	·01
Breach of Abkaree Laws. ...	3	2	1	66·66	33·33	·01
False evidence	2	1	1	50·00	50·00	·01
Fraud	1	1	...	100·00	.....	·01
Various other crimes	40	..	40	.....	100·00	·12
Total	1,226	634	592	51·71	48·28	3·61

During the year 3,250 prisoners (3,229 males and 21 females) were punished for various breaches of jail discipline, against 4,063 (3,924 males and 139 females) in 1867, showing a decrease of 813, being 695 males and 118 females.

The following is a valuable analysis of the Occupations and Castes of the 64,835 prisoners admitted into the Jails of the Lower Provinces during the year 1868 :—

Occupation.					
Agriculturists	...	31,757	Soldiers, Sailors, &c.	...	26
Labourers and coolies	...	15,792	Musicians, Songsters, Dancers, &c.	...	23
Servants (*domestic*)	...	8,236	Grass-cutters	...	20
Shop-keepers	...	2,949	Compositors, Press-readers, & Pressmen	...	20
Beggars	...	1,205	Toddy-sellers	...	19
Boatmen, Seamen, Manjees, &c.	...	840	Vagrants	...	18
Constables, Peons, Chowkeedars, and other Watchmen		645	Engine-drivers, Tindals and Firemen	...	17
Milk-sellers	...	354	Pensioners	...	13
Weavers	...	240	Mookhtears	...	11
Fishermen	...	227	Postmasters	...	10
Sweepers and Methers, Writers, Mohurers, Gomashtas, Sircars, &c.	...	191	Gilders	...	10
			Customs Officers	...	10
			Dyers	...	6
Tailors	...	170	Pickpockets	...	6
Prostitutes	...	169	Boarding house-keepers	...	6
Barbers	...	162	Harness-makers	...	6
Cartmen	...	157	Paper-makers	...	3
Priests, Porohits, &c.	...	138	Fitters	...	3
Shoe-makers	...	135	Farriers	...	2
Washermen	...	95	Indigo-planters	...	2
Jewellers & Goldsmiths	...	95	Teachers	...	2
Carpenters	...	93	Veterinary Surgeons	...	2
Zemindars, Talookdars, Householders, &c.	...	87	Captains	...	2
			Dress-makers	...	2
Masons and Bricklayers	...	71	Hunters	...	2
Malees or Gardeners	...	70	Lantern-makers	...	2
Brokers	...	68	Furniture polishers	...	2
Blacksmiths	...	58	Stevidores	...	2
Khallasees	...	56	Surveyors	...	2
Domes	...	52	Tea-planters	...	2
Mat-makers	...	43	Markman	...	1
Basket-makers	...	41	Vakeel	...	1
Oil-sellers	...	38	Wood-cutter	...	1
Apothecaries, Compounders, Koberages and Native Doctors	...	32	Billiard-maker	...	1
			Bailiff	...	1
			Gunsmith	...	1
Thatchers, (*Gurramees*)	..	31	Hat-seller	...	1
Butchers	...	27	Postage Stamp-vendor	...	1
Potters	...	27	TOTAL	...	64,835

HINDUS—

Castes—

Koybertos	...	4,610
Gowallas	...	4,350
Brahmans	...	4,281
Kyesths	...	3,210
Rajpoots	...	2,630
Dosadhs	...	2,500
Chassas	...	2,460
Chandala	...	1,200
Bagdies	...	1,190
Bowrees	...	901
Domes	...	890
Koormees	...	800
Chamars	...	770
Khettrees	...	605
Aheers	...	500
Bhoomijs	...	459
Khundaits	...	450
Kahars	...	445
Tantees	...	430
Tailees	...	401
Satgopes	...	320
Napits	...	310
Dhobees	...	305
Boistoms	...	304
Rujwars	...	285
Mahentees	...	276
Rajbunsees	...	260
Teors	...	256
Sankarees	...	250
Bydos	...	245
Jelleahs	...	236
Harees and Mehters	...	235
Sonars	...	226
Koomars	...	219
Mallahs	...	208
Kulwars	...	205
Kandus	...	200
Bunneahs	...	190
Bhooeahs	...	190
Ooriahs	...	186
Soorees	...	186
Kamars	...	185
Chootars	...	185
Nats	...	182
Passys	...	160
Agoorees	...	146
Ghassees	...	140
Kowrahs	...	137
Keots	...	96
Jogees	...	85
Moochees	...	80
Gosains	...	70
Malees	...	68
Gours	...	65
Mooshurs	...	40
Kotals	...	32
Munipoories	...	20
Hulwais	...	18
Noonais	...	13
Kansarees	...	3
Bhat	...	1
TOTAL OF HINDUS	...	39,896

MUSSULMANS—

Shaikhs	...	11,034
Soonnees	...	8,356
Sheeas	...	560
Ferazees	...	550
Pathans	...	450
Syeds	...	6
TOTAL OF MUSSULMANS	...	20,853

CHRISTIANS—

Christians	...	890

OTHER DENOMINATIONS—

Bhooktas	...	360
Cacharees	...	340
Fareahs (*outcastes*)	...	336
Konchs	...	326
Ahoms	...	300
Coles	...	300
Sontals	...	256
Hillmen	...	200
Binds	...	128
Dhangers	...	109
Mugs	...	91
Hadees	...	90
Tamlees	...	72
Kassiahs	...	60
Ghokas	...	46
Lepchas	...	30
Nepalese	...	30
Khonds	...	9
Chinamen	...	6
Jews	...	2
Lalong	...	1
Arab	...	1
TOTAL OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS	...	3,093
GRAND TOTAL	...	64,835

North-Western Provinces.

The total number of prisoners in 1868 amounted to 78,410, and the daily average number to 16,767 as against 16,084 in the previous year. The net value of convict labour increased by Rs. 32,561, and amounted to Rs. 4,67,633. The average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures was Rs. 57-15, and of each prisoner employed on Jail buildings and miscellaneous works Rs. 34-3. The number of juvenile prisoners increased from 333 to 475. The death-rate upon the daily average strength was 1·72 per cent. There was no epidemic or contagious fever and only 12 deaths from cholera. One-third of the number of deaths amongst the prisoners occurred within the first six months of imprisonment; but 79 of the prisoners who died were in an unsatisfactory state of health at the time of their admission. 7,542 prisoners learned to read or write while in Jail. The system of good-conduct marks, hitherto chiefly confined to the Central Jails, was introduced in a modified form in all the District jails. In the Central Prisons it continued to work in a highly satisfactory manner. During the year 4,210 prisoners received good-conduct marks only, and 2,301 received both marks and gratuities. Rs. 1,100 was expended in gratuities, and 15 convicts obtained remission of a portion of their original sentences.

Statement showing Sex, Age, Previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under Sentence on the last day of the year 1868.

Class of Prison.	Sex.			Age.								Number of Times Convicted.					Education.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than Three Times Convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can Read only.	Number who can Read and Write.	Number Well Educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.
Central, ...	7,545	307	7,852	11	149	560	2,076	3,032	914	747	366	4,190	1,413	365	156	1,728	3,235	1,439	869	3,126
Divisional, ...	709	28	737	5	31	153	292	117	80	43	11	699	19	12	7	...	50	73	26	75
District, ...	7,722	383	8,105	10	67	1,058	2,676	2,153	1,239	644	258	6,545	695	402	169	294	1,267	532	204	1,686
Total, ...	15,976	718	16,694	26	244	1,776	5,044	5,302	2,233	1,434	635	11,434	2,127	779	332	2,022	4,552	2,044	1,099	4,887

	Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.	Average of each Individual of each Class.	
		Height in Feet and Inches.	Weight in lbs.
According to Religion.	Mahomedan, ...	5 4¼	109½
	Hindoo, ...	5 4	109½
	Christian, ...	5 5¾	122¼
According to Race.	Hindoostanees, ...	5 4½	111½
	Punjabees, ...	5 6½	117½
	Bengalees, ...	5 4⅜	107⅛
	Europeans, ...	5 4¼	122¼
	Eurasians, ...	5 5	124
	Goorkhas, ...	4 9	102
	Madrasees, ...	...	...
	Affghans, ...	5 6½	139½
	Moguls, ...	5 6	108
	Marwarees, ...	5 6½	109½
	Paharees, ...	5 2½	108½
Hindoo, according to Caste.	Brahmin, ...	5 4½	109
	Rajpoot, ...	5 5½	110½
	Kaeth, ...	5 3¾	106
	Khuttree, ...	5 2	107
	Baneeah, ...	5 4½	109½
	Jatt, ...	5 6½	107
	Goojur, ...	5 6	114⅝
	Lodha, ...	5 4½	106¾
	Goldsmith, ...	5 4⅝	109⅛
	Blacksmith, ...	5 5	109
	Carpenter, ...	5 4⅝	114½
	Barber, ...	5 4½	109¾
	Washerman, ...	5 5¾	110
	Talee, ...	5 4¼	107
	Tamoler, ...	5 5	115
	Malee, ...	5 4½	110½
	Aheer, ...	5 5	110½
	Kahar, ...	5 3⅝	109⅝
	Koomhar, ...	5 4⅛	107¾
	Bhur, ...	5 2⅛	117
	Chamar, ...	5 4⅛	111
	Pasee.	5 4⅛	107½
	Dome, ...	5 4½	110½
	Bhungee, ...	5 3¾	110⅜
	Other Castes, ...	5 4⅜	107½
	General average, ...	5 4½	110½

Trades, &c.	Number of Individuals.
Agriculturists ...	7,919
Labourers ...	3,450
Watchmen ...	201
Fishermen or boatmen ...	146
Carpenters ...	107
Masons ...	333
Workers in metals ...	356
Shopkeepers ...	1,383
Writers ...	224
Servants ...	1,307
Weavers ...	223
Barbers ...	57
Zemindars ...	245
Pundits ...	33
Trades, &c.—Continued.	
Prostitutes ...	31
Beggars ...	384
Other trades ...	295
Total ...	16,694
Social Relations.	
Unmarried ...	3,080
Widower or widow ...	1,327
Married, One wife or husband,	1,880
Married, Two ditto ditto	791
Married, More than two ditto	256
Have children, Not more than three	5,579
Have children, More than three	2,078

Punjab.

The following table gives succintly the statistics for the six years ending 1868 :—

Year.	Number of Jails.	Total number of prisoners.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Conduct and Discipline.		Number of escapes.	Health.			Cost per prisoner per annum.	Earning per prisoner per annum.
				Percentage of re-convicted prisoners to total number on 31st December.	Percentage of punishments for breach of Jail rules to total number of prisoners during the year.		Daily average percentage of sick to strength.	Mortality for the year, calculated on total prison population.	Mortality for the year calculated on daily average number of prisoners.		
										R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1863 ..	26	28,771	9,834	10·4	6·3	17	4·34	2·29	6·71	37 11 6	14 2 9
1864 ...	26	30,213	9,502	10 6	6·4	8	4·76	2·7	8·67	48 9 6	15 10 0
1865 ..	26	31,424	10,308	11·6	8·9	10	2·89	1·39	3·56	51 13 10	16 10 0
1866 ..	26	31,578	10,292	13·3	8·7	4	2·51	0·74	1·78	50 6 2	17 5 0
1867 ..	26	32,696	9,989	14·1	8·2	15	2·86	0·77	2·53	54 8 3	17 4 1
1868 ..	27	38,656	10,883	13·78	9·4	14	2·28	0·36	1·29	61 10 2	19 1 8

The percentage of re-convictions is less than half that in English Jails. The system of estimating the good conduct of prisoners by marks was extended, and that of granting tickets-of-leave was introduced experimentally. There were at the close of the year 16 prisoners under 12, and 99 under 16 years of age. Special attention was paid to their discipline and instruction. The daily average number of female prisoners was 348; of these 155 were confined in the Lahore Female Penitentiary, which is superintended by a Eurasian matron with a staff of female warders; the remaining prisoners are confined in separate wards in

the District Jails—these wards have all been placed in charge of native matrons. Out of 11,414 prisoners in jail at the close of the year only 538 could read and write, 2,981 could read, and 7,895 could neither read nor write; 5,652 prisoners were under instruction, and of those who could read, or read and write, 1,590 had been taught to do so in jail. There were 114 inmates of the Lahore Thuggee School of Industry, consisting of 36 approvers and their families.

The general average height of the prisoners was 5 feet 5 inches and the average weight 117 lbs. 4 oz. :—

		Height.		Weight.	
		Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	oz.
According to Religion...	Christians ...	5	5	118	14
	Hindus	5	5	118	12
	Mahomedans	5	6	119	13
According to Race ...	Bengalis	5	4	110	15
	Hindustanis	5	5	116	15
	Punjabis	5	5	121	9

The trades and the social relations of the prisoners were :—

Trades, &c.		*Trades, &c.*	
Agriculturists,	6,268	Sepoys,	153
Barbers,	67	Shawl weavers,	38
Beggars,	211	Silk weavers,	15
Bearers,	48	Silk string makers,	8
Blacksmiths,	53	Sweepers,	503
Book Binders,	6	Traders in metal,	14
Betel Sellers,	8	Traders in live stock,	102
Carpenters,	87	Traders in grain,	71
Cloth Weavers,	246	Tailors,	53
Chuprassees,	66	Watchmen,	42
Contractors,	9	Workers in metals,	13
Cartmen,	62	Writers,	84
Dhobis,	33	Workers in leather,	61
Dyers,	2	Water carriers,	69
Fishermen or Boatmen	37		
Gardeners,	68		
Goldsmiths,	86		
Labourers,	1,222		
Miscellaneous,	1,008		
Masons,	21		
Oil Pressers,	48		
Potters,	73		
Prostitutes,	20		
Shopkeepers,	408		
Service,	231		

Social Relations.		
Unmarried,		4,324
Widower or widow,		892
Married.	One wife or husband,	5,720
	Two ditto, ...	421
	More than two do.,	54
Have children.	Not more than three,	3,639
	More than three, ...	1,531

Oudh.

The daily average number of prisoners in Oudh was 6,523 in 1868 against 6,046 in the three previous years. The average duration of imprisonment was 253 days in 1868 against 209 for the three previous years, an increase of 21 per cent. Of the prisoners remaining at the close of the year there were—Mahomedans 1,109, Hindus 5,731, Christian 1; and of the Hindus there were—Brahmins 1,184, Chattris 807, Passis 1,353. The women and boys are separated from the men and from each other, and the men are classified according to the four divisions of crime in the Penal Code, and distinguished by a different dress or by a conspicuous badge. In the permanent jails the four classes occupy separate dormitories, and silence is strictly enjoined when they meet in the workshops. In the temporary jails there are no means of separation. The system of good conduct marks was carried out in the central prison only. The following shows the death rate for the nine years ending 1868 in the whole Province :—

1860,	...	17·74	1865,	...	11·65
1861,	...	7·54	1866,	...	7·30
1862,	...	5·22	1867,	...	2·72
1863,	...	13·13	1868,	...	2·48
1864,	..	8·35			

This result is highly satisfactory, and it is not to be doubted that it is greatly owing to the increased care which an improved system of jail management has given rise to. The following statement shows the percentage to labouring strength employed in the various kinds of labour in use in the Oudh jails as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Intramural.					Extramural.					Hard labour.	Education.
	On occasional jail works.	Daily menial constant service.	Manufacturers.	In hospital and convalescent.	Total	Jail garden.	Jail building.	Station work paid for.	Station work not paid for.	Total.		
1867	13·00	22·00	24·00	4·00	63·00	9·00	9·00	5·00	9·00	32·00	25·00	...
1868	19·70	21·83	32·08	4·89	78·50	6·76	8·66	2·86	3·22	21·50	34·94	2·03

The cash profits of prison industry amounted to £2,208. The net cost of each prisoner fell to £2-11.

	Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Total number of each class.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class. Height. Ft.	Height. Inches.	Weight in pounds.
I. According to religion.	Mahomedan	1,109	622	5	5·34	113·69
	Hindu	5,731	1,946	5	4·25	109·07
	Christian	1	..	..	..	...
II. According to race.	Hindustanee	6,828	1,818	5	4·87	108·89
	Punjabees	9	6	5	6·25	108 34
	Bengalees	4	2	5	..	96·35
III. Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	1,184	242	5	4 20	114·53
	Chuttrees or Rajpoots ...	807	225	5	4·61	111·75
	Parsees	1,353	389	5	4·22	107·12
	Chumars	241	99	5	3 69	107·13
	Bunneahs	107	36	5	3·60	108·02
	Korees	102	54	5	3·29	115·43
	Khaticks	114	16	5	4·83	111·12
	Kaiths	88	34	5	3·68	104·77
	Ahirs and Gureeahs ..	416	117	5	4 54	111 30
	Koormees	139	60	5	4·09	104·33
	Kahars	42	16	5	2·75	107·65
	Looniahs	64	31	5	3·59	106 06
	Kunjurs	95	55	5	3·59	108 24
	Lodhs	154	90	5	3·04	103·79
	Sweepers	131	34	5	3·75	112·18
	Barbers	41	15	5	2 92	108·91
	Blacksmiths	14	7	5	3 83	105·67
	Carpenters	19	11	5	3·60	104·77
	Other castes	620	215	5	3·23	107·35
	General average of Hindus ...	5,731	1,746	5	3 .74	108 43

Trades.		Trades.	
Agriculturists, ...	3,451	Saltpetre and salt makers ...	47
Labourers, ...	1,022	Priesthood or Punditiarees, ...	92
Watchmen, ...	162	Weavers, ...	61
Fishermen or Boatmen, ...	27	Tailors, ...	27
Carpenters, ...	22	Sweepers, ...	53
Masons, ...	18	Other occupations, ...	879
Workers in metals, ...	34		
Shopkeepers, ...	238	Total, ...	6,841
Writers, ...	86	Social Relations.	
Zemindars, ...	343	Unmarried, ...	6,701
Barbers, ...	41	Widower or widow, ...	660
Washermen, ...	21	Married — One wife or husband,	4,254
Vegetable sellers, ...	22	Married — Two Ditto, ...	265
Potters, ...	14	Married — More than two do.,	15
Oilmen, ...	24	Have Children — Not more than three, ...	4,292
Milkmen, ...	137	Have Children — More than three, ...	593
Bhoojwas, ...	29		

Central Provinces.

The number of prisoners in custody in 1868 amounted to 13,695 against 13,038 in 1867. The daily average number fell to 3,548 compared with 3,686 in the previous year. This result is due to the comparatively shorter periods of imprisonment to which convicts were sentenced. On the last day of the year the number of prisoners remaining in jail was 3,635, of whom 3,383 were males and 252 females. Of these 358 had been once previously convicted, 113 twice previously, 66 more than twice; the number of previous convictions with regard to 27 was not ascertainable. The number of juvenile offenders was still large; they were kept as much as possible apart from the other prisoners. In the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Raepore and Baitool jails they were separately accommodated, and while in prison they were taught reading and writing and also some useful trade. They attended school for four hours every day, and six more were spent in the workshops. One hour a day was devoted to the education of the adult prisoners. Agriculturists and labourers are found to constitute about two-thirds of the jail population; of the remainder, shop-keepers, servants, cotton-spinners, weavers and beggars, are the most numerous. The number of artizans is, at the outside, one-sixth of the whole jail population. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures increased from 881 in 1867 to 1,105 in 1868. The *bonâ fide* earnings of the prisoners were,—

By those employed on manufactures ...	...	Rs. 58,329	8 11
,, ,, ,, new jail buildings	...	,, 36,104	6 1
,, ,, ,, ...	...	,, 2,392	6 1

The net cost per annum to Government of each prisoner was, after deducting the amount defrayed by his own labour, Rs. 40-9-9. The death rate, which fell from 5·43 to 4·07 in 1867, was only 3·01 in 1868; and in five jails no deaths at all occurred. The School of Industry at Jubbulpore worked well during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 32,601-6-6, the profits Rs. 29,605-0-7. The manufactures at this institution still maintained their high reputation. Tents are sent to all parts of India, and even to Bushire and Muscat. A large commission was in progress from a London carpet merchant. An order for a carpet for the Queen was received. There remained at the end of the year 184 Thug approvers, and 223 Dacoit approvers. Their wives and families numbered 1,800 souls. With the exception of a few men, who are locked up in the Thuggee jail, all these men live in the Thuggee village at Jubbulpore. During the year 25 men died, most of them it is said from old age; and 60 approvers and seven prisoners were from old age unable to work. The Dacoit prisoners who remained numbered 75, and the Thug prisoners 10,—the total number of approvers and prisoners being 1,192.

	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class.	
			Height in feet and inches.	Weight in lbs. and ozs.
According to religion.	Mahomedans	406	5 10	111 3
	Hindoos	2,745	5 4	108 4
	Christians	7	5 5	123 9
		3,158	5 6	114 5
According to race.	Parsees	1	5 4	98 0
	Hindostaneos	1,537	5 4	103 2
	Punjabees	1	5 3	113 8
	Telingas	40	5 1	106 1
	Marwarrees	12	5 6	119 6
	Mahrattas	502	5 3	99 4
	Chuteesgurhees ..	322	5 4	104 0
	Madrasees	65	5 4	116 1
		2,480	5 4	107 7
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	57	5 2	99 8
	Badie	5	5 1	110 7
	Bhat	9	5 5	121 1
	Burboonja	2	5 1	94 0
	Burriah	2	5 3	111 6
	Buneeah	56	5 4	110 13
	Bunjarrah	37	5 1	112 0
	Byragee	6	4 10	106 3
	Bhamtee	1	5 2	117 12
	Bhoe	1	5 5	135 0
	Bullaee	4	5 3	135 0
	Behna	1	4 10	157 8
	Baree	1	5 8	125 0
	Basore	3	5 4	110 6
	Bhoer	1	5 6	117 0
	Chamar	111	5 5	106 1
	Koshtee	20	5 0	108 14
	Dasulwar	1	5 4	95 12
	Dher	95	5 1	72 15
	Dheemur	61	5 2	101 11
	Dhobee	14	5 4	112 13
	Dhungur	7	5 6	113 6
	Durzee	10	5 3	118 5
	Edoor	8	5 4	113 12
	Ganda	85	5 1	100 2
	Gandlee	3	5 3	64 7
	Garpagaree	3	5 2	113 6
	Gond	286	5 2	106 6
	Goojur	2	5 4	130 9
	Goorrow	2	5 4	121 5
	Gowar	34	5 2	104 12
	Gaolee	3	5 6	116 11
	Hulba	5	5 2	115 5
	Aheer	112	5 4	124 8
	Jat	2	5 6	119 11
	Jynee	2	5 4	60 7
	Kachee	45	5 6	105 12
	Kahar	5	5 7	105 10
	Kaeth	33	5 4	109 4
	Kullal	16	5 4	115 12
	Kapawar	7	5 1	106 7
	Khunjur	26	5 5	104 0
	Kshuthree	3	5 5	126 0
	Kolee	6	5 3	114 9
	Koonbee	91	5 1	108 8

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class.	
			Height in feet and inches.	Weight in lbs. and oz.
Hindoos according to caste.	Koseekathee	4	4 10	98 11
	Kowur	6	5 2	109 9
	Kuthick	2	5 1	101 1
	Kutheyah	3	5 3	105 10
	Kyradh	1	5 0	116 2
	Lingaeth	3	5 3	107 0
	Lodhee	91	5 4	115 0
	Lohar	29	5 3	111 6
	Malee	21	5 3	119 2
	Mana	12	5 0	97 10
	Mang	4	5 4	122 4
	Mehther	8	5 3	112 3
	Nace	34	5 2	109 0
	Nauth	45	5 0	92 7
	Pahad	1	5 2	95 4
	Powar	12	5 3	107 0
	Punchal	3	5 3	107 4
	Punkha	11	5 5	111 4
	Purdhan	41	5 3	107 15
	Putharee	22	5 5	110 11
	Rajpoot	126	5 2	104 13
	Rugwee	1	4 11	113 8
	Rungaree	3	5 3	112 7
	Salawar	3	5 4	103 0
	Soonar	30	5 3	112 11
	Teelee	47	5 5	104 9
	Urruck	1	5 5	96 12
	Wuddur	1	5 6	96 2
	Kond	3	5 4	106 0
	Koormee	68	5 3	108 6
	Mehra	17	5 3	118 6
	Kooree	6	5 7	112 0
	Dahat	21	5 3	104 2
	Basarah	12	5 6	114 0
	Passee	9	5 4	113 10
	Josee	7	5 6	123 0
	Kussur	1	5 3	95 0
	Komptee	2	5 3	120 0
	Khabee	1	5 3	117 0
	Gosace	12	5 3	110 0
	Garadee	1	4 6	80 0
	Wurhaee	1	5 3	103 0
	Weedoor	1	5 4	115 0
	Gowarree	1	5 0	98 0
	Binjwar	4	5 4	109 10
	Burraee	4	5 4	114 7
	Burghut	2	5 3	107 0
	Tumbolee	3	5 2	114 8
	Raot	32	5 2	102 9
	Chowhan	5	5 1	106 8
	Dhunvar	1	5 1	115 8
	Koondh	5	5 2	113 4
	Koondra	2	5 1	109 0
	Sotra	1	4 10	112 8
	Bhoyemah	2	5 3	112 0
	Reddy	2	5 2	128 0
	Churar	2	5 7	117 0
	Rughoobunsee	5	5 6	108 9
	Kutchera	2	5 3	94 4
	Ghosee	1	5 7	111 6
	Bygah	1	5 3	124 0
	Bhona	5	5 4	107 0
	Gaderea	1	5 4	119 0
	Kylabhool	1	5 2	103 4
	Labhana	1	5 5	124 12
	Wanee	1	5 1	101 12
	Oaja	2	5 4	122 4

	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches.	Weight in lbs. and ozs.
Hindoos according to caste.	Khagor	18	5 7	116 0
	Koi	1	5 0	128 0
	Mhar	30	5 1	92 10
	Kotwar	5	5 3	117 8
	Barbar	1	5 7	119 0
	Buria	2	5 2	115 12
	Bheel	1	5 3	118 0
	Bhungy	5	5 3	118 0
	Bhilalla	1	5 5	118 0
	Mehal	5	5 4	128 0
	Korar	6	5 7	122 12
	Koree	16	5 5	112 0
	Murrar	4	5 1	103 0
	Koomar	7	5 2	125 2
	Bagree	1	5 7	136 12
	Mahon	6	5 3	98 4
	Karee	2	5 2	106 0
	Putwa	2	5 4	98 14
	Hujjam	2	5 3	114 8
	Kawut	7	5 2	109 8
	Ghussiah	6	5 2	112 8
		2,261	5 4	110 5
	Total exclusive of "Hindoos" according to Religion	5,147		
	General average	.....	5 4	110 11

Trade &c.			*Trade &c.*		
Agriculturists	...	1027	Ezardar (contractor)	...	4
Labourers	...	815	Choodesaz (bangle-maker)	...	1
Watchmen	...	82	Dyer	...	7
Fishermen or Boatmen	...	51	Tailor	...	14
Carpenters	...	15	Kotwal	...	4
Masons	...	46	Courtezans	...	1
Worker in Metal	...	42	Gardner	...	2
Shopkeepers	...	177	Painters	...	1
Writers	...	92	Shepherds	...	15
Garpagaree	...	1	Soldiers	...	5
Servants	...	312	Potters	...	8
Beggars	...	100	Basode (or basket-maker)	...	81
Weavers	...	136	Gaolee	...	58
Mehthers	...	10	Bohoynah	...	1
Cotton-spinners	...	145	Laud	...	2
Oil-mongers	...	22	Mendicants	...	11
Barbers	...	33	Professional Dacoits	...	16
Cotton-cleaners	...	4			
Shoe-makers	...	32	Total	...	3,474
Mahajuns (bankers)	...	2	*Social relations.*		
Malgoozars (landholders)	...	20	Unmarried	...	840
Burboonjahs (sellers of parched grain)	...	1	Widow or Widower	...	337
Dhobies	...	15	Married. One wife or husband		2,022
Butchers	...	1	Married. Two do. do.		257
Bunjarrahs	...	38	Married. More than 2 do.	...	18
Sowdagurs (merchants)	...	4	Have children. Not more than 3	...	1,361
Carrier	...	20	Have children. More than 3	...	342

British Burma.

The daily average number of prisoners during 1868 was 3725 in 14 jails. The total number in jail during the year was 13,556. There were 138 deaths. The expenditure in all the Jails of the Province during the last 5 years, with the annual profits of the labour fund and the net cost per prisoner, are given in the following table :—

Years.	Gross expenditure.	Profit.	Net expenditure.	Prisoners.	Average.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1864 ...	23,549	2,156	21,393	3,833	5 11 7
1865 ...	23,965	2,914	21,051	3,700	5 13 9
1866 ...	35,671	4,068	21,603	3,602	5 19 10
1867 ...	25,457	5,391	20,045	3,521	5 13 9
1868 ...	25,324	6,615	18,709	3,725	5 0 5

Of 3928 prisoners on the last day of the year 57 were females and 3871 males. Of the whole 23 were between 12 and 16 years of age, 276 had been convicted for the second time, 101 for the third time and 65 more than 3 times. There were 233 well educated and nearly all could read and write. The following shews the social condition :—

Trades, &c.

Agriculturists ...	652	Seamen ...	202
Barbers ...	3	Shopkeepers ...	219
Blacksmiths ...	26	Soldiers ...	8
Boatmen or Fishermen ...	220	Tailors ...	39
Brickmakers ...	0	Traders ...	72
Carpenters ...	129	Washermen ...	2
Cobblers ...	18	Warders ...	7
Compositors and Pressmen ...	0	Weavers ...	90
Domestic servants ...	66	Workers in Metal ...	53
Druggist ...	0	Writers ...	50
Elders of Village ...	3	Watchmen ...	78
Gardeners ...	104		
Herdsmen ...	7	Total ...	3,927
Hunters ...	0		
Labourers ...	1,469		
Masons ...	21		
Musicians ...	43		
Oilmen ...	16		
Pedlars ...	17		
Petty dealers ...	230		
Policemen ...	26		
Revenue Collectors ...	9		
Sawyers ...	47		

Social Relations.

Unmarried	...	1,202
Widower or widow	...	177
Married — One wife or husband		1,006
Married — Two do.	...	164
Married — More than two do.	...	59
Have childr en — Not more than three		327
Have childr en — More than three	...	223

Berar.

The number of persons imprisoned during the year was 1,990, nine-tenths of which number represent *first* convictions. The daily average number under confinement increased from 879 in 1867, to 966 in 1868; while the average cost per head in these two years decreased from £8 3*s.* to £7 2*s.*. The actual cost to the State, after deducting the estimated value of prison-labour, was £4 8*s.* per prisoner. Of 979 prisoners in confinement at the close of the year only 75 males and one female could read—an indication to be observed in connection with the fact that about four-fifths of the Jail population are returned from the class of agriculturists and labourers. In the Central Jails something was attempted by the usual means to teach prisoners to read and write, but the results attained are not recorded, owing probably to their extreme poverty. In the case of Juvenile prisoners, of whom there were only eight, located at Akolah and Oomrawuttee, instruction was regularly attended to. The death-rate was 3·48 per cent. against 2·37 in the preceding year.

Mysore and Coorg.

The average prison population was 2350 against 2813 in the previous year. The average percentage of death to average strength was 5·19 against 7·54 in 1867, and the percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together was 5·53, against 8·04 of 1867. The average number of prisoners employed on intramural labour was 540 who earned in cash Rs. 17,707. The average cash earning of each prisoner *liable to labour* was Rs. 8-9-10 against Rs. 7-0-3 of the previous year; and the average for each prisoner *actually employed* on manufactures, &c., was Rs. 32-11-11 against Rs. 29-10-10 of 1867. There were 628 prisoners under instruction, of whom 620 were in the Central Jail and 8 in Mysore Jail. Of the prisoners remaining at the close of the year, exclusive of "under trial" "civil prisoners," and "revenue prisoners," there were 1948 males and 84 females, (against 2163 and 90 respectively in 1867,) making a total of 2032. Of these 6 were under 12 and 20 between 12 and 16 years of age, 138 had been convicted a second time, 65 a third time and 40 more than three times. The number who could read and write was 1869 and 82 were well educated.

Statement shewing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1868.

Agriculturists	...	461	Milkmen	...	1
Arrack sellers	...	3	Nirganties	...	7
Ayahs	...	1	Oil-mongers	...	5
Bangle Makers	...	2	Potters	...	5
Barbers	...	4	Pressmen	...	1
Basket makers	...	11	Pujaries	...	3
Blacksmiths	...	9	Rope makers	...	10
Bricklayers	...	6	Servants	...	39
Brick makers	...	1	Shanbhogs	...	1
Butchers	...	1	Shoe-makers	...	15
Butlers	...	1	Shop-keepers	...	33
Beggars	...	13	Silk manufacturers	...	4
Carpenters	...	10	Snake charmers	...	6
Chemars	...	1	Stone cutters	...	16
Coachmen	...	12	Swineherds	...	6
Cooks	...	9	Tailors	...	4
Coolies	...	230	Talvars	...	36
Cleaning boys	...	1	Toddy sellers	...	3
Cotton spinners	...	7	Toties	...	20
Cultivators	...	305	Washermen	...	13
Cumbly makers	...	4	Weavers	...	49
Dealers	...	89	Writers	...	21
Dyers	...	3	Other workers	...	50
Dressing Boys	...	1			
Fishermen	...	24	Total	...	2,032
Gardners	...	33	*Social Relations.*		
Goldsmiths	...	24	Unmarried	...	698
Horse-keepers	...	3	Widower or widows	...	216
Iron-men	...	1	Married — One wife or husband		992
Jugglers	...	2	Married — Two do. do.	...	101
Kanakapiles	...	1	Married — More than two do.	...	25
Laborers	...	385	Have children — Not more than 3.	...	545
Masons	...	23	Have children — More than 3.	...	212
Maties	...	3			

Coorg.—The daily average number of prisoners was 92 and the number confined during the year 1057. The percentage of mortality was 5·94.

Port Blair.

The total number of convicts in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair, Andaman Islands, on the 31st December was :—

1867 ...	Males	... 6,478	1868 ...	Males	... 6,696
	Females	... 488		Females	... 534
	Total	... 6,965		Total	... 7,230

shewing an increase of 218 males and 46 females. The following is an abstract of the crimes for which the prisoners were transported :—

Crime.	Male prisoners.	Female prisoners.
Murder	3,037	443
Dacoity	1,808	...
Thuggee	212	...
Mutiny	148	...
Forgery and Perjury	136	2
Robbery	620	7
Attempt at suicide	13	...
Suttee	1	...
Abduction	15	4
Other offences	706	78
Total ...	6,696	534

The following table shows the nation to which the prisoners belonged at the close of the calendar year :—

Country, Caste, or Creed.	Males.	Females.
Europeans	5	.....
Eurasians	19	1
Americans	4	.....
Parsees	3	.....
Mussulmans	1,608	123
Hindoos	4,875	409
Arakanese	12	... ...
Burmese	99	1
Mughs	9	... ...
Shans	18	.....
Talins	12	... ...
Kuthals	9	...
Karens	10	... ...
Chinese	13	... ...
Total ...	6,696	534

The transport arrangements for the prisoners from the Continent of India were on a most complete scale. The vessels being all of an excellent class, and well found in every respect, the men reached Port Blair in good order and under efficient guards. The 11 stations into which the Settlement is divided, were im-

mediately in the charge of 1 Extra Assistant and 7 European, and 1 Eurasian and 1 Burmese Overseer.

Until December 1867 convicts were transported without any reference to their age or health, and from the impossibility of the old and weakly bearing up against the change of climate they died off rapidly in the first year. Numbers left the ship only to be inmates of the hospital till they expired. Government have now directed that no prisoners above 45 years of age are to be transported to Port Blair, and that those sent shall be healthy. The result is good, for of 645 prisoners, who were the total number transported in the season 1867-68, the deaths were only 4 per cent., and of those who died, 2·1 per cent. were landed sickly and insane. The percentage of deaths was 3·9 in 1868 against 10·16 in 1867. The average cost to Government for each convict was Rs. 105 per annum on the data available. The estimated proportion of cultivators, fishermen, and other self-supporters and ticket-of-leave men, was 6·5 per cent. of the strength of the Settlement. The convicts employed in the various offices and departments, hired as servants, gangsmen, police, &c., are estimated at 21·6 per cent. of the strength. The sick in hospital, the aged, infirm, blind, and lepers, are reckoned at 9·6 per cent. of the whole strength. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was valued at Rs. 1,02,452. The amount realized on local produce was Rs. 5,070. The fees and hire of convicts amounted to Rs. 15,319. Of the 534 females, 270 were labourers, and 264 ticket-of-leave and self-supporters. The following table shews the comparative number of escapes and recaptures during the past four years.

Years.	Average strength of convicts.	Number of escapes.	Accounted for.		Remaining unaccounted for.
			Recaptured	Returned of their own accord.	
1865	3,926	135	55	50	30
1866	6,356	226	55	53	116
1867	6,967	186	91	19	76
1868	7,047	153	99	15	39

The gross outlay on the whole administration of the Settlement for 1868-69 was Rs. 6,42,844, shewing a decrease of Rs. 79,658 against the previous year. The following are the heads under which the items of outlay are debited to the Settlement, with the sums under each head opposite :—

Civil Administration	Rs.	1,00,000
Advances to Troops at Port Blair		41,318
Commissariat Establishment		32,074
Marine ditto		32,057
Subsistence to convicts and their families ...		3,07,036
Medical charges for convicts and their families ...		470
Clothing for convicts		18,564
Police Establishment		72,755
Public Works Department Establishment ...		22,126
Miscellaneous		15,844
Total ...		6,42,844

The total population in the Settlement was:—

Races.	Free Population.										Convict Population.		Grand Total.			
	Establishment.				Free Residents.		Children of all races.						Adults.		Children.	
	Civil.	Military	Marine.	Police.			Of free parents.		Of convict parents.							
	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Eurasians. ..	39	120	...	3	...	30	22	24	...	1	24	1	201	31	...	25
Americans ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	..	..
Arakanese ...	..	..	..	..	..	....	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...
Anglo-Malays ...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..
Burmese ...	3	...	...	..	..	9	...	...	5	3	99	1	102	10	5	3
Chinese ...	197	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	13	...	211	...	...	1
Hindoos ..	30	135	...	159	37	18	2	5	81	59	4,875	409	5,219	427	83	64
Mussulmans ...	...	107	...	140	2	11	1	3	71	46	1,603	12	1,857	134	72	49
Mughs ...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	..	..	...
Parsees ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	..	..	...
Other Natives of India ...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	7	8	67	...	49	..	7	8
Total ..	250	362	16	302	39	69	25	32	164	118	6,714	534	7,685	603	189	150

There were 75 births during the year; of these 46 were boys and 29 girls.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FINANCES.

General View since 1792-93.

THE year 1792-93 immediately preceded the promulgation of the permanent settlement of the land revenue of Bengal, and the concession by Parliament to the East India Company of a new Charter. The former was announced in Calcutta on 22nd March 1793. The latter came into force about the time that Sir John Shore succeeded Lord Cornwallis as Governor General, which was on 28th October 1793. Although the new Charter, as has been said, was a faithful reflection of the narrow views of the age, in its opposition to free trade, to the abolition of monopolies and to the permission of Europeans of all classes to reside and hold property in India, the year 1792-93 may be regarded as the last of a period. From that time the new administrative and judicial machinery and the settlements of the land revenue, introduced by Lord Cornwallis, gave a form and a regularity to the financial system, which make the year a fit starting-point for comparison. A series of very valuable Finance and Revenue Accounts, issued by the Financial Department of Calcutta in May 1870, supplies outlines of the finances of British India from 1792-93 to 1833-34, details thence to 1861-62 and very full details thereafter to 1868-69 inclusive.

The growth of territory and wealth in the seventy-six years ending 1868-69, the last for which we have complete facts, is strikingly illustrated by these figures :—

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Gross Charges.	*Surplus.*
	£	£	£
1792–93 ...	8,225,628	6,940,833	1,284,795
			Deficit.
1868–69 ...	51,657,658	54,431,688	2,774,030

Since 1792-93 the greater portion of the North-Western Provinces, all the Punjab, and Sindh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Orissa, Oudh and parts of Bombay and Madras have been added to the British Empire of India.

Years.	Revenue and Expenditure in India.					
	Gross Revenues.	Gross Charges.	Net Revenues.	Net Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1792-93 ...	8,225,628	6,940,833	4,979,000	3,694,205	1,284,795	...
1793-94 ..	8,276,770	6,593,129	5,365,133	3,681,492	1,683,641	...
1794-95 ...	8,026,193	6,567,808	5,446,642	3,988,257	1,458,385	...
1795-96 ...	7,866,094	6,888,997	5,187,077	4,209,980	977,097	...
1796-97 ...	8,046,171	7,508,038	5,175,929	4,667,796	508,133	...
1797-98 ...	8,059,880	8,015,327	4,970,412	4,925,859	44,553	...
1798-99 ...	8,652,033	9,139,403	5,257,505	5,744,875	...	487,370
1799-1800 ...	9,736,672	9,955,390	5,607,807	5,826,525	...	218,718
1800-1 ...	10,485,059	11,468,185	5,593,304	6,576,430	...	983,126
1801-2 ...	12,163,589	12,410,045	6,058,977	6,305,433	...	246,456
1802-3 ...	13,464,537	12,326,880	6,477,172	5,339,515	1,137,657	...
1803-4 ...	13,271,385	15,395,405	6,845,806	8,969,826	...	2,124,020
1804-5 ...	14,949,395	16,115,183	7,162,102	8,327,890	...	1,165,788
1805-6 ...	15,403,409	17,421,418	7,286,506	9,304,515	...	2,018,009
1806-7 ...	14,535,739	17,508,864	6,763,722	9,736,847	...	2,973,125
1807-8 ...	15,669,905	15,850,290	8,202,057	8,382,442	...	180,385
1808-9 ...	15,525,055	15,392,889	8,048,160	7,915,994	132,166	...
1809-10 ...	15,655,985	15,534,711	7,966,297	7,845,023	121,274	...
1810-11 ...	16,679,197	13,909,981	7,649,031	4,879,815	2,769,216	...
1811-12 ...	16,605,615	13,220,966	7,618,948	4,234,299	3,384,649	...

The column of Net Revenues includes the gross receipts under the several revenue heads, less repayments and charges of collection. That of Net Charges includes the gross expenditure under all heads (except repayments and charges of collection), less receipts under the Service Heads of Expenditure.

The twenty years term of the Charter of 1793 expired in 1813 when a new Charter inflicted the first blow on the monopoly of the East India Company which had lasted for more than a hundred and fifty years. The trade to India was opened, although that with China was still closed, and Europeans were allowed to settle in India.

Years.	Gross Revenues.	Expenditure.				Ultimate Result.		Local or in India, exclusive of Home Charges.		Registered debt bearing interest.			Rate per cent. of debt upon.	
		Gross Charges in India.	Net expenditure in England.	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway & other Companies in England and in India, less Net Traffic Receipts.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Net Revenues in India.	Net Charges in India.	Amount of Debt.	Increase.	Decrease.	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1812-13 ..	16,336,290	13,515,828	...	..	13,515,828	2,820,462	...	7,305,475	4,485,013	30,313,312	2,034,496	...	185·74	415·35
1813-14 ..	17,228,711	13,617,725	...	...	13,619,725	3,610,986	..	7,314,683	3,7 3.697	29.330,555	...	1,012,757	170·24	400·98
1814-15 ..	17,297,280	15.955,606	1,445,266	...	17,400.272	..	102,992	13.122,066	11,779,792	29.683,447	552,892		172·76	227·73
1815-16 ..	17,237.819	17,059,968	1,217,397	..	18.277.365	..	1,039,546	12,962,580	12,784,729	28,916,482		966,965	167·75	223·07
1816-17 ..	18.077.578	17,304,162	1,142,421	...	18,446.583	...	369.005	13,571,211	12,797,795	29.915 255	998.773		165·48	220·43
1817-18 ...	18,375,820	18,046.194	1,122,291	...	19.168.485	...	792.665	13.949.576	13,619,950	30.073.706	158,451	..	163·65	215·58
1818-19 ...	19 459,017	20,396,587	442,489	...	20,839,076	...	1.380,059	14.750,218	15,687,788	31,453,666	1,379,960	..	161·64	213·24
1819-20 ..	19,230,462	19,689,107	1,303,019	..	20,992,126	...	1,761,664	14,253,938	14,712,583	33,387,316	1,933,650	..	173·61	234·23
1820-21 ..	21,352,241	20,057,252	1.177.727	...	21,234.979	117,262	..	15.200,586	13,905.597	33,010,651	..	376,555	154·60	217·16
1821-22 ..	21,803,108	19,856,489	1,335,921	...	21,192,410	610,698	..	15,179,462	13,232,843	32,341,534	..	669,117	148·33	213·06
1822-23 ...	23,171,701	20,083.741	1.344,821	...	21.428,562	1,743,139	...	15,555,311	12,467,354	28,338,774	...	4,002.760	122·29	182·18
1823 24 ...	21,280,384	20 853,997	1,273,478	..	23,127.475	...	847.091	14.480.410	14,054,053	24,173.165	..	4.165,609	113·59	166 93
1824-25 ..	20,750,183	22,504,156	1,207,174	..	23.711.330	...	2,961,147	13,818,689	15,472,662	25.352 023	1.178,858	...	122·17	183·46
1825-26 ..	21,128,388	24,164,013	1,914,293	...	26,082.306	..	4,953.918	14.394 454	17,434,079	29,938,289	4.586.266	...	141·69	207·98
1826-27 ..	23.383.497	23.312.295	2,467,522	..	25,779,817	...	2,396,320	15,285,449	15,214,247	31,734,904	1,796.615	...	135·71	207·61
1827 28 ..	22,863,263	24,053,837	1,960,570	..	26.014,407	..	3,151,144	15,180,755	16.374,329	35,566,839	3,825,935	...	155·53	234·25
1828-29 ..	22,740,601	21.718,560	1,949,760	...	23,668,320	...	927,629	15.316,708	14,294,577	35.941,306	380,487	..	158·04	234·65
1829-30 ..	21,695,208	20,568.358	56,316	...	20,624.674	1,070,534	...	15,175.432	14,048.582	36,170,283	228.977	...	166·72	238·3
1830-31 ...	22.019,310	20,233,890	1.446.581	...	21.680,471	338,839	..	15,059,905	13,274,485	36,880,147	709,864	..	167·49	244·89
1831-32 ..	18,317,237	17,048,173	1,476,655	..	18,524,828	...	207,591	14,601,039	13,331,975	35,896,522	...	983,625	195 97	245·85

1832-33	..	18,477,924	17,514,720	1,.27,536	..	18,742,256	..	264,332	14,186,791	13,228,587	35,052,543	56,621	...	194·57	253·42
1833-34	..	18,267,368	16,924,332	1,293,637	...	18,217,969	49,399	...	13,899,725	12,556,689	35,722,046	...	230,497	195·55	256·99
1834-35	..	26,·56,647	16,684,496	2,162,868	...	18,847,364	8,09,283	...	14,392,309	4,220,158	36,921,298	1,199,252	...	137·47	256·53
1835-36	..	20,148,125	15,994,894	2,109,814	...	18,104,618	2,043,507	...	14,336,985	10,183,664	32,270,348	...	4,670,950	160·06	224·94
1836-37	..	20,999,130	17,363,368	2,210,847	..	19,574,215	1,424,915	..	16,116,431	12,480,669	32,636,094	385,6·6	..	155·41	202·50
837-38	..	20,858,820	17,553,525	2,304,445	..	19,8·7,970	1,000,830	...	15,963,783	12,648,488	31,842,830	...	793,174	152·66	199·59
1838-39	..	21,158,099	18,690,767	2,615,465	...	21,306,232	...	148,133	16,425,·85	13,958,553	29,934,103	..	1,908,727	141·47	182·23
1839-40	..	20,124,638	19,649,045	2,578,966	..	22,228,011	...	2,103,373	15,530,757	15,055,764	30,074,956	140,853	..	149·44	193·64
1840-41	..	20,851,073	19,920,654	2,625,776	...	22,546,430	...	1,695,357	16,323,563	15,393,144	31,233,496	1,158,540	...	149·79	191·33
1841-42	..	21,837,823	20,699,660	2,834,786	...	23,534,448	...	1,696,623	17,190,613	16,052,450	33,577,414	2,343,918	...	153·75	195·32
1842-43	..	22,616,487	21,430,333	2,458,103	..	23,888,526	..	1,272,039	17,983,635	16,747,481	35,884,705	2,307,291	...	158·66	200·09
1843-44	..	23,586,573	21,951,298	2,944,073	....	24,025,371	...	1,338,798	18,593,566	16,988,285	37,314,272	1,429,567	..	158·20	200·68
1844-45	..	23,666,216	21,818,435	2,485,212	...	24,293,647	..	627,401	18,685,119	16,827,308	38,747,741	1,433,469	..	163·72	207·37
1845-46	..	24,270,608	22,618,471	3,044,167	..	25,662,739	...	1,392,130	19,319,036	17,667,099	38,986,905	238,664	..	160·63	201 80
1846-47	..	26,084 681	23,849,553	3,066,635	...	26,916,188	..	831,507	20,071,289	17,836,161	41,858,908	2,872 503	...	160·47	208·55
1847-48	..	24,908,302	23,730,402	3,016,072	...	26,746,474	...	1,838,172	19,369,432	18,191,532	43,904,996	2,046 088	...	176·26	226 67
1848 49	..	25,306,386	23,753,940	3,052 968	...	26,706,848	...	1,370,462	20,082,202	18,439,756	45,047,653	1,142,657	...	179·74	227·32
1849-50	..	27,522 344	24,210,951	2,750,937	3 960	26,964,948	557,396	...	22,262,898	18,890,665	48,342 172	2,694,519	...	175·64	217·72
1850-51	..	27,695,360	24,283,438	2,917,186	23 792	27,024,416	600,944	..	21,374,223	18,032,801	49,349,347	1,007,175	..	178·63	230·88
1851-52	..	27,832,237	24,593,085	2,506,377	52,915	27,151,377	680,·60	..	21,693,687	18,453,535	49,137,446	..	211,901	176·55	226·5
1852-53	..	28,669,107	25,270,246	2,697,488	68,642	28,045 376	503,731	...	23,374,748	20,044,887	49,667,987	530,541	..	172 85	212·48
1853-54	..	28,133,544	26,834,160	3,262,289	86,778	30,183,227	..	2,049,683	22,691,319	21,391,935	47,034,183	..	2,633,804	167·18	207·27
1854-55		29 024,671	27,633,342	3,011,735	117 772	30,762 849	...	1,738 178	23 529,289	22,137,960	45,880,054	...	1,154,129	158·07	194·99
1855-56	..	30,732,903	28,288,276	3,264,629	262,270	31,815,175	...	1,082,272	25,375,580	22,930,953	47,960,290	2,020,236	...	155·86	187·45
1856-57	..	31 587 811	27,975,997	3,529,673	402,355	31,908,025	...	320,214	26,305,111	22,693,207	49,240,818	1,340 528	...	155·88	187·19
1857-58		31,643,267	35,015,019	4,492,470	537,063	40,044 552	...	8,401,285	25,285,958	28,657,710	59,943,814	10,702,996	..	189·43	237·06
1858-59	..	35,965,018	43,495,0·3	6,051,566	648,101	50 194,690	..	14,229,672	28 759,597	36,289,602	71 557,369	11,613,555	..	198·99	248·81
1859-60	..	39,602,850	44,519,298	5,042,945	810,468	50,372,711	...	10,769,861	31,318,097	36,234,545	88,104,266	16,546,897	..	222·46	281·32
1860-61	..	42,728,601	40,235,606	5,394,646	1, 21,734	46,749,986	...	4,021,385	34,198,019	31 703,024	93,036,688	4,932,422	...	217·73	272·05
1861-62	..	43,487,934	36,904,218	5,269,264	1,125,080	43,538,562	...	50,628	34,186,759	27,903,043	96,052,053	3,615,365	...	222·25	280·25
1862-63	..	44,801,686	36,458,739	4,943,428	1,572,173	42 974,301	1,8·7,346	...	35,926,232	27,583,285	96,401,870	...	250,183	215·17	268 32
1863-64	..	44,279 467	37,754,·07	4,777,630	1,669,283	44,201,120	78,347	...	34,447,543	27 922,283	90,520,618	...	5,881,252	204·43	270·63
1864-65	..	45,395,3·4	39,194,767	4,8· 2,401	1,591 797	45,588,965	...	193,521	35,306 234	29,105,557	90,301,165	..	219,453	198 02	255·76
1865-66	..	48,514,749	40,700,453	4,981,195	67,013	45,748,681	2,766,068	...	36,816,787	29,602,491	90,082,216	..	218 949	185·68	244·67
1866-67 (11 months)		41 590 736	6 672,576	6,704,602	731,049	44,108,227	..	2,517,489	33,434,179	28 516,019	92,15·,973	2,070,757	...	...	...
1867-68		48,053,178	40,668,019	6,852,419	1,540,435	49,060,873	...	1,007,695	37,274,048	29,888,889	94,055,358	1,902,385	...	195·73	252·33
Do. Pub. Works															
Extraordinary ..		..	+ 602,462	..	..	+602,462	..	+602,462	..	+ 602,462	..	..	..	..	..
1868-69		48,531,763	41,654,137	7,957,186	1,700,470	51,305,793	..	2,774,030	36,701,536	29,823,910					
Do. Pub. Works															
Extraordinary ..		...	+1,017,958	+352,655	..	+1,370,613	..	+1,370,613	..	+1,017,958	..	...	...	...	..

We come now to the details of the three Presidencies, and of the Provinces included subsequently under the now obsolete term—except for military purposes—the Bengal Presidency:—

Years.	Gross Revenues (less Allowances and Refunds.)			Gross Charges.		
	Bengal Presidency.	Madras Presidency.	Bombay Presidency.	Bengal Presidency.	Madras Presidency.	Bombay Presidency.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1792-93 ...	5,512,761	2,476,312	236,555	3,873,859	2,222,878	844,096
1793-94 ...	5,871,945	2,110,089	294,736	3,714,160	1,972,224	906,745
1794-95 ...	5,937,931	1,775,782	312,480	3,863,566	1,880,332	823,910
1795-96 ...	5,694,194	1,894,304	277,596	3,986,744	2,119,196	783,057
1796-97 ...	5,703,906	1,996,328	315,937	4,126,644	2,449,000	932,394
1797-98 ...	5,782,741	1,938,950	338,189	4,351,926	2,665,232	998,169
1798-99 ...	6,153,615	2,123,831	374,587	4,416,994	3,442,094	1,280,315
1799-1800 ...	6,498,473	2,822,536	415,663	5,058,661	3,319,547	1,577,182
1800-1 ...	6,658,334	3,540,268	286,457	5,420,966	4,614,387	1,432,832
1801-2 ...	7,127,988	4,729,609	305,992	5,647,415	5,347,805	1,414,825
1802-3 ...	8,380,087	4,724,904	359,546	5,798,858	5,117,769	1,410,253
1803-4 ...	8,060,993	4,651,744	558,648	7,193,638	6,306,284	1,895,483
1804-5 ...	9,336,707	4,897,140	715,548	7,464,291	6,312,613	2,338,279
1805-6 ...	9,542,430	5,014,493	846,486	8,931,958	5,728,164	2,761,296
1806-7 ...	9,160,149	4,602,721	772,869	9,291,826	5,742,829	2,474,209
1807-8 ...	9,971,695	4,297,519	770,691	7,760,920	5,717,228	2,372,142
1808-9 ...	9,816,458	4,968,321	740,276	7,898,924	5,431,151	2,062,814
1809-10 ...	9,590,880	5,373,191	691,914	7,815,675	5,637,365	2,081,671
1810-11 ...	10,682,249	5,238,576	758,372	7,241,839	5,110,977	1,557,165
1811-12 ...	10,706,172	5,156,717	742,726	7,058,871	4,619,610	1,542,485
1812-13 ...	10,390,257	5,258,244	687,789	7,222,936	4,799,630	1,493,262
1813-14 ...	11,172,471	5,297,088	759,152	7,135,172	4,893,224	1,589,329
1814-15 ...	11,155,912	5,322,164	819,204	9,145,560	5,134,246	1,675,200
1815-16 ...	11,312,896	5,106,107	818,816	9,833,062	5,289,476	1,937,430
1816-17 ...	11,856,953	5,360,220	860,405	10,200,303	5,201,399	1,902,460
1817-18 ...	11,692,068	5,381,307	1,302,445	10,685,154	5,475,254	1,885,786
1818-19 ...	12,437,385	5,361,482	1,660,200	11,925,349	5,979,045	2,492,193
1819-20 ...	12,245,526	5,407,004	1,577,932	11,598,419	5,694,844	2,395,844
1820-21 ...	13,547,423	5,403,506	2,401,312	11,287,397	5,572,489	3,197,366
1821-22 ...	13,390,339	5,557,029	2,855,740	10,841,003	5,405,592	3,609,894
1822-23 ...	14,312,044	5,585,210	3,274,447	10,746,301	5,072,992	4,264,448
1823-24 ...	12,992,069	5,498,765	2,789,559	11,397,024	6,228,823	3,228,150
1824-25 ...	13,524,223	5,440,743	1,785,217	13,509,910	5,714,848	3,279,398
1825-26 ...	13,151,080	5,714,915	2,262,393	14,456,164	5,704,829	4,007,020
1826-27 ...	14,812,833	5,981,681	2,588,983	13,904,322	5,432,562	3,975,411
1827-28 ...	14,973,110	5,347,828	2,542,325	14,012,763	6,007,597	4,033,477
1828-29 ...	14,833,840	5,575,049	2,331,802	12,563,550	5,502,222	3,652,786
1829-30 ...	13,858,178	5,415,587	2,421,443	11,710,870	5,256,647	3,600,841
1830-31 ...	14,119,914	5,358,260	2,541,136	11,532,398	5,107,020	3,594,472
1831-32 ...	11,748,757	4,472,137	2,096,343	13,464,520	2,167,574	1,416,079
1832-33 ...	12,244,523	4,108,061	2,125,340	10,539,527	4,312,452	2,662,741
1833-34 ...	11,616,954	4,358,207	2,292,207	9,881,927	4,382,368	2,660,037
1834-35 ...	20,189,688	4,480,025	2,186,934	9,964,499	4,128,753	2,591,244
1835-36 ...	13,124,420	4,599,261	2,424,444	9,582,979	3,839,758	2,572,067

Years.	Gross Revenues.			Gross Charges.		
	Bengal Presidency.	Madras Presidency.	Bombay Presidency.	Bengal Presidency.	Madras Presidency.	Bombay Presidency.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836-37 ...	13,674,959	4,618,309	2,705,862	10,190,706	4,172,784	2,999,878
1837-38 ...	13,450,365	4,819,890	2,588,565	10,343,632	4,295,036	2,914,857
1838-39 ...	13,817,552	4,953,070	2,387,477	11,274,414	4,471,794	2,944,559
1839-40 ...	12,741,094	4,976,615	2,406,329	11,537,297	5,024,965	3,086,783
1840-41 ...	13,068,536	4,974,639	2,807,898	12,215,669	4,749,398	2,955,587
1841-42 ...	14,018,526	5,015,217	2,804,080	12,872,631	4,762,481	3,064,548
1842-43 ...	14,407,426	5,086,759	3,122,302	13,453,078	4,822,048	3,155,207
1843-44 ...	15,206,815	5,074,194	3,305,564	13,710,372	4,797,476	3,473,450
1844-45 ...	15,523,388	4,996,329	3,146,529	13,084,530	4,961,304	3,762,601
1845-46 ...	15,930,412	5,006,048	3,334,148	13,791,098	4,936,059	3,891,514
1846-47 ...	17,458,827	5,134,045	3,491,809	14,840,794	4,939,588	4,069,171
1847-48 ...	16,127,579	5,210,367	3,570,356	14,632,081	4,927,547	4,170,774
1848-49 ...	16,102,012	5,151,453	4,142,921	14,451,154	4,675,998	4,626,788
1849-50 ...	18,413,494	5,005,949	4,102,901	14,989,679	4,574,273	4,646,099
1850-51 ...	18,107,255	5,087,333	4,430,772	14,841,164	4,647,226	4,795,048
1851-52 ...	17,818,802	5,233,283	4,780,202	15,134,044	4,706,139	4,757,902
1852-53 ...	18,579,316	5,318,078	4,711,713	15,618,516	4,828,523	4,832,207
1853-54 ...	18,617,673	4,947,589	4,568,282	16,715,919	5,186,331	4,931,910
1854-55 ...	19,191,051	4,915,575	4,918,045	17,343,543	5,406,596	4,883,203
1855-56 ...	20,551,683	5,273,255	4,907,965	17,686,964	5,523,094	5,078,218
1856-57 ...	20,952,092	5,452,293	5,183,426	17,713,293	5,164,867	5,097,837
1857-58 ...	19,899,588	5,662,036	6,081,643	21,914,482	6,469,516	6,631,021
1858-59 ...	23,565,508	6,245,838	6,153,672	27,888,568	7,497,248	8,109,207
1859-60 ...	25,839,554	6,534,267	7,229,029	27,022,122	8,036,200	9,460,976
1860-61 ...	27,770,791	6,619,804	8,338,006	25,395,320	7,195,406	7,642,880
1861-62 ...	27,990,317	6,990,045	8,507,572	23,567,139	7,034,107	6,302,972
1862-63 ...	28,434,473	6,825,645	9,541,568	23,333,538	6,471,651	6,653,550
1863-64 ...	29,160,226	7,004,018	8,115,223	24,336,931	6,254,490	7,162,786
1864-65 ...	29,094,873	6,993,682	9,306,829	25,138,602	6,450,881	7,605,224
1865-66 ...	32,040,637	7,028,664	9,445,448	26,186,545	6,678,928	7,834,980
1866-67 (11 mths)	27,597,844	6,225,295	7,767,597	23,097,226	6,147,016	7,428,334
1867-68 ...	31,366,660	7,490,409	9,196,109	26,128,831	6,708,840	8,432,810
1868-69 ...	31,703,341	7,484,539	9,343,883	27,749,934	6,575,621	8,346,540

In 1833 a new Charter extinguished the monopoly of the China trade also, opened every appointment to Natives, and permitted Europeans for the first time to purchase land. The State was finally and completely separated from all commercial undertakings except the salt and opium monopolies. The Charter of 1833 also created a fourth Presidency, subsequently a Lieutenant Governorship, comprising the North-Western Provinces with Agra as the capital. Since the Mutiny of 1857 the capital.

has been removed to Allahabad. In 1849-50 Lord Dalhousie's conquest added the Punjab to British India. In 1852-53 and subsequently other Provinces were conquered, annexed or brought directly under the administration of the Government of India through Chief Commissioners:—

Years.	Gross Revenues.				Gross Charges.			
	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Administrations under the Govt. of India.	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Administrations under the Govt. of India.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1834-35 ...	15,290,414	4,899,274	..	...	8,470,472	1,494,027	...	..
1835-36 ...	8,286,287	4,838,133	...	...	7,942,501	1,640,478	..	..
1836-37 ...	8,618,470	5,056,489	...	..	8,455,287	1,735,419	..	..
1837-38 ...	9,081,014	4,369,351	...	..	8,536,423	1,807,209	...	...
1838-39 ...	8,772,796	5,044,756	...	..	9,432,884	1,841,530	...	..
1839-40 ...	7,845,169	4,895,925	...	...	9,730,275	1,806,922	...	..
1840-41 ..	8,435,974	4,632,562	...	...	10,534,317	1,681,354	...	...
1841-42 ...	8,826,143	5,192,383	...	...	11,030,559	1,842,072	...	...
1842-43 ...	9,085,597	5,321,829	...	...	11,526,620	1,926,458	...	...
1843-44 ...	9,841,872	5,364,943	...	...	11,985,499	1,724,873	...	...
1844-45 ...	9,996,689	5,524,699	...	...	11,215,128	1,869,402	...	...
1845-46 ...	10,396,945	5,533,467	...	...	11,894,412	1,896,686	..	...
1846-47 ...	11,526,318	5,932,509	...	...	12,941,734	1,899,060	..	...
1847-48 ...	10,076,141	6,051,438	...	...	12,705,251	1,926,830	..	..
1848-49 ...	10,115,421	5,986,591	...	...	12,448,433	2,002,721	..	...
1849-50 ...	10,909,518	6,214,937	1,289,039	...	12,315,908	1,994,163	679,608	...
1850-51 ...	10,423,829	6,091,529	1,591,897	...	11,883,231	2,133,104	824,829	...
1851-52 ...	10,407,442	6,198,372	1,212,988	.	12,002,306	2,129,172	1,00 ,566	..
1852-53 ...	10,902,075	6,124,130	1,238,483	314,628	12,334,550	2,119,734	9,16,709	247,457
1853-54 ...	10,764,153	6,139,453	1,292,753	421,814	13,049,267	2,189,785	1,088,358	388,509
1854-55 ..	10,495,857	6,233,269	1,304,071	1,157,854	12,501,947	2,281,281	1,431,414	1,178,901
1855-56 ...	11,470,587	6,241,967	1,294,647	1,544,482	12,360,483	2,515,418	1,407,366	1,403,747
1856-57 ...	11,286,324	6,189,049	1,263,65	2,213,064	12,309,821	2,578,257	1,263,213	1,562,002
1857-58 ..	12,373,570	3,045,589	2,448,656	2,031,773	4,325,519	2,317,753	4,628,703	13,632,307
1858-59 ..	12,454,415	5,464,259	2,893,003	2,753,834	4,295,346	2,685,046	2,019,835	18,888,341
1859-60	12,792,978	5,688,522	3,054,562	4,303,492	4,185,798	3,141,783	2,111,346	17,583,195
1860-61	14,089,243	5,898,296	3,461,537	4,321,715	4,521,220	3,382,628	2,135,407	15,855,965
1861-62 ..	13,632,289	6,662,233	3,073,992	4,621,803	4,709,646	2,482,440	1,658,012	14,717,041
1862-63 ...	14,537,515	5,746,589	3,627,106	5,123,263	4,855,531	2,071,191	1,607,670	14,799,146
1863-64 ...	14,852,496	5,423,849	3,180,513	5,703,398	5,716,557	2,063,872	1,541,872	15,014,660
1864-65 ..	14,764,492	5,484,107	3,173,580	5,672,694	5,912,298	2,221,878	1,793,530	15,210,896
1865-66 ..	15,335,153	5,654,975	3,209,211	7,841,298	5,171,160	2,085,956	1,634,915	17,294,514
1866-67(11 mths)	13,498,400	5,282,112	3,239,124	5,578,208	4,892,045	2,278,104	1,885,275	14,041,762
1867-68 ...	16,624,868	5,857,617	3,444,229	5,439,946	6,063,033	2,542,074	2,095,043	15,428,681
1868-69 ...	16,380,489	5,794,784	3,416,163	6,111,905	6,391,567	2,924,680	2,364,259	16,069,428

The following shows in detail the financial results of Lord Dalhousie's smaller conquests and annexations and of Lord Canning's rearrangement of Provinces in 1861-62. The Eastern Settlements became a colony in 1867. The Berars have a treasury of their own, the surplus revenue of which is paid to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Gross Revenues and Charges and Surplus or Deficit of the several Provinces under the Immediate Administration of the Government of India from 1852-53 *to* 1868-69.

Years.	Gross Revenues.						Gross Charges.		
	British Burma.	Oude.	Central Provinces.	Govt. of India, Genl. and Political.	Eastern Settlements.	Berars.	British Burma.	Oude.	Central Provinces.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1852-53 ...	220,273	...	...	18,484	75,871	...	163,447	...	...
1853-54 ...	323,319	...	...	21,031	76,964	...	304,664	...	...
1854-55 ...	518,275	...	534,810	16,952	87,817	...	664,631	...	414,721
1855-56 ...	638,410	215,397	564,402	21,842	104,431	...	618,406	318,160	371,901
1856-57 ...	689,350	972,614	419,020	20,281	111,799	...	668,649	585,612	215,550
1857-58 ...	546,171	68,950	383,125	903,527	130,000	...	445,558	38,699	268,550
1858-59 ...	555,407	600,197	408,656	1,057,568	132,003	...	441,480	754,111	248,828
1859-60 ...	606,701	1,255,978	417,866	1,897,051	125,896	...	496,571	1,103,502	255,162
1860-61 ...	667,242	1,388,061	398,880	1,720,691	146,841	...	449,093	995,381	219,114
1861-62 ...	762,135	1,251,254	389,867	1,665,459	167,334	385,754	396,254	707,957	348,433
1862-63 ...	925,025	1,217,850	842,846	1,550,265	170,678	416,599	480,022	727,092	626,367
1863-64 ...	942,389	1,179,531	872,728	2,087,495	194,582	426,673	516,234	689,319	731,268
1864-65 ...	1,106,111	1,236,115	950,882	1,706,573	202,695	470,318	688,696	594,999	841,508
1865-66 ...	1,017,222	1,310,905	956,133	3,849,541	195,208	512,289	652,643	605,724	878,270
1866-67 (11 months)	931,097	1,212,746	1,040,723	1,626,487	176,825	530,330	712,152	676,409	846,183
1867-68 ...	1,151,190	1,422,312	954,794	1,911,650	...	...	890,441	736,731	1,003,607
1868-69 ...	1,253,851	1,470,934	1,064,457	2,322,663	...	...	883,213	767,902	1,175,598

Gross Revenues and Charges and Surplus or Deficit of the several Provinces under the Immediate Administration of the Government of India from 1852-53 *to* 1868-69.—Concluded.

Years.	Gross Charges.			Surplus.					Deficit.	
	Government of India, General and Political.	Eastern Settlements.	Berars.	British Burma.	Oude.	Central Provinces.	Eastern Settlements.	Berars.	British Burma.	Oudh.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1852-53 ...	16,858	67,152	...	56,826	...	...	8,719	...	...	...
1853-54 ..	14,764	69,081	...	18,655	...	...	7,883	...	...	...
1854-55 ...	20,380	79,169	...	...	...	120,089	8,648	...	...	...
1855-56 ...	16,610	78,670	...	20,004	...	192,501	25,761	...	146,356	...
1856-57 ...	15,843	76,348	...	20,701	387,002	203,470	35,451	...	...	102,763
1857-58 ...	12,815,648	74,052	...	100,613	30,251	114,575	55,948	...	...	...
1858-59 ...	17,337,959	105,963	...	113,927	...	159,828	26,040	...	...	...
1859-60 ...	15,596,934	131,026	...	110,130	152,476	162,704	5,130*	...	...	153,914
1860-61 ...	13,530,144	162,233	..	218,149	392,680	179,766	15,392*	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	13,043,619	116,776	104,002	365,881	543,297	41,434	50,558	281,752	...	...
1862-63 ...	12,687,840	134,451	143,374	445,003	490,758	216,479	36,227	273,225	...	...
1863-64 ...	12,808,716	130,119	139,004	426,155	490,212	141,460	64,463	287,669	...	...
1864-65 ...	12,744,750	122,343	218,600	417,415	641,116	109,374	80,352	251,718	...	...
1865-66 ...	14,817,794	116,257	223,826	364,579	705,181	77,863	78,951	288,463	...	...
1866-67 (11 months) ...	11,451,954	112,852	242,212	218,945	536,337	194,540	63,973	288,118	...	...
1867-68 ...	12,797,902	...	...	260,749	685,581	48,813*	...	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	13,242,715	...	...	370,638	703,032	111,141*	...	...	...	...

The surplus goes to meet imperial charges.

* Deficit.

Detailed View Since 1861-62.

Mr. James Wilson made the first public Financial Statement in the old Legislative Council of India on 8th February 1860. The era of regular finance in India begins with the Budget of 1861-62.

Detail of Items.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863 64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven Months.	1867-68	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenues. England	218,530	189,056	424,760	195,094	138,367	109,867	104,768	101,034
Gross Revenues. India	43,829,472	45,143,752	44,613,032	45,652,897	48,935,220	42,012,566	48,429,644	49,085,255
Total	44 048,002	45,332,808	45,037,792	45,847,991	49,073,587	42,122,433	48,534,412	49.186,289
Gross Charges. *England.* Home charges	5,427,794	5,152,484	5,202,390	4,997,495	5,119,552	6,814,469	6,957,187	8,052,221
Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	352,655
Guaranteed Interest less net traffic receipts	1,425,080	1,572,173	1,669 283	1,591,797	67,043	731,049	1,540,435	1,700,470
	6,852 874	6,704,657	6,871,673	6,589,292	5,186,595	7,545,518	8,497,622	10,105,346
India.	37,245,756	36 800,805	38,087,772	39,452,220	41,120,924	37,094,406	41,044,485	42,207.629
Ditto Pub. W. Extraordinary	..	...	...	...	...	...	602,462	1,017.958
	37 245,756	36,800,805	38,087,772	39,452,220	41,120,024	37.094,406	41,646,947	43,225,587
Total	44,098 630	43,505,462	44,959,445	46,041,512	46,307,519	44,639,924	50.144,569	53,330,933
Ultimate Result. Exclusive of P. W. Extraordinary. Surplus	..	1,827,346	78,347	...	2,766,068	...	...	...
Ultimate Result. Exclusive of P. W. Extraordinary. Deficit	50 628	..	...	193,521	...	2,517,491	1,007,695	2,774,031
Ultimate Result. Inclusive of P. W. Extraordinary. Deficit	..	...	...	...	...	..	1,610,157	4,144,644
Closing Cash Balances. Home Treasury	5 733,712	5 248,910	4,596,274	3,914,892	2,818,781	4,098,780	2,833,009	3.025.981
Closing Cash Balances. Indian Treasuries	17,888,278	17,872,118	12,632,012	12,638,897	13,771,625	11.057,054	11,899,233	10,175,804
Total	23.621 990	23,121 028	17,228,286	16,553,789	16,590,406	15,155,834	14,732,242	13.201,785
Debt at the close of each year. England	33 616 217	31.860,017	26,332,517	26,146,017	26.967,317	29,559,917	30,718.417	31,718,917
Debt at the close of each year. India	62 280,257	62,279.106	61,943,069	61,939,807	60,878,315	61.462,736	62,249,316	61,864.238
Total Debt	95,896,474	94 139,123	88,275,586	88,085,824	87,845,632	91,022,653	92,967,733	93,583,155

The revenues and receipts under each principal head have been as follows:—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven Months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	19,918,052	19,850,230	20,309,392	20,094,861	20,473,600	19,136,450	19,986,640	19,926,171
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	782,724	28,276	715,990	681,144	709,632	629,245	689,286	687,363
Forests	257,746	247,677	304,443	351,757	367,682	311,340	331,088	407,342
Excise	1,786,158	1,951,080	2,060,270	2,224,036	2,244,874	2,119,789	2,238,931	2,283,736
Assessed Taxes	2,054,696	1,882,212	1,483,622	1,281,817	692,241	22,126	653,848	508,700
Customs	2,851,909	2,464,366	2,384,061	2,296,929	2,279,857	2,030,864	2,578,632	2,692,755
Salt	4,563,307	5,244,146	5,036,084	5,523,667	5,342,149	5,345,909	5,726,093	5,588,240
Opium	6,359,270	8,055,476	6,831,999	7,361,405	8,518,264	6,803,413	8,923,568	8,453,365
Stamps	1,693,217	1,489,638	1,735,216	1,972,098	1,994,632	1,803,773	2,186,269	2,306,971
Mint	380,734	371,116	369,759	377,859	494,354	239,991	120,252	193,788
Post Office	402,135	425,528	459,882	362,333	406,466	496,439	659,679	707,792
Telegraph ... England ..	1,511	377	8,391	6,439	.....	22,117	26,916	18,476
Telegraph ... India ..	73,452	75,525	91,762	99,099	190,463	197,355	215,031	256,021
Total Telegraph ...	74,963	75,902	100,153	105,538	190,463	219,472	241,947	274,497

Law and Justice	...	..	408,359	392,705	455,351	528,442	643,949	627,050	719,342	894,856
Police ...	...	..	95,779	94,818	168,936	148,398	146,901	188,169	231,972	277,237
Marine ...	...	..	155,741	189,046	307,715	308,095	198,890	228,543	455,090	688,084
Education ...	...	...	42,281	43,886	47,089	50,261	57,538	66,658	73,847	73,711
Interest ...	...	...	34,219	53,208	72,277	247,624	216,824	233,513	211,975	224,528
Miscellaneous ...	England	...	206,615	188,580	202,659	181,361	111,787	67,871	61,452	51,037
	India	...	424,619	338,957	569,968	418,922	2,311,099	276,311	1,127,551	1,259,792
	Total	...	631,234	527,537	772,627	600,283	2,422,886	344,182	1,189,003	1,310,829
Total of Civil ...	England	...	208,126	188,957	211,050	187,800	111,787	89,988	88,368	69,513
	India	...	42,284,398	43,897,890	43,403,816	44,328,657	47,289,415	40,756,938	47,129,092	47,430,447
	Total	...	42,492,524	44,086,847	43,614,866	44,516,457	47,401,202	40,846,926	47,217,460	47,499,960
Military ...	England	...	10,404	99	213,710	7,294	26,580	19,879	16,400	31,521
	India	...	956,219	802,309	747,431	735,567	728,340	717,489	742,712	1,101,503
	Total	...	966,623	802,408	961,141	742,861	754,920	737,368	759,112	1,133,024
Public Works	...	...	588,855	443,553	461,785	588,673	917,465	538,139	557,840	553,305
Grand Total ...	England	...	218,530	189,056	424,760	195,094	138,367	109,867	104,768	101,034
	India	..	43,829,472	45,143,752	44,618,032	45,652,897	48,935,220	42,012,566	48,429,644	49,085,255
	Total	...	44,048,002	45,332,808	45,037,792	45,847,991	49,073,587	42,122,433	48,534,412	49,186,289

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Revenues in each Presidency and Province of India.

Minor Heads under each Grant.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven Months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India (General & Political)	1,639,097	1,506,863	2,089,101	1,707,800	3,893,512	1,725,648	1,974,857	2,588,362
Oude	1,253,946	1,223,517	1,184,666	1,237,763	1,313,097	1,213,956	1,426,502	1,476,183
Central Provinces ..	391,210	843,822	874,085	952,401	991,002	1,052,257	965,362	1,074,515
British Burma ...	766,856	927,461	947,948	1,112,891	1,037,260	937,912	1,156,685	1,266,493
Bengal	13,766,279	14,625,880	15,007,117	14,887,064	15,485,810	13,605,416	16,767,980	16,533,385
N. W. Provinces ...	6,692,742	5,763,444	5,455,052	5,497,650	5,695,698	5,359,144	5,881,715	5,817,449
Punjab	3,097,456	3,036,756	3,188,071	3,183,340	3,221,624	3,248,108	3,459,675	3,434,015
Madras	7,050,292	6,978,541	7,029,279	7,006,599	7,059,017	6,254,851	7,512,877	7,507,081
Bombay and Sindh ...	8,614,693	9,649,410	8,215,717	9,393,160	9,529,380	7,856,649	9,283,991	9,437,772
Total ..	43,272,571	44,555,694	43,991,036	44,978,668	48,226,400	41,253,941	48,429,644	49,085,255
Berars	389,567	417,380	427,414	471,534	513,612	581,800	589,866	645,335
Eastern Settlements	167,334	170,678	194,582	202,695	195,208	176,825	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	43,829,472	45,143,752	44,613,032	45,652,897	48,935,220	42,012,566	.....	.....

The following shows the civil charges in England and India combined :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	4,793,835	4,911,080	4,693,653	4,697,893	4,643,267	4,469,033	4,908,644	5,056,141
Interest on Service Funds and other accts.	397,117	557,486	402,167	414,462	564,119	420,268	824,115	598,844
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	348,086	348,625	333,565	257,513	420,471	421,830	376,466	553,492
Land Revenue	1,712,767	1,765,406	1,810,985	1,881,334	1,961,875	1,832,022	1,995,950	2,142,819
Forests	90,014	87,439	141,479	187,321	213,779	208,633	226,416	260,464
Excise	62,698	70,509	220,238	228,090	243,014	234,225	303,534	302,284
Assessed Taxes	120,816	72,408	44,932	35,065	16,620	1,188	33,314	22,719
Customs	157,834	162,296	161,972	197 217	207,514	188,810	207,186	175,880
Salt	699,163	508,273	313,913	323,199	339,140	317,519	325,520	359,724
Opium	1,441,087	1,848,586	2,298,741	2,368,666	1,894,270	1,077,330	1,874,121	1,720,111
Stamps	68,184	97,917	103,366	100,638	88,635	98,120	120,473	115,932
Mint	107,266	184,528	162,182	167,901	172,561	237,152	152,312	115,422
Post Office	549,739	532,815	553,074	475,641	490,482	466,642	548,439	693,316
Telegraph	447,925	400,189	679,549	292,876	290,156	469,268	514,802	684,621
Allowances to District and Village officers	405,269	384 351	400.824	425,219	389,654	339,619	385,981	342,689
Administration and Public Departments ..	1,078,944	1,124.269	1,225,419	1,217,088	1,263,658	1,275,820	1,320,575	1,396,905
Law and Justice	1,899,885	2,008,990	2,085,913	2,230,502	2.427,520	2,397,788	2,544,856	2,845,447
Police	2,149,077	2,138,198	2,290,767	2,350,962	2,384,370	2,262,921	2,434,125	2,476,580
Marine	728,385	785,686	599,714	609,845	597,186	729,860	1,051,599	1,088,008
Education, Science and Art	342,915	397,819	439,316	529,630	665,176	668,156	782,930	832,203
Ecclesiastical	148,888	144,253	149.786	148,875	154,913	144,361	158,707	163,590
Medical Services	235,520	218,199	244,653	254,097	282,799	269,564	360,049	380,361
Stationery and Printing	172,422	183,436	212,639	180,101	188,740	301,763	259,186	397,703
Political Agencies & other Foreign Services	241,992	295,404	233.765	290,587	253,840	268,580	278,839	349,855
Allowances & Assigts. under treaties & Egts	1,884,438	1,917,272	1,904,242	1,844,912	1,801.793	1,745,170	1,892,951	1,778,358
Miscellaneous	524,908	461,300	494,337	479,322	1,382,846	907,777	845,068	830,362
Superannuation & retired allowances ...	887,703	950,525	874,292	1,194,611	956,831	807,141	1,199,594	1,722,591
Grand Total { England	2,875,200	2,921,411	3,060,306	2,557,059	2,595,346	3,236,001	3,285,001	4,621,875
Grand Total { India	18,821,677	19,635,848	20,015,180	20,826,508	21,699,883	19,324,559	22,640,749	22,784,546
Total	21,696,877	22,557,259	23,075,486	23,383,567	24,295,229	22,560,560	25,925,750	27,406,421

Total Charges in each Presidency and Province of India.

Presidencies and Provinces.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67. eleven months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
India—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India (General and Political) ...	13,040,562	12,665,406	12,810,322	12,745,977	14,861,765	11,491,115	12,861,109	13,458,414
Oudh	710,649	732,759	694,454	596,647	607,916	677,619	740,921	773,151
Central Provinces..	349.776	627,343	732,625	843,027	913,139	857,717	1,014,175	1,185,656
British Burma ...	400.975	482,458	521,793	695,476	672,681	718,967	895,936	895,855
Bengal	4,843,636	4,943,896	5,871,148	6,034,870	5,321,817	4,999,061	6,206,145	6,544,463
N. W. Provinces ...	2,512,949	2,088,046	2,095,105	2,235,421	2,126,679	2,355,196	2,566,172	2,947,345
Punjab	1,681,476	1,617,320	1,549.430	1,803,290	1,647,328	1,894,239	2,110,489	2,382,111
Madras	7,071,049	6,603,579	6,279,751	6,463,798	6,709,281	6,176,572	6,731,308	6,598,163
Bombay and Sindh	6,410,093	6,761,392	7,263,280	7,691,555	7,918,912	7,517,386	8,520,692	8,440,429
Total ...	37,021,165	36,522,199	37,817.908	39,110,061	40,779,518	36,687,872	41,646,947	43,225,587
Berars	107,815	144,155	139,745	219,816	225,149	293,682	547,124	555,851
Eastern Settlements	116,776	134,451	130,119	122,343	116,257	112,852	... ...	... ...
Grand Total ...	37,245,756	36,800,805	38,087,772	39,452,220	41,120,924	37,094,406	... ...	... ...

Total, for each Presidency, of the Receipts in the Military Department.

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, Eleven Months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India (Bengal Army) ...	483,845	359,849	372,184	402,119	424,632	450,160	396,952	419,655
Madras Army ...	277,510	200,643	162,117	177,612	144,837	128,370	172,058	304,969
Bombay Army ...	194,864	241,817	213,130	155,836	158,871	138,959	173,702	376,879
Total ...	956,219	802,309	747,431	735,567	728,340	717,489	742,712	1,101,503
Berars	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,722	1,218

Total, for each Presidency, of the Charges in the Military Department.

Government of India (Bengal Army) ...	7,367,906	6,953,047	7,161,131	7,487,675	8,149,844	6,719,778	6,749,828	7,011,834
Madras Army ...	3,941,563	3,321,237	3,064,809	3,256,653	3,341,224	3,076,799	3,072,872	3,016,784
Bombay Army ...	2,372,431	2,490,041	2,471,129	2,750,139	2,869,270	2,643,806	2,780,767	2,960,948
Total ...	13,681,900	12,764,325	12,697,069	13,494,467	14,360,338	12,440,383	12,603,467	12,989,566
Berars ...	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	294,702	281,994

The Finances in 1868-69.

Revenues and Receipts.	Actual, 1868-69.	Regular Estimate, 1869-70.	Budget Estimate, 1870-71.	Budget compared with Regular Estimate.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	20,246,575	21,537,278	21,023,632	—513,646
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	687,363	765,143	737,073	—28,070
Forest ...	407,342	476,090	588,780	+112,690
Excise on Spirits & Drugs	2,283,736	2,245,700	2,285,000	+39,300
Assessed taxes	508,700	1,051,600	2,180,000	+1,128,400
Customs ...	2,692,755	2,416,500	2,416,500	.....
Salt ...	5,588,240	5,842,350	6,177,370	+335,020
Opium ...	8,453,365	7,953,800	6,922,281	—1,031,519
Stamps ...	2,306,971	2,364,600	760,000	—1,604,600
Mint ...	193,788	158,340	139,970	—18,370
Post Office ...	707,792	714,077	750,590	+36,513
Telegraph ...	274,497	238,000	193,056	—44,944
Law & Justice	894,856	782,100	2,474,800	+1,692,700
Police ...	277,237	265,960	251,966	—13,994
Marine ...	688,084	300,530	265,615	—34,915
Education ...	73,711	73,958	78,574	+4,616
Interest ...	275,560	356,850	365,321	+8,471
Miscellaneous ...	1,259,792	1,415,172	737,874	—677,298
	47,820,364	48,958,048	48,348,402	—609,646
Army ...	1,133,024	913,760	736,225	—177,535
Public Works	224,653	156,500	117,870	—38,330
Railways ...	2,479.617	2,914,174	3,125,258	+211,084
Total ...	51,657,658	52,942,482	52,327,755	—614,727
Deficit, excluding Pub. Works Exy.	2,774,030	625,594	...	...
Deficit, including Pub. Works Exy.	4,144,643	3,242,337	2,898,860	...

Expenditure.	Actual 1868-69.	Regular Estimate, 1869-70.	Budget Estimate, 1870-71.	Budget compared with Regular Estimate.
	£	£	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	5,056,140	5,030,506	5,300,538	+270,032
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	598,844	643,635	514,002	—129,633
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	553,492	449,700	400,000	—49,700
Land Revenue	2,485,508	2,460,210	2,497,612	+37,402
Forest	260,464	319,934	437,540	+117,606
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	302,284	261,050	288,994	+27,944
Assessed Taxes	22,680	41,220	59,100	+17,840
Customs...	175,880	181,800	189,214	+7,414
Salt	359,724	395,720	499,019	+103,299
Opium	1,720,111	1,848,200	2,013,110	+164,910
Stamps	115,932	110,462	68,363	—42,099
Mint	115,422	102,455	95,908	—6,547
Post Office	693,316	737,136	729,583	—7,553
Telegraph	684,622	533,538	589,719	+56,181
Administration	1,372,166	1,396,837	1,400,601	+3,764
Minor Departments... ...	218,543	246,138	239,167	+6,971
Law and Justice	2,845,447	2,885,840	3,064,538	+178,698
Police	2,476,580	2,440,900	2,319,964	—120,936
Marine	1,140,630	1,265,109	784,100	—481,009
Education	599,858	614,032	680,530	+66,498
Ecclesiastical	163,590	162,840	169,795	+6,955
Medical Services	418,220	465,967	503,654	+35,687
Stationery and Printing ...	397,704	362,600	344,250	—18,350
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	349,855	422,880	313,675	—109,205
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements...	1,778,538	1,892,850	1,787,090	—105,760
Miscellaneous	831,083	1,033,863	985,192	—48,671
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,669,968	1,249,572	1,376,253	+126,681
	27,406,421	27,556,994	27,651,511	+94,517
Army	16,269,581	16,476,892	15,745,341	—731,551
Public Works Ordinary. ...	6,272,334	5,040,395	3,998,400	—1,041,995
Railways	4,483,352	4,493,795	4,769,063	+275,268
	54,431,688	53,568,076	52,164,315	—1,403,761
Public Works Ordinary ...	1,370,613	2,616,743	3,062,300	+445,557
Total	55,802,301	56,184,819	55,226,615	—958,204
Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	163,440	.....

An Account of the Gross Revenues of India for the year 1868-69, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the rates per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected; converted into Sterling Money, at the rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

Revenues and Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Re-payments — Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	Net Receipts within the year, deducting re-payments.	Charges against Income. Charges of Collection.	Charges against Income. Allowances under Treaties and to Village Officers.	Stores.	Other charges in England.	Total Charges against Income.	Net Receipts.	Rate per cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected in India.
Land Revenue, &c.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Land Revenue ..	19,926,171	235,993	19,690,178	2,142,819	....	..	...	...	...	10·754
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	687,363	.....	687,363	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	.....
Total Land Revenue, &c. ...	20,613,534	235,993	20,377,541	2,142,819	2,087,761	...	33,286	4,263,866	16,113,675	10·395
Forest	407,342	1,552	405,790	260,464	....	...	...	260,464	145,326	63·942
										Including cost of Abkaree Opium. / Excluding cost of Abkaree Opium.
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,283,736	4,768	2,278,968	302,284	..	..	..	302,284	1,976,684	13·236 / 4·175
	23,304,612	242,313	23,062,299	2,705,567	2,087,761	..	33,286	4,826,614	18,235,685	
Assessed Taxes	508,700	39,488	469,212	22,680	....	...	...	22,680	446,532	4·458
Customs	2,692,755	88,782	2,603,973	175,880	.....	...	..	175,880	2,428,093	6·532
										Including cost of Salt and Opium. / Excluding cost of Salt & Opium.
Salt	5,588,240	52,089	5,536,151	359,724	.....	...	..	359,724	5,176,427	6·437 / 4·794
Opium	8,453,365	39	8,453,326	1,720,111	.....	...	..	1,720,111	6,733,215	20·348 / 2·01
Stamps	2,306,971	41,084	2,265,887	95,419	.....	20,513	..	115,932	2,149,955	4·136
Mint	193,788	...	193,788	90,734	....	24,688	..	115,422	78,366	46·821
Post Office	707,792	...	707,792	577,554	.....	3,131	112,631	693,316	14,476	81·599
Telegraph	256,021	...	274,497	411,881	.....	103,042	169,699	684,622	Excess charge 410,125	160·878
Ditto in England.. ...	18,476									
Law and Justice	894,856	21,080	873,776	...	.....	...	...	...	873,776	
Police	277,237	304	276,933	..	.....	...	...	...	276,933	.....
Marine	688,084	5,146	682,938	..	....	..	...	...	682,938	.....
Education	73,711	347	73,364	...	.....	..	...	...	73,364	.....
Interest	224,523	..	224,523	..	.....	...	...	..	224,523	.....
Miscellaneous	1,259,792	38,564	1,272,265	..	.....	...	...	...	1,272,265	....
Ditto in England ...	51,037									.....
Army—Miscellaneous ..	1,101,503	..	1,133,024	..	.....	...	...	...	1,133,024	.....
Ditto in England ...	31,521									.....
Public Works—Miscellaneous ..	553,305	24,256	529,049	..	....			...	529,049	.....
Grand Total	49,186,289	553,492	48,632,797	6,159,550	1,745,072	151,374	315,616	8,714,301	39,918,496	.....

Net Revenues and Receipts.	Government of India. General and Political.	Oudh.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay including Sind.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total Net Receipts ...	1,109,564	1,223,280	764,455	1,098,409	13,829,297	5,184,515	2,972,513	6,464,465	7,637,954	40,284,452
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ..	2,790,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	2,790,265
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works ..	107,656	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	107,656
Interest on Services Funds and other Accounts	391,380	1,270	968	1,214	12,341	3,119	2,138	83,816	102,600	598,844
Administration and Public Departments ...	327,956	46 598	45,264	35,950	162,532	124,543	132,387	143.645	179,524	1,198,399
Law and Justice	132,532	81,559	94,742	209,303	807,370	407,368	237,371	414,617	460,585	2,845,447
Police	9,602	115,199	137,467	134,558	611,483	395,539	314,560	381,791	386,381	2,476,580
Marine	.....	.....	.....	39,344	303,274	....	22,491	19,500	406.170	790.779
Education, Science, and Art	172,415	22,195	21,554	11,099	229,935	100,687	64,102	103,068	108,935	836,990
Ecclesiastical	10,550	3,853	3.852	5,312	25.878	19,517	20.974	40,453	33,201	163,590
Medical Services	312	11,537	20,040	11,798	86,524	50,040	38,680	73,196	88,234	380,361
Stationery and Printing	59,772	7,814	2,396	5,779	66,141	20,841	10,307	35,696	35,156	243,875
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services..	67,212	... ..	276	13,530	3,678	35,821	81,748	11,510	107,402	321,177
Miscellaneous	186,709	2,891	7,305	3,163	56,098	26,312	36,159	113,802	85,912	518,351
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	242,069	5,185	11,933	3,047	62,073	39,670	19,311	197,544	130,697	711,429
Army	7,011,834	....	.....	.....	....	.....		3,016,784	2,960,948	12,989,566
Public Works, Ordinary	519,352	215,166	526,926	253,674	1,170,411	998,303	878,857	797,256	1,073,572	6,433,517
Total ...	12,029,616	513,267	875,596	727,771	3,597,738	2,211,760	1,859,083	5,432,678	6,159,317	33,406,826
Public Works, Extraordinary	.....	6,981	.....	.....	242,637	102,651	61,526	122,869	481,294	1,017,958
Total Expenditure ...	12,029,616	520,248	875,596	727,771	3,840,375	2,314,411	1,920,609	5,555,547	6,640,611	34,424,784
Local Surplus carried to Account	.....	703,032	.....	370,638	9,988,922	2,870,104	1,051,904	908,918	997,343	Local Indian Surplus 5,859,668
Local Deficit carried to Account	10,920,052	....	111,141	.....	.....	.....	...	..	...	
£	1,109,564	1,223,280	764,455	1,098,409	13,829,297	5,184,515	2,972,513	6,464,465	7,637,954	40,284,452

Local Surplus brought down ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	£	5,859,668		
Net Expenditure in England ..	...	...	...	...	...	£	8,303,841	.....		
Net Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital	...	...	..	..	..		1,700,470	10,004,311		
Excess of Expenditure over Income			...	..	...	...		£	4,144,643	

Cash Transactions of India for the year 1868-69, *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of the year	11,899,233	10,175,804
RECEIPTS.		
Local Indian Surplus	5,859,668	7,193,490
Debt incurred	18,706,841	19,794,379
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	5,421,367	4,058,340
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts)	566,693	.....
	42,453,802	41,222,013
PAYMENTS.		
Debt discharged	17,009,564	18,561,333
Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government	15,268,434	9,015,821
Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the close of the year	10,175,804	13,644,859
£	42,453,802	41,222,013

Total Revenues of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1868-69, *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	30,277	409,726
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	70,271	186,949
Forest	9,965	8,700
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	13,100	13,700
Assessed Taxes	16,968	62,000
Stamps	5,191	6,000
Mint	103,985	76,000
Post Office	707,792	714,077
Telegraph	256,021	192,400
Law and Justice	34,534	36,000
Police	58	20
Education	6,450	1,600
Interest	183,289	214,220
Miscellaneous	662,453	503,672
Army—Miscellaneous	419,655	489,670
Public Works—Miscellaneous	18,353	159,454
£	2,538,362	3,073,288
Deficit ...	10,920,052	10,296,891
£	13,458,414	13,370,179

Total Charges of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year 1868-69, *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	215,699	11,450
Land Revenue	12,490	12,020
Forest	4,307	6,800
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	478	820
Stamps	272	300
Mint	42,505	47,500
Post Office	577,554	673,182
Telegraph	411,881	437,451
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	163,612	168,334
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including charges of Collection	1,428,798	1,357,857
Administration and Public Departments ...	327,956	370,500
Law and Justice	132,532	142,500
Police	9,602	10,400
Marine	.....	45,337
Education, Science, and Art ..	172,415	194,670
Ecclesiastical	10,550	10,340
Medical Services	312	360
Stationery and Printing	59,772	69,830
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	67,212	109,400
Miscellaneous	186,709	304,068
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	242,069	92,250
Army	7,011,834	6,986,670
Public Works Ordinary — Public Works ...	577,293	379,400
Public Works Ordinary — Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	.....	57,697
	10,227,054	
Deduct—Gain by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	57,941	
	10,169,113	
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,790,265	2,821,509
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works	107,656	
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	391,380	414,400
Public Works Extraordinary ...	.....	3,000
£	13,458,414	13,370,179

The Provincial Budgets.

Total Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	4,068,789	4,476,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	342,643	346,600
Forest	39,133	49,200
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	490,843	564,500
Assessed Taxes	63,581	122,400
Customs	279,594	272,200
Salt	1,107,253	1,166,600
Stamps	372,347	405,100
Mint	3,381	2,400
Law and Justice	85,632	93,100
Police	40,536	35,000
Marine	2,199	2,200
Education	6,357	6,600
Interest	12,945	14,000
Miscellaneous	260,942	261,400
Army—Miscellaneous	304,969	201,410
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	25,937	40,911
£	7,507,081	8,059,621

for the year 1868-69 *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ..	22,542	33,460
Land Revenue	432,001	423,000
Forest	26,775	30,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	24,958	21,500
Assessed Taxes	1,695	2,700
Customs	17,071	17,200
Salt ... Cost	91,825	100,780
Salt ... Charges	41,554	40,220
Stamps	16,341	18,400
Mint	14,170	7,400
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	301,652	442,250
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ...	52,032	.....
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	1,042,616	1,136,910
Administration and Public Departments ...	143,645	146,000
Law and Justice	414,617	417,000
Police	381,791	370,500
Marine	19,500	7,600
Education, Science, and Art	103,068	108,700
Ecclesiastical	40,453	38,200
Medical Services	73,196	85,500
Stationery and Printing	35,696	43,000
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	11,510	10,000
Miscellaneous	113,802	120,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	197,544	247,000
Army	3,016,784	3,105,530
Public Works, Ordinary—		
Public Works	799,126	667,000
Supervision and cost of Land for Railways ...	9,639	7,970
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ...	.....	19,500
	6,402,987	
Deduct,—Gain by Exchange on Transactions ...	11,509	.....
	6,391,478	6,530,410
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	83,816	92,000
Public Works, Extraordinary	122,869	140,000
£	6,598,163	6,762,410
Surplus	908,918	1,297,211
£	7,507,081	8,059,621

Total Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, including

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,549,757	3,565,242
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	108,328	83,310
Forest	121,349	111,490
Excise on spirits and drugs	445,814	440,300
Assessed Taxes	128,690	21,500
Customs	882,336	843,000
Salt	615,587	590,000
Opium	1,806,725	2,357,000
Stamps	470,357	465,000
Mint	86,422	79,940
Law and Justice	117,786	114,900
Police	12,973	15,040
Marine	448,511	140,680
Education	15,001	12,400
Interest	18,588	87,807
Miscellaneous	193,894	220,300
Army—Miscellaneous	376,879	208,920
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	38,775	124,310
£	9,437,772	9,681,139

Sind, for the year 1868-69 *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	93,889	138,450
Land Revenue	421,160	425,220
Forest	62,712	52,990
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	73,236	60,530
Assessed Taxes	5,388	5,300
Customs	83,126	88,500
Salts	28,883	34,000
Opium	2,545	3,200
Stamps	18,663	20,270
Mint	34,059	32,330
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	694,072	718,430
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ...	282,085	280,000
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt and Opium	1,799,318	1,859,220
Administration and Public Departments ..	179,524	180,070
Law and Justice	460,585	490,140
Police	386,381	390,000
Marine	406,170	230,670
Education, Science, and Art	108,935	110,000
Ecclesiastical	33,201	34,000
Medical Services	88,234	100,000
Stationery and Printing	35,156	37,000
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	107,402	119,760
Miscellaneous	85,912	130,600
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	130,697	132,030
Army	2,960,948	2,887,800
Public Works, Ordinary — Public Works	946,468	770,300
Public Works, Ordinary — Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	91,687	37,960
Public Works, Ordinary — State Railways ...	...	3,800
Public Works, Ordinary — Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions ..	35,417	88,535
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	102,600	89,295
Public Works, Extraordinary	481,294	535,000
£	8,440,429	8,226,180
Surplus ..	997,343	1,454,959
£	9,437,772	9,681,139

Total Revenues and Charges of the Government of Bengal for

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	3,965,730	3,961,000
Forest	7,072	20,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	712,002	680,000
Assessed Taxes	155,412	355,000
Customs	1,123,357	975,000
Salt	2,400,945	2,583,500
Opium	6,644,716	5,596,800
Stamps	712,523	710,000
Law and Justice	336,068	282,500
Police	74,215	66,500
Marine	228,261	150,000
Education	37,262	41,800
Interest	8,186	4,600
Miscellaneous	84,554	160,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	43,082	45,060
£	16,533,385	15,631,760

the year 1868-69, *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	152,896	174,600
Land Revenue	361,341	362,500
Forest	11,477	10,500
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	132,227	105,000
Assessed Taxes	14,364	30,500
Customs	60,906	60,000
Salt	7,793	12,000
Opium { Cost	1,550,207	1,750,000
Opium { Charges	167,359	95,000
Stamps	26,751	27,900
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	218,848	215,000
Total of the Direct Claims and demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salts and Opium	2,704,088	2,843,000
Administration and Public Departments ...	162,532	163,000
Law and Justice	807,370	895,000
Police	611,483	587,500
Marine	303,274	541,300
Education, Science, and Art	229,935	234,000
Ecclesiastical	25,878	25,000
Medical Services	86,524	102,500
Stationery and Printing	66,141	50,600
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	3,678	2,000
Miscellaneous	56,098	57,500
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	62,073	63,900
Public Works, Ordinary { Public Works	1,008,261	837,600
Public Works, Ordinary { Supervision and Cost of Land for Railways	132,193	21,580
Public Works, Ordinary { State Railways ...	29,957	10,000
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	12,341	41,000
Public Works, Extraordinary	242,637	383,800
£	6,544,463	6,858,380
Surplus ...	9,988,922	8,773,380
£	16,533,385	15,631,760

Total Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue ...	3,991,958	4,100,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	138,111	118,000
Forest	65,339	59,100
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	223,890	180,000
Assessed Taxes	62,286	135,000
Customs	55,994	50,000
Salt	485,658	490,000
Stamps	332,758	352,000
Law and Justice	107,881	102,600
Police	47,928	56,000
Education	5,113	5,600
Interest	115	63
Miscellaneous	40,288	83,200
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	260,130	327,638
£	5,817,449	6,059,201

for the year 1868-69, *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ..	22,665	31,200
Land Revenue	360,533	410,000
Forest	41,178	47,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	39,661	38,200
Assessed Taxes	285	850
Salt	68,585	81,000
Stamps	16,117	17,000
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	78,091	77,000
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ...	5,819	10,000
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	632,934	712,250
Administration and Public Departments ...	124,543	126,000
Law and Justice	407,368	428,000
Police	385,539	384,500
Education, Science, and Art	100,687	101,500
Ecclesiastical	19,517	19,700
Medical Services	50,040	50,200
Stationery and Printing	20,841	22,200
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	35,821	37,000
Miscellaneous	26,312	62,300
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	39,670	38,500
Public Works, Ordinary — Public Works	982,350	773,000
Public Works, Ordinary — Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	15,953	20,190
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	3,119	5,140
Public Works, Extraordinary	102,651	175,200
£	2,947,345	2,955,680
Surplus ...	2,870,104	3,103,521
	5,817,449	6,059,201

Total Revenues and Charges of the Punjab Territories for the

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	1,894,741	1,975,000
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	28,010	28,354
Forest	34,488	75,800
Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	88,412	84,400
Assessed Taxes	26,224	63,000
Customs	58,098	67,000
Salt	820,475	880,000
Opium	1,539	...
Stamps	199,807	202,500
Law and Justice	88,037	85,000
Police	40,277	40,400
Marine	1,789	1,550
Education	2,350	4,500
Interest	233	450
Miscellaneous	6,160	110,300
Public Works—Miscellaneous ...	143,375	214,425
£	3,434,015	3,832,679

year 1868-69, *and as Estimated for the year* 1869-70.

Expenditure.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Allowances, Refunds, and drawbacks ...	17,852	24,600
Land Revenue	209,868	207,000
Forest	31,248	72,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	6,527	7,000
Assessed Taxes	242	500
Customs	...	...
Salt	69,456	71,000
Stamps	8,899	9,250
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	115,212	98,500
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ..	2,198	2,420
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	461,502	492,270
Administration and Public Departments ...	132,387	119,000
Law and Justice	237,371	242,500
Police	314,560	306,000
Marine	22,491	28,000
Education, Science, and Art	64,102	61,300
Ecclesiastical	20,974	23,300
Medical Services	38,680	41,000
Stationery and Printing	10,307	11,410
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	81,748	95,500
Miscellaneous	36,159	28,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	19,311	19,500
Public Works, Ordinary ... Public Works ..	817,342	662,500
Public Works, Ordinary ... Supervision and cost of Land for Railways .	6,749	5,880
Public Works, Ordinary ... Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	54,766	35,618
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ..	2,136	1,000
Public Works, Extraordinary	61,526	192,200
£	2,382,111	2,364,978
Surplus ..	1,051,904	1,467,701
£	3,434,015	3,832,679

Total Revenues and Charges of the Oudh Territory for the year 1868-69, *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	1,255,259	1,331,000
Forest	13,182	14,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	91,799	78,500
Assessed Taxes	7,070	24,000
Salt	1,116	1,250
Stamps	77,457	82,000
Law and Justice	13.655	15,000
Police	12,998	15,500
Education	710	900
Interest	...	320
Miscellaneous	1,365	24,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	1,572	1,300
£	1,476,183	1,587,770
Expenditure.		
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ..	5,249	6,520
Land Revenue	138.514	132,500
Forest	8,918	10,644
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,273	5,500
Assessed Taxes	12	900
Salt	5,651	6,800
Stamps	4,083	4,200
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	79,648	79,000
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. ..	555	550
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	252,903	246,614
Administration and Public Departments ...	46,598	44,600
Law and Justice	81,599	90,000
Police	115,199	113,500
Education, Science, and Art	22,195	23,000
Ecclesiastical	3,853	3,400
Medical Services	11,537	12,250
Stationery and Printing	7,814	6,000
Miscellaneous	2,891	6,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	5,185	6,000
Public Works, Ordinary ... { Public Works	211,632	150,000
Public Works, Ordinary ... { Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	3,534	6,430
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	1,270	800
Public Works, Extraordinary	6,981	17,500
£	773,151	726,094
Surplus ...	703,032	861,676
£	1,476,183	1,587,770

Total Revenues and Charges of the Central Provinces for the year 1868-69, *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	601,121	612,510
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	.....	2,830
Forest	35,054	46,500
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	96,146	94,300
Assessed Taxes	37,958	55,000
Customs	8,483	6,800
Salt	142,808	118,000
Opium	385	.....
Stamps	83,560	88,200
Law and Justice	35,786	26,000
Police	14,824	13,000
Education	.....	88
Interest	144	490
Miscellaneous	8,645	29,000
Public Works—Miscellaneous	9,601	4,986
£	1,074,515	
Deficit ..	111,141	
£	1,185,656	1,097,704
Expenditure.		
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	10,058	19,300
Land Revenue	118,768	98,000
Forest	31,524	48,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	7,179	5,000
Assessed Taxes	336	160
Salt	45,482	49,000
Stamps	2,836	3,000
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	93,937	75,000
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection & cost of Salt	310,060	297,460
Administration and Public Departments ...	45,264	46,000
Law and Justice	94,742	98,200
Police	137,467	138,500
Education, Science, and Art	24,554	26,800
Ecclesiastical	3,852	3,600
Medical Services	20,040	20,300
Stationery and Printing	2,369	3,500
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	276	720
Miscellaneous	7,305	11,000
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	11,833	12,000
Public Works, Ordinary — Public Works	525,858	332,500
Public Works, Ordinary — Supervision and cost of Land for Railways	1,068	1,290
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	968	.....
Public Works, Extraordinary	.....	.....
£	1,185,656	991,870
Surplus ...	.....	105,834
£	1,185,656	1,097,704

Total Revenues and Charges of British Burma for the year 1868-69, *and as estimated for the year* 1869-70.

Revenues and Receipts.	1868-69.	Estimate, 1869-70.
	£	£
Land Revenue	568,539	600,000
Forest	81,760	91,300
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	121,730	110,000
Assessed Taxes	10,511	13,700
Customs	284,893	202,500
Salt	14,398	13,000
Stamps	52,971	53,800
Law and Justice	75,477	27,000
Police	33,428	24,500
Marine	7,324	6,100
Education	468	470
Interest	1,023	900
Miscellaneous	1,491	23,300
Public Works—Miscellaneous	12,480	3,716
	1,266,493	1,170,286
Expenditure.		
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	12,642	10,120
Land Revenue	88,171	97,000
Forest	42,325	42,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	7,805	17,500
Assessed Taxes	358	310
Customs	14,777	16,100
Salt	549	920
Stamps	1,457	1,400
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and cost of Salt	168,084	185,350
Administration and Public Departments ...	35,950	36,200
Law and Justice	209,303	82,500
Police	134,558	140,000
Marine	39,344	52,937
Education, Science, and Art	11,099	8,400
Ecclesiastical	5,312	5,300
Medical Services	11,798	10,800
Stationery and Printing	5,779	5,500
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	13,530	7,500
Miscellaneous	3,163	4,200
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	3,047	3,000
Public Works, Ordinary	253,674	202,500
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	1,214	...
£	895,855	744,187
Surplus ...	370,638	426,099
£	1,266,493	1,170,286

The Debt.

At page 242 the registered debt bearing interest, from 1812-13 to 1868-69, is shown:—

At the end of	Total Registered Debt.			
	Amount of Debt (in England and India.)			Total Annual amount of Interest Payable.
	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1811-12	27,979,134	329,682	28,308,816	1,622,646
1812-13	30,100,695	242,617	30,343,312	1,743,625
1813-14	29,251,336	79,219	29,330,555	1,703,721
1814-15	29,771,708	111,739	29,883,447	1,726,895
1815-16	28,825,188	91,294	28,916,482	1,675,383
1816-17	29,820,431	85,824	29,915,255	1,736,685
1817-18	29,992,760	80,946	30,073,706	1,707,934
1818-19	31,372,688	80,978	31,453,666	1,791,799
1819-20	33,311,644	75,672	33,387,316	1,906,310
1820-21	32,938,809	70,842	33,010,651	1,884,787
1821-22	32,270,948	70,586	32,341,534	1,844,908
1822-23	28,268,188	70,586	28,338,774	1,598,033
1823-24	24,102,953	70,212	24,173,165	1,351,682
1824-25	25,281,971	70,052	25,352,023	1,274,030
1825-26	29,791,813	146,476	29,938,289	1,548,396
1826-27	31,609,456	125,449	31,734,904	1,638,997
1827-28	35,436,500	124,339	35,560,839	1,830,853
1828-29	35,820,482	120,824	35,941,306	1,805,473
1829-30	36,053,204	116,989	36,170,283	1,816,741
1830-31	36,767,201	112,946	36,880,147	1,835,354
1831-32	35,786,100	110,422	35,896,522	1,778,746
1832-33	35,842,926	109,617	35,952,543	1,760,592
1833-34	35,613,250	108,796	35,722,046	1,724,794
1834-35	36,818,624	102,374	36,921,206	1,746,467
1835-36	32,148,294	102,054	32,250,348	1,432,953
1836-37	32,503,294	132,710	32,636,004	1,489,226
1837-38	31,698,034	144,796	31,842,830	1,440,575
1838-39	29,782,499	151,604	29,934,103	1,344,390
1839-40	29,946,208	128,748	30,074,956	1,350,789
1840-41	31,106,855	126,641	31,233,496	1,413,561
1841-42	33,455,793	121,621	33,577,414	1,529,901
1842-43	35,769,418	115,287	35,884,705	1,645,295
1843-44	37,199,385	114,887	37,314,272	1,702,643
1844-45	38,634,027	113,714	38,747,741	1,745,795
1845-46	38,868,784	117,621	38,986,405	1,755,299
1846-47	41,742,660	116,248	41,858,908	1,909,987
1847-48	43,788,955	116,041	43,904,996	2,032,862
1848-49	45,534,086	113,567	45,647,653	2,114,686
1849-50	48,228,605	113,567	48,342,172	2,249,063
1850-51	49,236,390	113,957	49,349,347	2,260,457
1851-52	49,027,222	110,224	49,137,446	2,217,711
1852-53	49,667,987	108,027	49,776,014	2,243,167
1853-54	47,034,183	4,934,911	51,969,094	1,871,557
1854-55	45,880,054	415,305	46,295,359	1,854,239
1855-56	47,900,290	196,160	48,096,450	1,957,563
1856-57	49,240,818	172,831	49,413,649	2,028,648
1857-58	59,943,814	125,462	60,068,276	2,547,506
1858-59	71,557,369	124,842	71,682,211	3,119,159
1859-60	88,104,266	123,274	88,227,540	3,948,296
1860-61	93,036,688	122,826	93,159,514	4,204,017
1861-62	96,652,053	122,495	96,774,548	4,411,852
1862-63	96,401,870	119,836	96,521,706	4,385,030
1863-64	90,520,618	120,829	90,641,447	4,146,983
1864-65	90,301,165	121,929	90,423,094	4,166,939
1865-66	90,082,216	124,044	90,206,260	4,171,976
1866-67	92,152,973	103,288	93,256,261	4,324,491
1867-68	94,055,358	40,838	94,096,196	4,409,211
1868-69	95,178,817			4,432,246

The amount shown as total debt in England is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors for their Capital Stock, and of the Guarantee or Security Fund which, under the provisions of Cap. 85, Acts III. and IV. William IV., is being accumulated for its redemption and will be redeemed in 1874.

Statement showing the proportions of Registered Debt of India as held by Europeans and Natives respectively—prepared on the basis of the Interest paid on each Loan at all the Treasuries throughout India during the half-year ending 31st December 1868.

Loans.	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.		Mofussil.		Total.		Grand Total.	Balance of Principal not presented for interest.	Amount held in London.	Amount of Debt on 31st December 1868.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.				
per cent. Loan of	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4 ,, 1824-25 ..	2,080	1,510	30	...	4,900	..	...	2,660	7,010	4,170	11,180	21,770	3,940	36,890
4 ,, 1828-29 ..	5,530	4,520	1,00	20	3,730	20	100	..	9,660	4,560	14,220	220	230	14,670
4 ,, 1832-33 ..	803,990	249,160	26,990	4,900	2,991,40	10,920	38,420	45,220	1,171,540	309,200	1,480,740	195,390	209,470	1,885,600
4 ,, 1835-36 ..	825,650	866,570	174,550	92,990	140.270	6,040	43,310	741,580	1,183,780	1,707,180	2,890,960	557,010	389,570	3,837,540
4 ,, 1842-43 ..	2,806,220	1,273,760	419,000	301,540	1,107,120	79,780	99,560	763,790	4,431,900	2,418,870	6,850,770	1,190,160	1,511,640	9,552,570
4 ,, 1854-55 ..	1,728,110	839,220	538,850	322,490	1,104,760	45,630	120,360	941,500	3,492,080	2,148,840	5,640,920	1,571,520	1,165,280	8,377,720
4 ,, Tr. 1865 ..	3,289,530	518,800	200,690	112,080	575,270	34,340	23,710	200,200	4,089,200	865,420	4,954,620	916,190	485,430	6,356,240
4 do. Mysore Family	...	405,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405,000	405,000	...	...	405,000
3½ ,, 1853-54 ...	4,440	10,320	2,310	400	4,390	...	1,180	19,770	12,320	30,490	42,810	35,040	5,310	83,160
4½ ,, 1856-57 ..	52,070	11,050	100	200	40,460	430	900	3,250	93,530	15,530	109,060	10,700	1,450	121,210
5 do. P. W. 1854-55	594,470	134,940	109,960	59,240	193,060	19,640	40,370	92,520	937,860	306,340	1,244,200	355,980	495,860	2,096,040
5 ,, 1856-57 ...	3,169,690	846,980	1,028,000	849,830	1,081,840	121,100	466,260	826,120	5,745,790	2,644,030	8,389,820	1,932,610	5,926,220	16,248,650
5½ ,, 1859-60 ..	2,520,120	285,740	595,140	315,060	784,050	67,190	231,790	151,410	4,131,100	819,400	4,950,500	1,805,110	3,917,050	10,672,660
4 ,, Stock Receipt 1853-54 ..	65,460	..	5,180	...	19,910	2,700	..	...	90,550	2,700	93,250	85,180	364,090	542,520
Treasury Notes ...	9,030	...	...	...	...	..	4,800	...	13,830	..	13,830	603,100	...	616,930
5 per cent. Debentures of 66-67 ..	63,600	..	34,009	4,300	2,200	2,000	800	700	100,600	7,000	107,600	169,800	222,600	500,000
,, 1867 ...	185,300	13,800	21,700	10,100	53,300	1,100	6,400	28,600	266,700	53,600	320,300	105,700	1,053,800	1,479,800
Total ...	*16,28,490	5,460,970	3,156,600	2,073,150	5,414,400	390,890	1,077,960	3,817,320	a25,777,450	a11,742,330	37,519,780	*9,555,480	15,751,940	62,827,200
Add— Amount of enfaced Notes held in London									6,564,960	2,990,520	9,555,480			
									15,751,940	...	15,751,940			
Total Rs.									48,094,350	14,732,850	62,827,200			

b. This sum includes the Paper Currency reserve.

a. The above proportion of Notes actually presented for Interest, if applied to the balance of Notes not presented, shows the relative proportion of Europeans and Natives to be ..

* Of this £563,820 are Notes with Coupons attached, which are payable to bearer.

The amount enfaced for payment of interest in London, and outstanding on the London Register, has risen from £4,596,210 at the end of January 1860 to £16,086,860 at the end of December 1869. The rate of exchange on London has varied from 25⅛ in January 1860 to 26½, its highest point, in December 1863, and 23¾, nearly its lowest point, in September 1869. The selling price of 5 per cent. Government Securities at Calcutta has varied from a premium of Rs. 1-12 in July 1834 to a discount of 12 annas in January 1842, a discount of Rs. 2-4 in January 1851, and a discount of Rs. 14 in September 1857. The loan continued at a discount till February 1862, since which it has risen to a premium of Rs. 10 in June 1868. It stood at a premium of Rs. 8-4 in November 1869 when the 4 per cents were at a discount of Rs. 6-4.

The Currency.

On 1st March 1862 Government Currency notes were first issued, and through the agency of the three Presidency Banks. On 1st January 1866 in Calcutta, and on 1st March 1867 in Madras and Bombay, the Currency Department began to manage the circulation, with the result of a net annual profit to the state of £72,405 in 1868-69. In April 1870 an Act was passed empowering the Government to extend the limit which may be invested from four to six millions sterling, since the increase of the circulation had been so great. Sir R. Temple showed that the circulation had touched 11⅓ millions at the end of 1869. It has increased by 7⅔ millions in 8 years:—

	Millions. £
1862-63	4·42
1863-64	5·23
1864-65	6·88
1865-66	7·73
1866-67	8·99
1867-68	9·29
1868-69	10·14
1869-70	10·53

During the Mutiny of 1857 the annual average of the circulation of Bank of Bengal notes was £1,524,000, against, £1,471,000 in 1856; £1,443,000 in 1858; £1,400,000 in 1855 and £1,717,000 to £1,825,000 during May to August 1867; *i. e.*, it was highest in the worst months of the Mutiny. After the fall of Delhi in September 1857, the circulation declined owing

to a depression of trade, and it continued depressed up to February 1858, and fell again in June 1858. "Supposing the average circulation to be standing at not less than eleven millions with investments up to five millions; then, of the total reserve, there would be 46 per cent. in securities and 54 per cent. in cash and bullion. In that case the proportion of securities would be moderate, and the proportion of cash and bullion strong. In England the total reserve of securities represented, on 31st December 1865, 51 per cent.; on 31st December 1866, 46 per cent.; on 31st December 1867, 42 per cent.; while that for cash and bullion on those dates represented 49, 54 and 58 per cent., respectively, of the total circulation. The invested securities gradually rose in amount from half a million in 1862 to four millions in 1866. Then they fell gradually to 3⅓ millions in 1868. After October 1868 they gradually increased again to close on four millions, the legal limit. In March 1870 the circulation stood at Rs. 10,27,50,640, or 10¼ millions, of which 9 millions pertained to the Presidency cities, leaving 1⅓ millions for the circles in the interior. This sum was divided as follows among the cicles of the interior:—Allahabad £355,000, Lahore £944,000, Calicut £77,000, Trichinopoly £43,000, Vizagapatam £33,000, Nagpore £274,000, Kurrachee, £233,000 and Akola £87,000.

The Coinage.

Act XVII. of 1835, which took effect on 1st September 1835, directed the coinage of a Company's Rupee weighing 180 grains, and of a standard of eleven-twelfths, or 165 grains of pure silver and one-twelfth or 15 grains of alloy; and declared it equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furuckabad, and Surat Rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, which ceased to be legal tender in 1836.

The full weight of the coins that were prescribed by Act XVII. of 1835 and Act XI. of 1844 (authorising half pice), and that were continued by Act XIII. of 1862 (which changed the designation of the Rupee from Company's to Government,) is as follows:—

1 Rupee = 165 grains of pure silver.
1 Shilling = $80\frac{8}{11}$ grains of pure silver.
1 Rupee = shilling 2·0439 or 2*s.* 0½*d.*
Silver, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per oz. standard = for the 165 grains of pure silver in a Rupee to 2·043*s.*;
or at 5*s.* 6*d.* per oz. standard = 1·92-004 per Rupee.

	Pure Silver.	Alloy.	Weight.
Legal Tender in satisfaction of all engagements—			
Silver Coins—	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
A Government Rupee	165	15	180
A Half-Rupee	82½	7½	90
Legal Tender for fractions of a Rupee only—			
Silver Coins—			
A Quarter Rupee or 4-Anna piece ..	41¼	3¾	45
An Eighth of a Rupee or 2-Anna piece ...	20⅝	1⅞	22½
			Grains Troy.
Copper Coins—			
A Double Pice, or a half anna ...	...	...	200
A Pice or quarter anna	...	...	100
A Half Pice or one-eighth of an anna ...	...	...	50
A Pie, being one-third of a Pie, or one-twelfth of an anna	...	...	33⅓
90 Rupees' worth of Pice weigh 5,76,000 grains Troy, or 82lbs. Avoirdupois.			

The old standard for gold coinage in Bengal was 99¼ parts of pure gold to three quarters of a part of alloy. This was altered by Regulation XIV. of 1818 to eleven-twelfths of pure gold to one-twelfth of alloy; but the law having become inoperative, the old standard was reverted to for a time, until Act XVII of 1835 re-established the standard of eleven-twelfths fine, but declared that no gold coin should thenceforth be a legal tender of payment in India. Under the Act XVII of 1835, the undermentioned gold coins only can be coined at a Government Mint in British India, *viz.*:—

Gold Coins.	Pure Gold.	Alloy.	Total.
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
A Double Gold Mohur or 30-Rupee piece ...	330	30	360
A Gold Mohur or 15-Rupee piece ...	165	15	180
⅔rds of a Gold Mohur or a 10-Rupee piece ...	110	10	120
⅓rd of a Gold Mohur or a 5-Rupee piece ...	55	5	60

By a Notification dated 28th October 1868, sovereigns and half sovereigns of England or Australia may be received in all Treasuries as the equivalent of Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 5-2.

Tale and Value of the several Denominations of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins for every five years from

Official Year.	Gold.	Silver.				
	Single Mohurs.	Rs.	Half Rupees.	Quarter Rs.	One-eighth. Rupee.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1835-36 to 1839-40 ...	233,686	156,559,801	10,868,205	16,563,244	208,000	184,407,250
1840-41 ,, 1844-45 ...	81,895	184,288,179	8,395,331	13,942,150	12,160,031	218,785,691
1845-46 ,, 1849-50 ..	155,860	123,507,378	11,373,458	16,219,750	17,959,783	169,060,369
1850-51 ,, 1854-55 ...	223,083	181,933,423	5,956,076	13,533,305	13,178,590	214,601,394
1855-56 ,, 1859-60 ...	357,672	455,168,973	11,367,650	32,896,027	49,340,701	548,773,351
1860-61 ,, 1864-65 ...	269,598	421,059 ,432	8,028,219	20,573,038	26,303,418	475,964,107
1865-66 ,, 1868-69 (4 years)	61,387	285,087,504	4,786,764	10,089,237	11,672,036	311,635,541
Total ..	1,383,181	1,807,604,690	60,775,703	123,816,751	130,822,559	2,123,227,703
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1835-36 to 1839-40 ...	343,361	15,655,980	543,410	414,081	2,600	16,617,371
1840-41 ,, 1844-45 ..	122,846	18,428,818	419,766	348,554	152,000	19,349,138
1845-46 ,, 1849-50 ...	233,784	12,350,737	568,673	405,493	224,498	13,549,401
1850-51 ,, 1854-55 ..	334,625	18,193,342	297,804	338,333	164,732	18,994,211
1855-56 ,, 1859-60 ..	536,528	45,516,898	568,382	822,400	616,759	47,524,439
1860-61 ,, 1864-65 ...	404,397	42,105,944	401,411	514,326	328,793	43,350,474
1865-66 ,, 1868-69 (4 years)	92,080	28,508,752	239,337	252,232	145,901	29,146,222
Total ..	2,067,621	180,760,471	3,038,783	3, 095,419	1,635,283	188,531,256

It is estimated that from 1800 to the end of April 1867 the and silver is £311,131,000. The sum coined in the same period

struck in the Mints of the three Presidencies, showing for British India the Totals 1835-36 *to* 1868-69.

Half Annas.	Quarter Annas.	Half Pyce.	Pie Pieces.	Cents., whole, half and quarter.	Total.	Grand Total of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins.
			Copper.			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
		Tale.		One cash.		
11,452,175	194,434,313	.....	46,352,326	66,958	252,305,778	436,946,703
15,333,680	147,068,981	.....	23,420,600	.....	185,823,261	404,690,847
18,896,747	171,280,421	.....	30,561,093	42,387,863	263,126,124	432,342,9[illegible]
12,379,285	166,768,196	32,347,153	22,308,802	10,434,832	244,238,268	459,062,745
40,351,923	227,268,270	22,552,525	49,712,043	18,768,243	358,653,003	907,784,026
89,415,375	409,467,106	86,389,694	96,446,947	17,278,974	698,998,096	1,175,231,803
29,510 628	253,410,068	24,362,037	15,105,204	8,407,253	330,795,190	642,492,116
217,339,812	1,569,697,355	165,651,409	283,907,015	97,344,123	2,333,939,714	4,458,550,598
		Value.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			Copper.	One cash.		
35,789	304,336	.....	24,197	6	364,328	17,325,060
47,918	259,014	.....	12,198	.....	319,130	19,791,114
59,052	267,625	.....	15,918	35,622	378,217	14,161,402
38,685	260,576	25,721	11,619	18,260	354,411	19,683,247
126,100	355,106	17,619	25,892	27,850	552,567	48,613,534
279,423	639,868	67,492	50,233	28,030	1,064,986	44,819,857
92,221	395,953	19,033	7,867	14,410	529,484	29,767,786
679,188	2,482,418	129,415	147,924	124,178	3,563,123	194,162,000

sum imported into India and retained in the form of bullion, gold has been £262,567,643.

The Money Order Department and Savings Banks.

Money Order Offices were established in Bengal in November 1862. They were extended to all India in 1867. The number of offices has increased from 55 in 1862-63 to 289 in 1868-69.

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67 11 months.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts ...	800	1,729	2,629	2,254	2,670	8,026	11,605
Charges ...	323	884	957	1,070	1,516	6,282	6,959
Amount of Orders issued ..	74,397	158,355	212,109	203,390	206,085	681,629	954,843
,, ,, paid	69,147	156,751	211,528	202,312	203,909	663,047	945,404

A Savings Bank was established in Calcutta in 1833. The interest allowed is 3¾ per cent. The Government of India sanctioned the establishment of District Savings Banks in May 1870.

	No. of Depositors.			Amount of Deposits.			Interest.	Cost of Management.
	European.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.		
				£	£	£	£	£
CALCUTTA.								
1861-62 ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	67,057	2,992	.....
1862-63 ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	79,689	3,382	.....
1863-64 ...	4,340	3,568	7,908	65,288	30,415	95,703	3,277	900
1864-65 ...	4,371	3,773	8,144	62,722	30,929	93,651	3,135	900
1865-66 ...	4,558	4,148	8,706	64,984	34,840	99 824	3,332	900
1866-67 ...	4,770	4,601	9,371	83,316	40,366	123,682	3,514	900
1867-68 ...	4,879	4,705	9,584	113,620	63,803	177,423	4,966	900
1868-69 ...	5,085	5,207	10,292	150,758	98,269	249,027	7,377	900
MADRAS.								
1861-62 ...	2,456	1,972	4,428	52,464	27,797	80,261	2,696	685
1862-63 ...	2,458	2,076	4,534	52,878	33,022	85,900	2,943	665
1863-64 ...	2,460	1,897	4,357	53,456	33,199	86,655	2,929	745
1864-65 ...	2,471	2,040	4,511	50,207	37,163	87,370	2,952	770
1865-66 ...	2,535	2,395	4,930	52,172	44,119	96,291	3,128	697
1866-67 ...	2,655	2,875	5,530	58,406	51,813	110,219	3,305	607
1867-68 ...	2,768	3,454	6,222	62,957	66,292	129,249	4,045	645
BOMBAY.								
1861-62 ...	3,612	4,419	7,431	81,053	85,938	166,991	6,001	978
1862-63 ...	3,282	4,940	8,222	85,604	103,444	189,048	6,466	963
1863-64 ...	3,578	5,331	8,909	81,599	98,054	179 653	6,758	970
1864-65 ...	3,896	5,779	9,675	88,196	97,99	190	6,502	1,200
1865-66 ...	4,035	6,514	10,549	92,240	128,54	83	7,524	1,200
1866-67 ...	4,138	6,629	10,767	121,306	186,94	254	9,096	1,200
1867-68 ...	4,918	8,151	13,069	133,334	220,985	319	12,200	1,200

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